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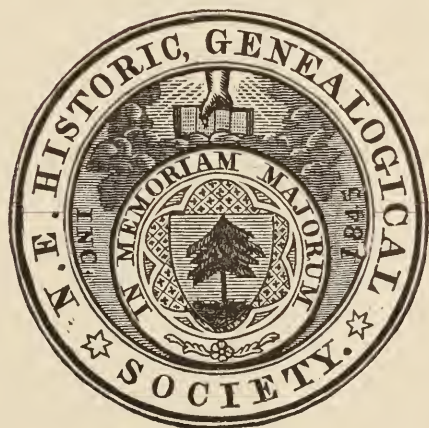
THE
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Historical and Genealogical Register.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, BY THE

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FOR THE YEAR 1883.

VOLUME · XXXVII.



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1883.

JOHN WARD DEAN,	JEREMIAH COLBURN,
LUCIUS R. PAIGE,	WILLIAM B. TRASK,
EDMUND F. SLAFTER,	HENRY F. WATERS,
HENRY H. EDES.	

Editor,
JOHN WARD DEAN.

THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

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IN MEMORIAM MAJORUM.

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 EDMUND F. SLATTER, A.M., HENRY H. EDES,
 HENRY F. WATERS, A.B.

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The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register,

Designed to gather up and place in a permanent form the scattered and decaying records of the domestic, civil, literary, religious and political life of the people of the United States, and particularly of New England, is published quarterly by the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Boston, on the first day of January, April, July and October, at \$3 a year in advance, or 75 cts. a number. Each number contains not less than 96 octavo pages, with a portrait on steel. Address, JOHN WARD DEAN, Editor, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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Peter Thatcher

Socially Mr. Thatcher was a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and enjoyed the affection and respect of a large circle of friends, and as a citizen and business man commanded the confidence of all. Politically he was a republican, and though never seeking preferment he held several offices of public trust. He was a commissioner of the Cleveland Water Works for six years, and for three years he held the important position of member of the State Board of Public Works, giving in each instance universal satisfaction.

At the close of his term of service in the latter body, he was presented by his associates and the employées of the Ohio Canal, as a token of their regard and esteem, with a gold-headed cane inscribed to "Uncle Peter," and a watch-chain to which was attached a Masonic jewel of the Thirty-second degree.

He was not a member of any church organization, but always manifested a lively interest in public institutions, churches, schools and charitable associations, his purse and influence being always at command to advance the cause of education and benevolence. He was an active member of the building committee of the First Presbyterian (Stone) Church; president for two years of the Cleveland Library Association, and during the war of the rebellion he took an active part in providing for the welfare of the soldiers, contributing freely his personal services and his means to the cause. He was chairman of the Committee on Halls and Buildings during the Fair held in aid of the "Sanitary Commission." He also was a member of the Cleveland Humane Society, a member of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, and at his decease was a member of the Committee on Genealogy. He was a subscriber to the REGISTER at its inception, and much interested in the progress of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He had collected much material for a history of the "Thatcher family," which now only exists in scattered notes and fragments, and can be but with difficulty arranged. His residence was, and is now, a veritable museum of antiquities of the "Thacher family," containing many mementoes in the shape of letters, books, sermons and portraits of prominent individuals of the earlier generations of the name, which relics are religiously preserved by his family.

Mr. Thatcher was prominently identified with the Masonic Fraternity of Cleveland, having been initiated as an Entered Apprentice in Iris Lodge, No. 229, at that city, September 11, 1854, and rapidly advanced to the highest honors of the craft in Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. In association with Killian H. Van Rensselaer, he with George H. Burt, Albert C. McNairy, Richard Creighton, Robert Weaver, Theodore Ross and others, organized the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry at Cleveland, now one of the most prosperous and respected bodies in the state. For eighteen years prior to his death he was treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio; and as a further evidence of the

respect in which he was held, a Lodge and Chapter in Cuyahoga County each bear his name.

At his decease each masonic body with which he had been connected adopted resolutions testifying to his faithfulness to the institution, and their deep sorrow at the demise of one who could truly be called *an honest man*.

His funeral was, at his desire, conducted under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity, directed by R. W. J. Kelly O'Neill, Grand Master of Ohio, assisted by Rev. F. L. Hosmer of the Church of the Unity, and Rev. T. M. House of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, and the remains were borne to the grave by ex-mayor Stephen Buhrer, ex-mayor Frederick W. Pelton, ex-mayor William G. Rose, ex-sheriff Pardon B. Smith, commissioner C. Porter Jewett, and Messrs. W. W. Parker, J. Burton Parsons and Eli Ely, all life-long friends and associates of "Uncle Peter," as he was familiarly called.

The funeral oration was pronounced by Rev. F. L. Hosmer, and contained the following tribute to his memory: "We are here to-day to pay a tribute of respect and tender memory to the brother who has gone. His has been a life of more than ordinary activity, a life of energy and enterprise; and through all he made strong, loving and lasting friends; and that is the best tribute we can pay him to-day. By many, very many, his death will be long regretted. We all remember, and well, the kindness and generosity of his heart. But he has passed away. He has passed through that portal through which we must all pass sooner or later. He has joined the army of the great majority. We join in the service of tender regret for his memory."

His body was laid to rest in the family plot at Woodland Cemetery.

THACHER PEDIGREE.

The line of descent of Hon. Peter Thatcher, as gathered from papers in possession of his family, and which was compiled by himself, is as follows:

PETER¹ THACHER, the earliest progenitor in this line, was a clergyman of Sarum, England, and had six sons and three daughters, viz.: Peter;² THOMAS,² clergyman; Ann;² Martha,² married Mathew Barker, and lived at Turner's Hall, Philpot Lane, London, England, 1676; Elizabeth;² John,² died in England about 1673; Samuel;² Paul,² living at Salisbury, England, 1676; Barnabas.²

THOMAS,² born in England, May 1, 1620, bapt. at parish church, Sarum, England, 1622. He arrived at Boston, June 4, 1635, in company with his uncle Anthony Thacher, minister at Marblehead, and was brought up and educated by Rev. Charles Chauncey, afterwards president of Harvard College. He married first, May 11, 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge, the minister at Duxbury. She died June 2, 1664. Ordained

pastor to the church at Weymouth, Jan. 2, 1644. He married second at Boston, Margaret, daughter of Henry Webb and widow of Jacob Sheaffe, to which place he removed about May, 1669, and was called to the pastoral charge of the Old South Church there, Feb. 16, 1670, where he remained until his decease, October 15, 1678.* His children were: PETER, born at Salem, Mass., July 18, 1651, died December 27, 1727; Ralph;[†] Thomas,[‡] died at Boston, April 2, 1686; Patience,[§] mar. William Kemp; Elizabeth,[§] mar. first, Nathaniel Davenport, killed in the Narraganset Fight, Dec. 19, 1675, mar. second, Samuel Davis.

PETER,[§] visited London, 1676; returned, was ordained pastor of church at Milton, June 1, 1681; married first, November 21, 1677, Theodora, daughter of Rev. John Oxenbridge; married second, —, 1699, Susanna, widow of Rev. John Bailey, of Boston (no issue); married third, —, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Jonathan Gee, of Boston (no issue). He had children by first wife: Theodora[§]; Bathsheba[§]; Oxenbridge,[§] ‡ born May 17, 1681, died October 29, 1772; Elizabeth[§]; Mary[§]; PETER,[§] born October 6, 1688, died April 22, 1744; John[§]; Thomas[§]; John,[§] 2d. The portrait and watch of Peter[§] are in the possession of Peter Thatcher, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio.

PETER,[§] graduated at H. C. 1706; began to preach at Middleborough, Mass., September, 1707; ordained third minister at that place, November 2, 1709. He married, —, Mary, daughter of Samuel Prince, Esq., of Sandwich. (Possibly he had second wife Mercy —, of Rochester; MS. indistinct.) His children were: Mary,[§] born Wednesday, November 22, 1711; Mercy,[§] born Friday, April 9, 1713, died December, 1745, married 1734, Nathaniel Foster; PETER,[§] born Saturday, January 14, 1715, died September 13, 1785; Samuel,[§] born Monday, June 10, 1717; Susanna,[§] born Monday, January 22, 1719, died December, 1747; Thomas,[§] born Saturday, May 13, 1721, died December 10, 1744; John,[§] born Saturday, April 12, 1723, died January 2, 1748; Oxenbridge,[§] born Saturday, July 12, 1725, died June, 1776; Moses,[§] born Sunday, October 22, 1727, died November, 1747; Theodora,[§] born Sunday, October 12, 1729, died July 27, 1732.

PETER,[§] graduated at H. C. 1737; ordained minister at Attleborough, Mass., November 30, 1748; married —, 1749, Bethiah, daughter of Obadiah Carpenter, of Attleborough, and had children: Mercy,[§] born December 16, 1751, died January 14, 1835, married June, 1768, John Tyler (b. April 26, 1746, d. May 22, 1822), and lived at Harford, Pa.; PETER,[§] born October 21, 1753, died December 4, 1814, at Attleborough, Mass.;

* A letter from him dated "Boston 16. 8. 1676," is printed in the REGISTER, Vol. viii. pages 177-8. The original is now in the possession of Mr. Peter Thatcher, Jr., 60 Seneca Street, Cleveland, Ohio, son of the subject of this memoir. It has a seal bearing the arms of the writer, which will be the subject of an article in the April number of the REGISTER. —EDITOR.

† Ralph, ordained first minister at Chilmark (?), Mass.; resided there 1697; dismissed at his own request, 1714.

Ralph[§] had son Peter,[§] H. C. 1696; ordained Weymouth, November 26, 1707; installed pastor "New North Church," Boston, 1723; died March 1, 1739.

‡ Oxenbridge,[§] grad. H. C. 1698; many years selectman of Boston and representative to General Court; removed to Milton, was representative from there also. Was a preacher and public man. He had son Oxenbridge,[§] an attorney of eminence, graduated H. C. 1738, died July 8, 1765, aged 45. Was representative to General Court for Boston. Oxenbridge[§] had son Peter,[§] born at Milton, March 21, 1752, graduated H. C. 1769, master of grammar school, Chelsea, ordained minister at Malden, Sept. 19, 1770. Installed pastor of Brattle Street Church at Boston, January 12, 1785, died Savannah, Ga., Dec. 16, 1802.

Thomas,⁶ born November 24, 1755, died May, 1823, unmarried, lived at Princeton, Mass.; Obadiah,⁶ born July 30, 1757, died Harford, Pa., 1838; John,⁶ born Attleborough, October 25, 1759, died at Harford, Pa., January 8, 1841, married December 7, 1780, Sally Richardson, b. at Attleborough, Mass., Nov. 26, 1762, d. Harford, Pa., June 9, 1840; Mary,⁶ born March 24, 1762, died unmarried; Bethiah,⁶ born March 27, 1764, died August 20, 1845, married Noah Blanding, and lived at Attleborough, Mass.; Moses,⁶ born August 15, 1766, died October 17 (? Sept.), 1845; Samuel,⁶ born October 28, 1768, died October 9, 1833; Nathan Prince,⁶ born February 13, 1771, died September 19, 1772.

PETER,⁶ farmer, lived and died at Attleborough; married April 16, 1778, Nanna, daughter of Capt. John Tyler, of Attleborough, she born July 15, 1754, died January 17, 1816, and had children: PETER,⁷ born Tuesday, March 30, 1779, died Sunday, September 20, 1863; Mercy,⁷ born February 16, 1783, married first, Timothy Balcom, of Attleborough, married second, Ebenezer Tiffany, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Phebe,⁷ born May 22, 1786, married Elias Ingraham, of Attleborough, and died December 25, 1870, at Pawtucket, R. I.; Ona,⁷ born March 24, 1788, died August 6, 1788.

PETER,⁷ married first, Monday, May 7, 1804, Salona, daughter of Capt. Abial Dunham, of Attleborough, she born Sunday, June 11, 1780, died October 31, 1824; married second, January 12, 1826, Susan Carpenter, of Foxboro', Mass., widow of — Pratt, she born August 20, 1796, died —. His children were, by first wife: Calista Caroline,⁸ born Saturday, February 9, 1805, died November 23, 1824; Anne Tyler,⁸ born Friday, July 4, 1806, married January 1, 1828, Harvey, son of Noah Claflen, of Attleborough, Mass., born July 7, 1802; PETER⁸ (the subject of this memoir), born Monday, July 20, 1812, died Cleveland, Ohio, February 12, 1880; Salona Harriet,⁸ born Saturday, November 7, 1818, married Lloyd French, of Taunton, Mass. By second wife: Susan Barstow,⁸ born Friday, January 19, 1827; John,⁸ born Tuesday, November 4, 1828; William Tyler,⁸ born Monday, April 26, 1830; Calista Caroline,⁸ 2d, born Tuesday, August 12, 1835.

PETER⁸ (the subject of this memoir), married May 6, 1849, Sarah Adams, daughter of Endor and Lydia (Adams) Estabrook, of West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass. (b. Jan. 22, 1820, living [1882] Cleveland, O.). Their children were: Peter,⁹ born Saturday, August 31, 1850, living (1882) unmarried at Cleveland, O.; became blind, February, 1864, from spinal meningitis. John Adams,⁹ born Thursday, February 26, 1852, living (1882) at Cleveland, O., unmarried. Annie Adams,⁹ born March 18, 1855, died February 17, 1857.

BRISTOL RECORDS.

Communicated by the Rev. JAMES P. LANE, of Norton, Mass.

IN the REGISTER for April and July, 1880, pages 132-138, and 259-264, was published a List of Baptisms from the records of the Church of Christ at Bristol, R. I. (formerly Bristol, Mass.), organized May 3, 1687: This list was copied from the oldest rec-

ord book now in possession of the church, the last entry in which was of the date Feb. 17, 1727-8. From that date until 1741 there is no record. In that year the minister, Rev. John Burt, began a new record-book, introducing a brief epitome of the history of the church up to that time, with the following paragraph:

"The Church of Christ in Bristol tho' of ancient standing is without any Record. Whether any was kept by former ministers or lost after y^r decease I can't say. By wh. means many inconveniences have happened. So y^t most we can gather concerning ye time of its settlement and ye pastors of it, is from certain manuscript papers of Mr. John Cary one of ye first Deacons of said Church, from whence I have collected as follows."

It appears from this that the first record-book was not then in possession of the church. It was doubtless subsequently discovered and brought to light, although we have now no way of knowing when or by whom. From 1727 to 1741 was the period of the ministry of the Rev. Barnabas Taylor, graduate of Harvard College in 1721. If his records or any facts concerning his personal history can be given by any one, we shall be very glad to obtain them for preservation in the church archives.

From Parson Burt's book we give a continuation of the List of Baptisms down to 1775, when, by the calamities of the Revolutionary War, the church was scattered for a time, and the ordinances were suspended.

BAPTISMS. REV. JOHN BURT, PASTOR.

1741.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|--|
| May | 17. | Timothy, son of Jonathan and Sarah Glading. |
| | 24. | Benjamin, son of Nathan and Bathsheba Jones. |
| | | Solomon, " " " " |
| | 30. | Elizabeth, daughter of Timothy and Eliz. Lefavour. |
| June | 7. | Isaac, son of Cornelius and Ann Waldron. |
| | 14. | Stephen, son of Samuel and Eliz. Smith. |
| | 21. | Isaac Drown. Adult. |
| | | Vial, son of Rogers and Susanna Richmond. |
| | 28. | Benjamin, son of Charles and Priscilla Munro. |
| July | 25. | Mary, daughter of Constant and Mary Clark. |
| | | Martha, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Salisbury. |
| Aug. | 16. | Esther, daughter of John and Esther Philips. |
| Sept. | 13. | Abigail, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Mary Gallop. |
| | | Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Mary Throop. |
| | | Susanna, daughter of Allen and Hannah Cary. |
| | | Josiah, son of John and Mary Gladding. |
| | 27. | Samuel, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth James. |
| Oct. | 11. | Nathaniel, son of Jonathan and Sarah Drowne. |
| | 18. | Martha, daughter of William and Mary Lindsey. |
| | | Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Jemima Wardwell. |
| Nov. | 15. | Benjamin Fairbanks, Adult. |
| | | Benjamin Cathbert, Adult. |
| | 22. | Ursilla, daughter of John and Jane Oldridge. |

1742.

- Jan. 31. Elizabeth, daughter of Gamaliel and Elizabeth Clark.
 Feb. 14. Mrs. Rebecca Fairbanks, Adult.
 Mar. 14. Sarah, daughter of Simon and Hannah Davis.
 May 16. Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Peck.
 Samuel, son of Joseph and Rebecca Phillips.
 June 13. Josiah, son of Benjamin and Abigail Smith.
 27. John, son of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 Aug. 22. Nathaniel, son of Joseph and Rebecca Waldron.
 29. Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Ruth Edsy.
 Sept. 19. Mary, daughter of Solomon and Mary Vonheiner.
 25. Rebecca, daughter of Edward and Mary Little.
 William, son of " " "
 Oct. 10. Abigail Truck, adult, mulatto.
 Dimine, adult negro woman of Mrs. Joles.
 24. Hannah, daughter of Allen and Hannah Cary.
 Jonathan, } Twin children of Jeremiah and Sarah Diman.
 Hannah, }
 Nov. 14. Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Finney.
 21. Deborah, daughter of John and Lydia Cochran.

1743.

- Feb. 20. John, son of John and Mary Bosworth.
 Nov. 27. Mary, daughter of John and Mary Bosworth.
 Mary, daughter of Isaac and Alice Crocker, Indians.
 April 24. Nathaniel, son of Charles and Priscilla Munro.
 Mrs. Mary Booth, Adult.
 May 1. Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Smith.
 8. Esther, daughter of John and Esther Phillips.
 Lucretia, daughter of Richard and Lucretia Smith.
 22. Abigail, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Peck.
 July 31. Benjamin, son of Jonathan and Sarah Glading.
 Aug. 25. Lydia, daughter of William and Mary Lindsey.
 Sept. 18. Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Church.
 Benjamin, son of Abigail Truck, widow of Hare Truck.
 25. Marier, } daughters of Dimme, Mrs. Joles negro woman.
 Rose, }
 Nov. 6. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Jr. and Mary Throop.
 Michael, son of Joseph and Rebecca Phillips.
 Peter, son of John and Mary Gladding.
 Dec. 18. Martha, daughter of Joseph and Jemima Wardwell.

1744.

- Jan. 8. William, son of William and Mary Wardwell.
 Feb. 5. Elizabeth, daughter of Rogers and Susanna Richmond.
 12. John, son of John and Lydia Cockrum.
 April 1. Nathaniel, son of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 22. Martha, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Waldron.
 29. Benjamin, son of Edward and Mary Little.
 May 27. Charles, son of Capt. Simon and Hannah Davis.
 July 1. William, son of Capt. Benjamin and Elizabeth James.
 Nov. 11. Esther, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah and Elizabeth Finney.
 18. Nathaniel, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Lindsey.
 Priscilla, daughter of " " "
 Dec. 16. William, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Diman.

1745.

- Feb. 3. Nathaniel, son of Benjamin and Abigail Smith.
 Mar. 3. Aaron, son of John and Mary Bosworth.
 10. William, son of William and Mary Lindsey.
 April 14. John, son of John and Esther Phillips.
 Thomas, son of Richard and Lucretia Smith.
 May 5. Loring, son of Jonathan and Hannah Peck.
 Samuel, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 James, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Smith.
 June 9. Abigail, daughter of William and Mary Wardwell.
 16. Daniel, son of Charles and Priscilla Munro.
 Aug. 11. Mary, daughter of Rogers and Susanna Richmond.
 Joseph, son of Joseph and Rebecca Phillips.
 Oct. 6. Joyce, daughter of Joseph and Ruth Eadey.
 Nov. 10. Joseph, son of Benjamin and Hannah Parmiter.
 Dec. 8. Martha, daughter of John and Mary Gladding.
 29. Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Jemima Wardwell.

1746.

- Feb. 2. Lydia, daughter of Capt. John and Lydia Cockrum.
 Mar. 30. Thomas, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Diman.
 April 6. William, son of William and Mary Lindsey.
 27. Esther, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 May 11. Nathaniel Church, son of Capt. Simon and Hannah Davis.
 Mary, daughter of William and Mary Bosworth.
 June 22. Sarah, daughter of Rogers and Susannah Richmond.
 July 8. Benjamin, son of Dimme, Mrs. Jole's negro woman.
 Sept. 28. John, son of John and Sarah Coy.

1747.

- Feb. 8. Mrs. Mary Marks, adult.
 March 8. Joseph, son of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 28. Susanna, daughter of John and Esther Phillips.
 April 12. Nathaniel, son of Joseph and Rebecca Phillips.
 19. Michael, son of Michael and Bridget Phillips.
 Bridget, daughter " " "
 26. Nathaniel, son of Capt. Jonathan and Hannah Peck.
 May 16. George, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Rawson.
 Baptized by Rev. Mr. Diman, Salem.
 17. Simeon Potter, son of Capt. John and Lydia Cockrum.
 July 5. Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Bosworth.
 Aug. 30. Joseph, son of Benjamin and Abigail Smith.
 Oct. 9. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Tomkins.
 11. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 25. Joseph, son of William and Mary Lindsey.
 Mary, daughter of William and Mary Wardwell.
 Nov. 7. Nathaniel Tomkins, Adult.
 Dec. 13. Anna, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Russell.
 20. Daniel, son of John and Mary Gladding.
 By Rev. Mr. Turner.
 27. Joseph, son of Joseph and Rebecca Waldron.

1748.

- Feb. 28. Benjamin, son of William and Mary Bosworth.
 Mar. 20. Richard, son of Richard and Lucretia Smith.
 April 3. Samuel, son of Capt. Simon and Hannah Davis.

- May 22. John, son of Eleazer (deceased) and Mary Reynolds.
 Sept. 4. Joseph, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Diman.
 25. Martha, daughter of Shearjashub and Ruth Bourn.
 25. Joseph, son of Joseph and Lydia Reynolds.
 Oct. 16. Joseph, son of John (deceased) and Mary Lawless.
 William, son " " " "
 30. Samuel, son of John and Sarah Coy.
 Nov. 6. Henry, } children of { Thomas and } Lawrence.
 Mary, } { Elizabeth }
 Ye parents both deceased and ye children offered by
 Mrs. Mary Fairbanks y^r grandmother.

1749.

- Jan. 15. John, son of Capt. Francis and Elizabeth Ross.
 29. Tabitha, daughter of John and Tabitha Packom [Peckham ?]
 Phebe, daughter of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 April 2. Mrs. Rebecca Nooning, Adult.
 James, son of Timothy and Rebecca Nooning.
 Mary, daughter of " " "
 16. Hannah, daughter of John and Mary Bosworth.
 23. Martha, daughter of Charles and Priscilla Munro.
 May 14. Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 June 11. Dido, negro woman of Jonathan Woodbury, Esq.
 July 2. Samuel, son of Benjamin and Abigail Smith.
 23. Phebe, daughter of Allen Cary (deceased) and Hannah Cary
 alias Hannah Clark.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen and Mehitabel Wardwell.
 Oct. 22. Joseph, son of Joseph and Mary Reed.
 Nov. 5. Ruth, daughter of William and Mary Bosworth.

1750.

- Jan. 28. William, son of William and Mary Wardwell.
 Martha, daughter of William and Mary Lindsey.
 March 4. Primus, Mr. Greenhill's negro man.
 25. Jonathan, son of Joseph and Rebecca Waldron.
 April 22. Nathan Munro. Adult.
 June 17. Nathaniel, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Church.
 July 1. Daniel, son of Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
 15. Simon, son of Capt. Simon and Hannah Davis.
 Aug. 5. Rebecca, daut. of Richard and Lucretia Smith.
 12. Elizabeth, daut. of Daniel and Mary Bradford.
 Sept. 23. Elizabeth, daut. of Joseph and Lydia Reynolds.
 Oct. 28. William, son of John and Sarah Coy.

1751.

- Jan. 20. Hannah, daut. of Samuel and Hannah Clark.
 Susanna, daut. of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 Mar. 21. Benjamin, son of Michael and Bridget Phillips (deceased.)
 24. William, son of Jonathan and Tabitha Packom [Peckham ?]
 Cabel, son of John and Mary Bosworth.
 June 9. Sandford, son of Charles and Priscilla Munro.
 30. William, son of William and Mary Bosworth.
 Aug. 4. John, son of William and Mary Lindsey.
 18. Benjamin, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Diman.

1752.

- Jan. 5. Shearjashub, son of Shearjashub and Ruth Bourn.

12. Jonathan, son of Jonathan and Hannah Fales.
 Feb. 9. Benjamin, son of William and Mary Wardwell.
 16. Nathaniel, son of Belamy and Esther Bosworth.
 Newton, son of Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
 Abigail, dau. of Stephen and Mehitable Wardwell.
 Mar. 29. Nehemiah, son of Nathan and Joanna Cobb.
 April 26. Priscilla, dau. Daniel and Mary Bradford.
 May 10. Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth Phillips.
 June 7. Hannah, dau. of Joseph and Mary Reed.
 Rebecca, dau. of Joseph and Rebecca Waldron.
 14. Mary, dau. of John and Mary Gladding.
 July 26. Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 Nov. 12. Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah Coy.
 26. Mary, dau. of Joseph and Lydia Reynolds.
 1753.
 Jan. 15. Mary, }
 Elizabeth, } Twin dauts. of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 Feb. 4. Jeremiah, son of Josiah and Molly Finney.
 Mar. 11. Sarah, dau. of James and Sarah Allen.
 Deborah, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Church.
 18. Sarah, dau. of John and Tabitha Packom [Peckham?]
 May 13. Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Hannah Clark.
 25. Benjamin, son of William and Mary Lindsey.
 Richard, son of Richard and Lucretia Smith.
 June 24. Mrs. Mary Gladding. Adult.
 July 1. Jonathan, son of Benjamin and Sarah Boyce.
 8. Jeremiah, son of John (Jr.) and Mary Ingraham.
 Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth Bosworth.
 Nov. 4. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Jr. (deceased) and Phebe Smith.
 Lydia, daughter of David and Anstis Talby.
 1754.
 Jan. 20. Samuel, son of Joseph and Mary Reed.
 27. Alithea, dau. of William and Mary Bosworth.
 March 3. Sarah, dau. of William and Mary Wardwell.
 31. Ameratia, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Fales.
 April 7. Samuel, son of John and Dorothy Reynolds.
 21. George, son of Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
 May 19. George, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 26. Mehitable, dau. of Gamaliel and Elizabeth Clark.
 June 2. Nathaniel, son of Samuel and Mary Gladding.
 Aug. 18. { Abigail,
 { Ajuba, } dauts. of Abigail Aqua, a Mulatto.
 { Elizabeth, }
 Sept. 29. Hannah, dau. of Edward and Anstis Talby.
 Oct. 13. Wilson, son of John and Mary Ingraham.
 20. Ebenezer, son of Bellamy and Esther Bosworth.
 Phebe, dau. of Capt. Joseph and Lydia Reynolds.
 27. Timothy, son of John and Mary Bosworth.
 Nov. 3. James, son of James and Sarah Alden.
 Dec. 8. John Anthony, Adult.
 Elizabeth, dau. of Josiah and Molly Finney.
 22. Stephen, son of Stephen and Mehitable Wardwell.

1755.

- Mar. 30. Solomon, son of John and Mary Gladding.
 May 18. Thomas Green. Adult.
 Thomas Green Jr. Adult.
 Hannah Green. Adult.
 Nathaniel Green. Adult.
 Mary, }
 Benjamin, } children of Thomas and Elizabeth Green.
 N. B. Ye above persons were Thomas Green Esq. and
 his children by his wife Elizabeth. Thomas, Hannah
 and Nathaniel were baptized upon y^r owning covenant,
 & Mary and Benjamin were offered by y^r parents.
- June 8. Samuel, son of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 29. Martha, daut. of William and Mary Wardwell.
 July 13. Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bosworth.
 20. Sarah, daut. of Matthew and Elizabeth Bright.
 27. Susanna, daut. of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 Aug. 3. Jemima, daut. of William and Mary Lindsey.
 Sarah, daut. of Richard and Lucretia Smith.
 Oct. 19. Samuel, son of Capt. Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
 26. Grindal, son of John and Dorothy Reynolds.
 Nov. 23. Sarah, daut. of John and Sarah Anthony.

1756.

- Jan. 11. Benjamin, son of Shearjashub and Ruth Bourn.
 April 25. Stephen, son of Stephen and Mary Paine.
 Josiah, son of John and Tabitha Packom [Peckham?]
 Hannah, daut. of Josiah and Rebecca Waldron.
 May 9. Christopher, son of Solomon and Sarah Roffy.
 23. Samuel, son of John and Mary Bosworth.
 Hannah, daut. of Samuel and Ann Church.
 June 6. George, son of Samuel and Mary Gladding.
 13. Ruth, daut. of William and Mary Bosworth.
 July 25. Hezekiah, son of Hezekiah and Abigail Salisbury.
 Jonah, son of " " " "
 Aug. 22. Solomon, son of Jonathan and Ann Drown.
 Richard, " " " "
 Jonathan, " " " "
 Ann, daut. of " " "
 29. Susanna, daut. of William and Lydia Martindale.
 Samuel, son of Abigail Aqua, a Mullatto.
 Sept. 26. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
 Oct. 3. Elizabeth, daut. of Isaac and Joyce Young.
 Nov. 14. George, son of Josiah and Lydia Reynolds.
 21. Stephen Pain. Adult.

1757.

- Jan. 9. Elizabeth, daut. of Thomas and Elizabeth Church.
 Mar. 13. Jonathan Woodbury, son of John and Sarah Coy.
 20. Allen, son of Josiah and Molly Finney.
 April 3. Stephen, son of Edward and Anstis Talby.
 17. Benjamin, son of John and Dorothy Reynolds.
 ay 15. Ruth, daut. of John and Elizabeth Waldron.

[To be continued.]

LIEUT. DIEDERICK BREHM.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, Eng.

"HONEST BREHM," as he is called in the MS. letters of Captain Francis Hutcheson to General Haldimand, then in England, was Diederick Brehm, an officer of engineers of German extraction, who in 1762 was a lieutenant in Captain Etherington's Company of the 1st Battalion of the Royal American Regiment. It is probable he came to America at the same time with Col. Frederick Haldimand and Col. Henry Bouquet. He was with Col. Haldimand at the capture of Ticonderoga. Col. James Montrésor mentions in his Journal, April 3, 1759, "General Amherst showed me Lieut. Brehm's plan of Ticonderoga and environs, &c." After the capitulation of the fort he writes to Col. Bouquet, December 9, 1759, that "since the taking of Ticonderoga I am left to repair it again, which was very much damaged by the Ennemy, in blowing up one Bastion intirely in which they had their Powder Magazine and two more which were casematted with Logges, they burnt by combustibel stoff and Powder, also three fourth of their Barraks before we could extinguish the Flames : the Flanks in which they had Sallyports were wholly ruined. The Fort is a verry triffling small oblong with four Bastions, the Parapets thin, it has 2 Ravelins of stone (verry good ones if they were bigger) before the most exposed sides ; it is situated upon a Ridge of Roks, about 300 yards from the point, in the midst of a low nek of Land form'd by Lacke Champlain and the River by which Lacke George emptys itself into Lacke Champlain ; the Fort Kan't be enlarged for narrowness of the Roks ; at the outmost point of Rokes were the Lacke is but 5 or 600 yards wide, is a Stone Redout in the form of an Bastion hous, point is towards the Fort, which the French had to secure theyr retreat with Battoos as the Lacke a little below it is a mill wide." In 1763 Lieut. Brehm was with Col. Henry Gladwin in Fort Detroit, when it was closely invested by the celebrated Indian chief Pontiac. The garrison was very short of provisions until relieved by Lieut. John Montrésor, who succeeded in introducing a supply into the fort on the third of October (1763).

There was a reduction in the army in the year 1763, and Lieut. Brehm despairing of the future, as to his chances of promotion in his regiment, determined to make an attempt to exchange his full pay for half pay, asking for the exchange the difference of £220, because he thinks "he could live happier in some parts of the Jersies, with a small interest of the difference between full and half pay, added to the half pay, then to remain full pay Lieutenant without hoops of preferment and in a Frontier Fort for life. It putts me

in mind of Siberia and therefore it seems harder, as I am shure not being any more a Russian subject." Col. Bouquet seems to have been annoyed and reluctant to part with such a good officer from his regiment, and perhaps showed it in his letters, for henceforth Brehm's letters are formal and less cordial than at first. Under date of November 13th, 1764, from Detroit, he writes: "I take oncs more the Liberty of begging your favour in allowing me to go out of the Regiment upon full pay, as I have been lucky enough to remove that difficulty you was kindly pleased to mention in answer to my first letter that of the service loosing a good officer. I have got Lieut. John Hay now Fort Major hier, he is a better officer and willing to serve upon his half pay instead of me in the Regiment." His name disappears from the Royal Americans, and nothing further can be ascertained about him until he re-appears as Captain Brehm in a postscript to a letter from Lord Percy at Boston to General Haldimand in England (December 14, 1775). "I beg you will be kind enough to make my best compliments to Captain Brehm and tell him the Engineers have not found it necessary to alter his works in the least which has been found remarkably useful." He accompanied Gen. Haldimand to England in 1775, and was soon after his arrival sent to Germany upon some recruiting service. When Gen. Haldimand was appointed Governor General of Canada, Captain Brehm returned with him in the summer of 1778 and was made one of his aid-de-camps. In Oct. 6, 1778, he was stationed at De Lorm's House on the River St. Lawrence, near the rapids, directing the crection of a post there. In 1779 he was ordered on a tour of inspection and observation of the far western posts, "by the route of Lachine and Detroit," and visited Niagara, &c. From 1780 to 1785 Capt. Brehm was the Barrack Master General for the department of Quebec.

Lieut. Brehm's Report to his Excellency General Amherst of a scout going from Montreal by La Galette—round part of the North Shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara, from thence round the South Shore of Lake Erie to Detroit, up Lake St. Claire and part of Lake Huron, returning by land to Fort Pitt.

— 1761 —

In going from Montreal up St. Lawrence river Mr. Davis of the Royal Artillery, had a sketch of said River which he will deliver to your Excellency, if the difficulty occasioned by so many Islands where he seemed sometimes to be lost, would allow him to bring it together. Major Rogers in making all possible speed in going round Lake Ontario, very often was obliged to take Nights for it. The wind and Surf not being so high as in the day time, so that I could not correct much of the plan given to me as by the mistake of the guide we went wrong. Our arrows were corrected by the Plan—and got to right again as likewise fixing our course at night by the plan, we came very near the place intended which shows that the Plan is good in the main, better then I could have made, my watch being out of order and without a Log line. The rivers in said

Plan are marked too large for the scale appearing like Harbours for vessels instead of that. Them that I saw are but small the entry shut up by the surf, as will be mentioned hereafter in Lake Erie. Some little coves are left out and the shore drawn smooth which in plans of a small scale must be the case. I have made the said Lake upon the same scale with Lake Erie by enlarging the French plan in proportion and corrected the shore in particular about Toronto.

The land along the Cove or Bay des Cove is high & rocky in which bay we went by a mistake in the night from Frontenac & arrived at daybreak at the farther point of the Peninsula forming said bay. We coasted the peninsula and arrived at the point du Detour where we lay one day, the wind being high. The land along it is but low and of slate stone kind, and not very safe for boats to land in a strong southerly wind. The surf in the lower parts, washes over the shore, and drowns the lands.

Next evening we left said point and took the course from the plan for Presque Isle de Quinte which peninsula is low and moist, drowned except the point which is rocky, for a good many miles. As far as I could see were mountains behind the shore. We went far from shore so as to have the advantage of a fair wind & lay in the river Ganorasky. From Ganorasky we went to River au Saumon, & from there we went along high & steep clay banks round the peninsula of Toronto which is likewise low and the neck of it very narrow. The Indians and French carrying their canoes over the neck to save the way round it, and we landed at Toronto where I saw the remains of a stockade fort about 50 yards square which the French burnt after Niagara was taken. I was told that it was built upon request of the Indians who used to hunt at some points and the river about it, and between Lake Ontario and Huron, to bring their furs and skins to market, where they found all sorts of Commodity in Exchange without going any farther. The soil seems very good and rich but rather hilly. The river Toronto is about 35 yards wide, though narrow at the mouths and I was told it was but 15 miles navigable, whenever rafts and falls interrupt the navigation.

We saw from there the other shore towards Niagara therefore concluded the distance not so far as marked in the plan but by the time of passing it across and the high land towards Lake Erie makes me believe it to be very little narrower than the plan shows. The next day we intended by a favourable wind to go over to Niagara, but about an hour and a half after our departure the wind turned entirely and drove us to the leaward in the night. We made shore but could not tell where we were and after coasting near 2 hours we landed and lay by, about Miller above Niagara, where we arrived next day. It would be one of the best forts if the Enemy could be obliged only to attack it from the point of land where it is built upon.

The Narrows between Lake Ontario and Erie is wide between 5 and 800 yards; and navigable for 9 miles with boats; from thence the carrying place to Lake Erie is about 9 miles more. The course I have put down by guess I could not sound the depth of the Rifts at the lower end of Lake Erie, for want of a grappling, but was told by Captain Clapham* to be 6 feet. In the sketches of Lake Erie I have kept all, what I could see from a distance or had by Intelligence. The Island except the south side of Lake Erie has a good gravelly beach along banks consisting in Strata of Slate stone,

* No doubt Capt. William Clapham, of Fort Pitt, who was, several years afterwards, murdered by three Indians.

blue clay and yellow soil, same points mixed with gravel from 6 to 20 and more feet high except those parts marked in the sketch—Rocky—where the boats cannot ascend. From the River Huron the banks are distant from the beach, some parts half a mile and some above a mile between them is drowned land full of small cane grass and swamps which continues till about Cedar-point from which some places are without a beach: Bulrushes extending sometimes a mile and more from the shore and mostly continue to the narrows near the forth. The rocky part of the Lake is very shallow though it is high water: the Inhabitants of Detroit have remarked that the Water in Lake Erie and the Narrow, rises and falls every Eight or nine years.

The beach from Presque Island to Sandusky is full of all sorts of petrifactions, drawn out of the Lake, as likewise from dust, both is also found in Lake Huron. So far as we went the depth of water along said distance is from 5 to 10 feet. Sandusky Lake has entry above $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide and the Channel 10 feet deep, which alters by high northerly winds as likewise the mouth of all the rivers, some of them are shut up till sufficient quantity of water is supplied to wash the Beach and Bars from the mouth again. The upper part of Sandusky lake was froze and full of ice the 19th of November so that I could not go round it, but only guess the form by sight. Several islands appeared to me in it, but as the same appeared afterwards in Lake Erie, by some high places being full of trees, in and along the edges of drowned lands and swamps I therefore left it to a better opportunity.

I did not name any rivers, neither islands as it would only occasion misunderstanding for the future being known by the French or Canadians and certainly named therefore by them till their names given by Indians or Canadians can be known.

The 21st of November Bay de Nanquise was frozen and full of ice, so I could not go round it to see the river de Mie. All the low and drowned lands are marked in the Sketch with yellow and limited by black steps or points. The river from Presq' isle to Sandusky winds with frequent turns: in a rich black soil full of vines, apples Hawthornes and other fruit bearing shrubs. But those at the upper head some are hardly to be found among the Rushes, and therefore as Leckays (?). The difficulty is of getting the distance of the points or it would be easy to take an exact survey of the same. In the winter all swamps being frozen &c they are narrow at the entrance but wide a little higher. The water at that time looked brown in comparison to the Lake. The river at Sayen is the biggest being 80 or 90 yards wide and 12 feet deep. Nine miles up the river the French had a Store House there where they landed and to Fort du Quesne or Fort Pitt. I was told it was navigable with canoes for 150 miles. It is remarkable that all the mouths of the rivers at the South side from Presqu' isle to the River a Sayon turn Easterly, and from the river a Sayon to Sandusky they incline westerly. By river de portage they carry their canoes and goods over into Lake Sandusky to avoid going round the Peninsula in to the Mouth of the Lake. Coming from Detroit the carrying place is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles into a Pond which empties itself into Sandusky. By the river de Mie they have a Communication to the Issllons (sic) Settlements it is navigable for Canoes 126 miles to the fort au Mie, but in the summer full of Rafts. I was told that there were warm mineral Springs as likewise Salt Springs near it, the river which carry's Produce. Lime stone for building, and Lime & clay for bricks are near and about the Fort. River Rushes has a salt spring about 20 miles up the River and 15 miles from the Fort by Land,

where the Inhabitants make some Salt, but as they have no Pans for the purpose, it is therefore Expensive & one Man can but make in 8 Days $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels of Salt which is boiled in 5 Kettles containing 5 gallons each. I tasted the water but it seemed not to be very rich. The quantity of salt it contains might easily have been known by a salt mine water proof. The settlements of Detroit begin where the rushes and swamps are along the narrows and above before mentioned river and extend at the west Side for about 12 miles. The fort lays 3 miles above the said River made of Stockades about a year ago, 12 and 14 feet high, behind which is a bank of Scaffoldings about 6 feet high which for want of Planks is not finished, wanting 7200 feet of 2 inch planks to compleat them. It contains about 90 houses. Some of them are not inhabited. The commanding officers house is out of repair, and a building called by the French Le Magasin, is not finished being intended for 2 Stories high and when compleated would contain all the officers at present in Detroit. Below the Fort are 15 houses and above it 68 and at the opposite shore 58 more besides there Indian villages, In the whole 221 wooden houses, some of them are very small and ill finished. The settlement seems very little improved in 60 years, the time I was told it first began.

At the west shore of Lake S^t Clair are three rivers, by Intelligence, which in going up no time could be spared to find them by coasting along the Shore, and in returning the Lake was froze over so that I could not see a Salt Spring, which by accounts is better than the above mentioned.

The soil at Detroit is extremely good producing White Indian Corn, good grass and all sorts of garden stuff and fruit, like apples, pears, peaches &c. They have vines from France which grow extremely well. The trees along Lake Erie are Chesnuts, black and other walnuts, Hickory, ash and Maple, and past Sandusky Locust and large Sassafras all mixed with oak of different kinds. The Narrows opposite the Fort are about 900 yards wide and the Shallowest 12 f^t of Water being opposite the great Island. If it once requires a Fort to prevent or stop the incroaching of a powerful Enemy the best situation would be at the East Shore, a place where the Indians have buried their dead, which situation commands the ground about it for a mile & a half, & the land high so as to bury the works. Lake S^t Clair, the upper end of it, is drowned land or Islands of rush and canes in swamps. Some bunches of Trees are in those swamps which appear from a distance like Islands above mentioned. By taking my bearings to them and by approaching found difficult to find a channel to a fixed object, was obliged to leave the intended line and bearing and only guess it which wants greatly to be corrected. In my return went the Eastermost channel in order to return by the shore but found it losing itself in the Rushes and froze, which obliged me to return back a larger channel. The Narrows between Lake S^t Clair and Huron are about 700 yards wide and the Shallowest being among the rushes is 31 feet deep. The stream is gentle and the banks increased to where Lake Huron begins there the channel is narrow and the Stream Swift but deep. Four small creeks run into the Narrows at the west shore and 3 at the East which I have not named as the guide differed in the names. Except that they agreed with that river called De Pine, for the number of white Pyn Trees that stand about it. The Inhabitants of Detroit had a Sawmill at said creek and got all their boards and Pyn Timber from it. The Pyn trees continue so far as we went up the west shore of Lake Huron, mixed with oak shrubs, higher up it began to mix with Hemlock, maple, cedar, poplar, Beech & Swamp ash. The shore

begins to be shallow and full of Rocks about 5 miles below the Rock marked in the Sketch, the Land very low and swampy and a few places to land with boats for want of a Beach. No river could be discovered but the water looks brown along shore, like in Lake Erie by approaching a river. Perhaps the snow and ice Sholes prevented the Discovery of Rivers as the boats could not go near the Shore. Returning from Detroit by land round the upper end of Lake Erie I found a Difference in the names for the Rivers by a guide, from what Mr Gamling who went along with me in going up had told me. I therefore name them the same as an Inhabitant who had been often times that way. The cold not being sufficient to make the swamp bear us, obliged the guides to bring us sometimes over the Ice of the coves in the Lakes and sometimes far from the Lake, so that nothing could be corrected. Coming to River de Portage we corrected it and went along the carrying place. Crossed Lake Sandusky over Ice, which appeared to me very different from what I saw before. I took all the bearings of the road from the lake Sandusky to Fort Pitt but as my watch was out of order and sometime the sun not to be seen, besides the winding up & down hills, I could not think to fix Fort Pitt by so slight an observance. But if once, the Principal place were fixed by Latitude and Longitude it would answer very well to lay down the Road. The land is level from Sandusky to Mohcons (a small Indian village of 8 cabbins) from where it begins to be Hilly & increases to high and rocky mountains to the Forks of Beaver Creek. From there to Fort Pitt are several deep gully's, the Trees are generally like them all along Lake Erie, and promising a very fertile soil, full of runs, brooks, & creeks.

The beginning of the lands from Sandusky is so level that the water is stopped. On it are occasional Swamps & meadows clear from trees for 6 and more miles, besides some smaller. The soil which I saw on the banks of the River is on the Top black and the bottom of the brooks are full of gravel and Stones. About 12 miles from Sandusky we crossed a brook the 4th of January 15 yards wide & 2½ feet deep, which was not froze though the weather was very cold. The snow all along the banks was melted and no Ice. I was told it never freezes in the severest winters. In wading the water did not seem to be so cold, like other brooks, and creeks. If I had a thermometer that time, the degree of warmth could have been known, and without doubt the Spring must be warm. I was told that the banks of Beaver Creek which Mr Evens mentions in his map to have a salt spring is navigable for cannoes to said springs. If the mine could be found, or else proper pains employed, it might produce the Salt cheaper for the use of Fort Pitt and the back settlements, then the great land carriage will bring it from Pennsylvania or Maryland. In going from Presq' Isle to Fort Pitt the 3^d of October Major Rogers went in a small Birch Canoe down the river from Le Boeuf. The water was so low at that time that we very often were obliged to step out of it and lift it over the shoals and trees fallen into the Stream. I took a sketch of said River, which runs very winding. Made it out at Presq' Isle and left it with Colonel Bouquet to be corrected by Mr Basset* who was to go down said River.

D. BREHM

February the 23^d—1761—

Lieut. first Battalion
Royal American Regiment.

* Capt. Thomas Basset, the engineer at Fort Pitt.

BRAINTREE RECORDS.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. BATES, Esq., Town Clerk of Braintree, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxxvi. page 380.]

Mary Mott the daughter of Nathaniell Mott & hanna his wiffe borne 10th mo. 15. 1664.

ebenezer ffackson the son of Rich^d ffackson & elizabeth his wiffe borne the 10th mo 15. 1664.

peter Twells the son of Robert Twells & Martha his wiffe borne 8th. mo. 10th 1664.

Margritt payne the daughter of Moses payne & elizabeth his wiffe borne 10th mo 20 1664.

Mary Darlin the daughter of John darlin & elizabeth his wiffe borne 12 mo 21. 1664.

Ephraim Arnoll the son of Joseph Arnoll & Rebecca his wiffe borne 4th mo 11th 1664.

Gregory Belcher the son of Sam^l Belcher & Mary his wiffe borne 12 mo. 28. 1664.

hanna Belcher the daughter of John Belcher & Sarah his wiffe borne 2 mo. 1664.

John dassit the son of John dassit & hanna his wiffe borne 2 mo 3. 1664.

Sarah cleavery the daughter of John cleavery & Sarah his wiffe borne 12 mo. 22. 1664.

Judith Saunders daughter of John Saunders & Mary his wiffe borne & dyed 11th mo. 23.

hanna pray the daughter of John pray & Joanna his wiffe borne 1 mo. 16. 1665.

Martha quinsy daughter of Edmond quinsy & Joanna his wiffe borne 1 mo. 26 1665.

nath^l Speere the son of George Speere & Mary his wiffe borne 3^d mo. 15. 1665.

Edward Thomson the son of Sam^l Thomson & Sarah his wiffe borne 2 mo 20 1665.

Sam^l hoydon son of Sam^l hoydon & Hanna his wiffe borne 6 mo 6. 1665 & dyed on the 27 day of the same mo.

Caleb hubbert son of Caleb hubbert & Mary his wiffe borne 3 mo. 28. 1665.

Ebenezer Thayre son of Thomas Thayre and hanna his wiffe borne 7th. mo. 15. 1665.

hanna Webb daughter of christopher webb & hanna his wiffe borne 7th mo. 5th. 1665.

hanna parris daughter of John parris & Mary his wiffe borne 7th. mo. 3. 1665.

Sam^l Addams son of Joseph Addams & Abigail his wiffe borne 7th mo. 3. 1665.

John Poffer son of Matthias poffer & Rachell his wiffe borne 8th mo. 10th 1665.

Mehetabell Veasy daughter of Will Veasy & Ellin his wiffe borne 12 mo. 17. 1665.

Edward Mills son of John Mills & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 4th mo. 7th 1665.

Joseph Bass son of John Bass & Ruth his wiffe borne 10th mo. 5, 1665.

Josiah chapin son of Josia chapin & Mary his wiffe borne 10th mo. 17. 1665.

nathaniel Sheffeild son of Edmond Sheffeild & Sarah his wiffe borne 1st mo. 16th 1665.

Rachell neale the daughter of henry neale & hanna his wiffe borne 12 mo. 1. 1665.

Ephraim Copeland the son of Laurance Copeland & Liddia his wiffe borne 11th. mo. 17. 1665.

James peniman son of John peniman & hanna his wiffe borne 12 mo 7th 1665.

Mercie nucome the daughter of John nucom & Ruth his wiffe borne 2 mo. 1665.

Sarah hayward daughter of Jonath hayward & Sarah his wiffe borne 1 mo. 10. 1665.

Joseph Scant son of will Scant & Sarah his wiffe borne 4th mo. 4th 1662.

Mercie Scant the daughter of will Scant & Sarah his wiffe borne 8th mo. 27. 1664.

Susan Scant daughter of will Scant & Sarah his wiffe borne 11th mo 30. 1665.

Joseph harper son of Joseph Harper & Kithina his wiffe borne 11th mo. 6th 1665.

Timothy Thayre son of Shadrach Thayre & deliverance his wiffe borne 3^d mo. 1666.

Richard ffackson son of Richard ffackson & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 4 mo. 21. 1666.

John Harris son of Richard Harris & Margritt his wiffe borne 5 mo. 15. 1666.

Sam^l Belcher son of Sam^l Belcher & Mary his wiffe borne 7th mo 21. 1666.

Joseph Ruggles son of John Ruggles & rebeca his wiffe borne 8th mo 7th 1666.

Susanna hoydon daughter of Sam^l hoydon & hanna his wiffe borne 7th mo. 28. 1666.

John daly son of John daly & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 8th mo. 13. 1666.

Joseph son of Joseph nils & Mary his wiffe was borne 7th mo. 21. 1666.

—— Baxter son of John Baxter & Anna his wiffe borne 12 mo. 14. 1666.

—— & Rachell poffer daughters of James poffer & Mary his wiffe borne 11th mo. 25. 1666.

——a Mott daughter of Nath^l Mott & hanna his wiffe borne 12 mo. 5. 1666.

—— Scott daughter of Steevin Scott & Sarah his wiffe borne the 7th mo. 10th 1665.

—— Dassitt the son of John Dassit & hanna his wiffe borne the 8th mo. 14. 1666.

Experience quinsy daughter of Edmond & Joanna his wiffe borne 1 mo. 20 1667.

Richard pray the son of John pray & Joanna his wiffe borne the 3^d mo 3, 1667.

Hanna Bass the daughter of John Bass & Ruth his wiffe borne the 4th mo. 22. 1667.

Abigail wallsbee the daughter of David wallsbee & Ruth his wiffe borne 4th mo. 15. 1667.

—— payne daughter of Moses payne and Elizabeth his wiffe borne 4th mo 23. 1667.

—— Thayre son of Shadrach Thayre & Deliverance his wiffe borne 7th mo. 7th 1667.

—— Downing son of John downing & Sarah his wiffe borne 11th mo. 21. 1666.

—— harper son of Joseph harper & kithtina his wiffe borne 7th mo. 10th 1667.

—— cleverly son of John cleverly & Sarah his wiffe borne 8th mo. 8th 1667.

Debora neale daughter of henry neale & hanna his wiffe born 7th mo. 1. 1667.

Abigail Thomson the daughter of Sam^l Thomson & Sarah his wiffe borne 9th mo. 10th 1667.

Jonathan hayward son of Jonath hayward & Sarah his wiffe borne 11th mo. 18. 1667.

Joanna Mills daughter of John Mills & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 12 mo 1. 1667.

Benjamin Webb son of christopher webb & hanna his wiffe borne 12 mo. 2. 1667.

John peniman son of John peniman & hanna his wiffe borne 12 mo. 23. 1667.

Mary Addams daughter of Joseph Addams & Abigail his wiffe borne 12 mo 25. 1667.

—— Chapin son of Josia chapin & Mary his wiffe borne the 3^d mo. 11th 1667.

—— Sheffeild daughter of edmond Sheffeild & Sarah his wiffe borne 4th mo. 23. 1667.

—— Owen son of William Owen & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 6th mo. 1, 1667.

—— Scott son of Steevin Scott & Sarah his wiffe borne 5 mo. 14, 1667.

—— Darly son of —— darly & hanna his wiffe borne 6 mo. & dyed 19 1667.

harris son of —— harris & Mary his wiffe borne 2 mo. 26. 1667.

William Belcher son of Sam^l Belcher & Mary his wiffe borne 3^d mo. 3.

John ffackson son of Richard ffackson & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 2 mo.

—— hayden daughter of John hayden & hanna his wiffe borne ——

—— chapin son of Josia chapin & Mary his wiffe borne the ——

—— harris son of Richard harris & Mary his wiffe borne ——

Mary Belcher daughter of Moses Belcher & Mary his wiffe borne 7th mo. 8th 1668.

Sarah hayden daughter of Sam^l hayden & hanna his wiffe borne the 1 mo. 25. 1668.

Edward Lincford son of Edward Lincford & hanna his wiffe borne 11th mo. 25. 1668.

Sam^l Mott son of nathaniell mott & hanna his wiffe borne the 11th mo. 19. 1668.

Mary Niles daughter of Joseph Niles & hanna his wiffe borne 11th mo. 8th 1668.

hanna Copeland daughter of Laurance Copeland & Liddia his wiffe borne 12 mo. 25. 1668.

Benjamin Neale son of henry neale & hanna his wiffe borne the 1 mo. 7th. 168-69.

John Darlin son of denice darlin & hanna his wiffe was borne the 7th mo. 1664.

Anna Giles the daughter of James Giles & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 2 mo. 15. 1669.

Sam^l pray son of John pray & Joanna his wiffe borne 2 mo. 16. 1669.

Mercy Mash daughter of Allexander Mash & Mary his wiffe borne 2 mo. 2. 1669.

Joseph ffackson son of Richard ffackson & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 6th mo. 26. 1669.

Sam^l daly son of John daly & Elizabeth his wiffe was borne 6th mo. 18. 1669.

Mary cleverly daughter of John cleverly & Sarah his wiffe borne 7th mo. 6. 1669.

Josia hayden son of John hayden & hanna his wife borne 4th mo. 19. 1669.

Ephraim Thayre son of Shadrach Thayer & deliverance his wiffe borne 11th mo. 17. 1669.

Sarah darlin daughter of denice darlin & hanna his wiffe borne 11th mo. 26. 1669.

William hayward son of Jonath hayward & Sarah his wiffe borne 12 mo 6th 1669.

Mary Bass daughter of John Bass & Ruth his wiffe borne 12 mo. 11th 1669.

Mercy Veasy daughter of William Veasy & Ellin his wiffe borne 11th mo. 20. 1669.

peter Addams son of Joseph Addams & Abigail his wiffe borne 12 mo. 7th 1669.

Joseph peniman son of Joseph peniman & waitinge his wiffe borne the 12 mo 20. 1670.

William needam son of John needam & hanna his wiffe was borne the 2 mo 8th 1670.

Sarah Thompson daughter of Sam^l Thompson & Sarah his wiffe borne 2 mo 28th 1670.

Margritt hayden daughter of Jonath hayden & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 3^d mo 11th 1670.

Joseph Chapin son of Josia Chapin & Mary his wiffe borne the 3^d mo 17. 1670.

John Saunders son of John Saunders & Mary his wiffe borne the 7th mo. 1. 1669.

Thomas Baxter son of John Baxter & Anna his wiffe borne the 2 mo. 27. 1670.

William harper son of Joseph harper & kithtina his wiffe borne the 10th mo. 9th 1669.

Sam^l harris son of Richard harris & Margritt his wiffe borne the 5 mo 26. 1670.

Mary Webb daughter of Christopher Webb & hanna his wiffe borne the 7th mo. 6. 1669.

Liddia payne daughter of Steevin payne & hanna his wiffe borne the 7th mo. 20. 1670.

Mary Belcher daughter of Sam^l Belcher & Mary his wiffe borne the 8th mo. 16. 1670.

Cornelius Thayre son of Richard Thayre and dorathy his wiffe borne 7th mo. 18. 1670.

Ellin Scott daughter of Steevin Scott & Sarah his wiffe was borne the 10th mo 7th 1670.

Mary dassit daughter of John dassit & hanna his wiffe borne the 7th mo. 27. 1670.

Abigail ffackson daughter of Richard ffackson & elizabeth his wiffe borne 12 mo. 1670.

Ruth neale the daughter of henry neale & hanna his wiffe borne the 10th mo. 25. 1670.

Sarah Belcher daughter of Moses Belcher & Mary his wiffe borne the 1 mo 2. 70-71.

Elizabeth deeringe daughter of Sam^l deeringe & Mary his wiffe borne the 12 mo. 7th 1670.

Sam^l Nightengell son of Will Nightengell & Bethia his wiffe borne the 12 mo. 14. 1670.

Joseph peniman son of John peniman & hanna his wiffe was borne the 1 mo. 15. 69-70.

Katheren Hayden daughter of Sam^l hayden & Hanna his wiffe borne the 1 mo. 10th 70-71.

Elizabeth hubbert daughter of Caleb hubbert & Mary his wiffe borne the 12 mo. 4th 1666.

hannah hubbert daughter of caleb hubbert & mary his wiffe borne the 10th mo 10th 1668.

Josiah hubbert son of caleb hubbert & Mary his wiffe borne the 10th mo 11th 1670.

Obadiah Owen son of William Owen & Elizabeth his wiffe borne the 12 mo. 1. 1670.

Mary Belcher the daughter of John Belcher & Sarah his wiffe borne the 10th mo. 26. 1666.

Josia Belcher son of John Belcher & Sarah his wiffe borne 4th mo 26. 1669.

Elizabeth Mott the daughter of Nath^l Mott & hannah his wiffe borne 3 mo. 17. 1671.

Elizabeth Winter the daughter of Timothy Winter & hester his wiffe borne 6 mo. 1671.

Mercy Belcher the daughter of Moses Belcher & Mary his wiffe borne 1 mo. 2. 71-72.

John Lincford the son of Edward Lincfor & hannah his wiffe borne 10th mo. 12. 1671.

Joseph Allin the son of Joseph Allin & Rebeca his wiffe borne 11th mo. 3. 1671.

Rebeca Ruggles daughter of John Ruggles & Rebeca his wiffe borne 10th mo. 22. 1671.

hannah Speere the daughter of Georg Speere & Mary his wiffe borne 7th mo. 6. 1671.

henry chapin son of Josia chapin & Mary his wiffe borne 12 mo. 15. 1671.

Jonathan Addams son of Joseph Addams & Abigail his wiffe borne 11th mo. 31. 1671.

Jabez poffer son of James poffer & Mary his wiffe borne 12 mo. 4. 1671.

Joseph Webb the son of christopher webb & hannah his wiffe borne the 1 mo. 15. 71-72.

Sarah Bass the daughter of John Bass & Ruth his wiffe borne the 1 mo. 29. 1672.

Mary Bass the daughter of Thomas Bass & Sarah his wiffe borne 2 mo. 20. 1672.

Rebeca Savill the daughter of Benjamin Savill & Liddia his wiffe borne the 3^d mo. 3. 1672.

huldah hayward daughter of Jonathan hayward & Sarah his wiffe borne 3^d mo. 28. 72.

Sam^l peniman the son of John peniman & hanna his wiffe borne 4th mo. 18. 1672.

Richard Copeland son of Laurance Copeland & Liddia his wiffe borne the 5th mo 15. 1672. & dyed the same day.

Stephen cleverly son of John cleverly & Sarah his wiffe borne the 6th mo 5. 1672.

hannah Thompson daughter of Sam^l Thompson & Sarah his wiffe borne 6th mo. 5. 72.

mary & martha winter daughters of Timothy winter & hesther his wiffe borne 6. 26. 1671.

Amee hayden daughter of Jonath hayden & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 7th mo. 16.

Margritt daly daughter of John daly & elizabeth his wiffe borne the 8th mo.

Liddia Neale daughter of henry neale & hannah his wiffe borne the 8th mo. 10.

Christian harper daughter of Joseph harper & kithtina his wiffe borne 5th mo.

Nathaniell Mash son of Allexander Mash & Mary his wiffe borne the 8th mo 17.

Jonath Saunders son of Martin Saunders & Liddia his wiffe borne 9th mo. 31. 167.

hannah Thayre daughter of Shadrach Thayre & deliverance his wiffe borne 8th mo.

Nathaniell Mills son of John Mills & elizabeth his wiffe borne 12 mo 22. 1672.

John pray son of John pray & Joanna his wiffe borne the 12th mo. 10th 1672.

Elizabeth plumly daughter of Joseph plumly & Jane his wiffe borne 2 mo 12.

Mary ffiske daughter to M^r Moses ffiske & Sarah his wiffe was borne August

Edward Mott son of Nath^l Mott & hannah his wiffe borne the 3^d mo. 11th 1673.

Susanna Nucome daughter of peter nucome & Susanna his wiffe borne 4th mo. 22.

Ruth Belcher daughter of John belcher & Sarah his wiffe borne —

Abigail Copeland daughter of Laurance Copeland & Liddia his wiffe —

Abigail Allin daughter of Joseph Allin & Ruth his wiffe —

Georg Witty son of Georg witty & Sarah his wiffe borne —

Abigail Winter daughter of Timothy Winter & hesther —

Rebeca Neale daughter of henry Neale & hannah his

Mehetabell Addams daughter of Joseph Adams & Abigail

— chapin son of Josiah Chapin & Mary his wiffe

hannah hardman daughter of John hardman & hannah

THE WYLLYS FAMILY OF CONNECTICUT.

By Miss MARY K. TALCOTT, of Hartford, Ct.

GEORGE WYLLYS, of Fenny Compton, co. Warwick,* came, in 1638, with his family to Hartford, having sent his steward two years before to prepare his residence for him. In 1639 he was an Assistant; in 1641, Deputy Governor; in 1642, Governor of the colony. He was once elected commissioner to the United Congress of the Colonies. He died in Hartford, March 9, 1645. From his will we know that his wife's name was Mary. Children:

- i. GEORGE, left in England in possession of the estate of Fenny Compton. Dugdale says that George Wyllys, Esq., late of Fenny Compton, aliened the greater part of the estate in Napton, 16 Car. I.
- ii. HESTER, married Oct. 17, 1645, as his second wife, Capt. Robert Harding, who came with Winthrop in 1630, and afterwards removed to Rhode Island. In November, 1646, he sailed for England, and in 1651 he was a merchant in London.
- iii. AMY, married Oct. 30, 1645, John Pynchon, only son of William Pynchon, of Springfield, born in England in 1625. He was Assistant, member of the council, colonel of the Hampshire regiment, and the chief man in that part of Massachusetts. Mrs. Amy Pynchon died Jan. 9, 1699. Col. Pynchon died Jan. 17, 1703. Children: 1. *Joseph*,³ b. July 26, 1646; H. C. 1664; d. in Boston, Dec. 30, 1682. 2. *John*,³ b. Oct. 15, 1647; m. Margaret, daughter of Rev. William Hubbard; d. in Springfield, April 25, 1721. 3. *Mary*,³ b. Oct. 28, 1650; m. Oct. 5, 1669, Joseph Whiting, of Westfield, son of William Whiting, of Hartford. She died about 1675 or 6. 4. *William*,³ b. Oct. 11, 1653; d. young. 5. *Mehitabel*,⁴ b. Nov. 22, 1661; d. young.

2. iv. SAMUEL, born in England in 1632.

2. SAMUEL² WYLLYS (*George*¹), of Hartford, H. C. 1653; he was chosen Assistant the next year, and continued in office until 1685. He was extensively engaged in trade, and had an interest in several sugar plantations at Antigua. His speculations proved disastrous, and he became deeply involved in debt, so that pecuniary assistance was granted him by the General Assembly. He was for four years commissioner to the Congress of the New England colonies, and held other offices. He married Ruth, daughter of Gov. John Haynes, and his second wife, Mabel Harlakenden. The date of her death is unknown; but he married, secondly, at Berwick, Me., Nov. 28, 1688, Mrs. Mary Love. He died in Hartford, May 30, 1709. Children:

- i. MARY, b. 1656; m. about 1684, Rev. Joseph Eliot, of Guilford, son of the Apostle Eliot. He died May 24, 1694. Mrs. Mary Eliot died Oct. 11, 1729. Children: 1. *Jared*,⁴ b. Nov. 7, 1685; Y. C. 1706; ordained at Killingworth, Ct., Oct. 26, 1709; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Smithson; d. at K. April 22, 1763. He practised medicine, and was one of the most prominent physicians of his day. He introduced the white mulberry into Connecticut, and with it the silk-worm, and in 1761 he received a medal from a society in Lon-

* In Note I., at the end of this article, are reprinted from the REGISTER, xxxiii. 356, my reasons for thinking George Wyllys of Hartford to have been a son of Richard Willis of Fenny Compton, who died June 10, 1577, and whose epitaph is printed at the close of Note II.; and that his mother was Bridget, daughter of William Young of Kingston Hall.

don, as a premium for the discovery of extracting iron ore from black sea sand. 2. *Abiel*,⁴ b. 1687; m. Mary, daughter of John Leete, of Guilford. He died in Guilford, Oct. 28, 1776. 3. *Mary*,⁴ b. 1688; m. first, Hawkins Hart, of Wallingford, Ct.; m. second, May 25, 1636, Abraham Pierson, of Killingworth, Ct.; m. third, Samuel Hooker, of Kensington, Ct. She died March 9, 1771. 4. *Rebecca*,⁴ b. 1690; m. first, Oct. 26, 1710, John Trowbridge, of New Haven; m. second, Nov. 11, 1740, Ebenezer Fisk, of New Milford; and third, William Dudley, of North Guilford. She died Feb. 9, 1782.

- ii. MEHITABEL, or Mabel Wyllys, b. about 1658; m. first, Rev. Daniel Russell, of Charlestown, H. C. 1669. He d. Jan. 4, 1679. She m. second, Rev. Isaac Foster, of Hartford, H. C. 1671, who d. Aug. 20, 1682. She m. third, Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford, H. C. 1675. He was Mr. Foster's successor as pastor of the first church, and one of the most prominent ministers in the colony. She d. in Hartford, Dec. 21, 1698. Mr. Woodbridge d. April 30, 1732. Children: *Mabel*⁴ *Russell*, born 1678; m. June 12, 1701, Rev. John Hubbard, of Jamaica, L. I., H. C. 1695; m. second, Dec. 9, 1707, Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, of East Hartford, H. C. 1701. She d. in New Haven, May 10, 1730. 2. *Ann*⁴ *Foster*, m. Nov. 29, 1699, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, of Hartford, H. C. 1690; m. second, Rev. William Burnham, of Kensington, Ct., H. C. 1702. She died in Hartford, October, 1764. 3. *Timothy*⁴ *Woodbridge*, bapt. Oct. 3, 1686; Y. C. 1706; ordained at Simsbury in 1712; m. Feb. 14, 1712, Dorothy, wid. of Rev. Dudley Woodbridge and daughter of Joshua Lamb, of Roxbury, Mass. He died in Simsbury, Aug. 22, 1742. 4. *Mary*⁴ *Woodbridge*, bapt. June 19, 1692; m. May 7, 1724, Hon. William Pitkin, afterwards governor of Connecticut. She died in East Hartford, Feb. 17, 1766. 5. *Ruth*⁴ *Woodbridge*, bapt. Aug. 18, 1695; m. July 18, 1716, Rev. John Pierson, of Woodbridge, N. J., Y. C. 1711. She d. in Woodbridge, Jan. 7, 1732. 6. *John*⁴ *Woodbridge*, bapt. Jan. 31, 1697; buried Feb. 6, 1697.

- iii. RUTH, m. June 2, 1692, Rev. Edward Taylor, of Westfield, as his second wife. He died June 29, 1729; she died January, 1730. Children: 1. *Ruth*,⁴ b. 1693; m. Dec. 3, 1713, Rev. Benjamin Colton, first minister of West Hartford, Y. C. 1710. She d. May 30, 1725. Mr. Colton d. March 1, 1759. 2. *Naomi*,⁴ b. 1695; m. June 4, 1720, Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, of Suffield, Ct., H. C. 1707. She d. Aug. 6, 1739; Mr. Devotion d. April 11, 1741. 3. *Anne*,⁴ b. 1696; m. 1720, Rev. Benjamin Lord, D.D., Y. C. 1714, of Norwich, Ct. She died Jan. 5, 1748; he d. in 1784. 4. *Mehitabel*,⁴ b. 1699; m. Rev. William Gager, of Lebanon, Ct., Y. C. 1721. Mr. Gager died in 1737. 5. *Keziah*,⁴ b. 1702; m. June 1, 1725, Rev. Isaac Stiles, of North Haven, Y. C. 1722. She d. Dec. 4, 1727, leaving one child, Ezra, b. Nov. 29, 1727, LL.D. and president of Yale College. 6. *Eldad*,⁴ b. 1708; of Westfield; m. first in 1732, Rhoda Dewey; m. second in 1742, Thankful Day; died in Boston, 1777, while attending the General Court.

3. iv. HEZEKIAH, b. April 3, 1672.

3. HEZEKIAH³ WYLLYS (*Samuel*,² *George*¹), married May 2, 1704, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Whiting) Hobart, of Haddam, Ct. He was town clerk of Hartford for many years, and held other positions of trust. Chosen secretary of the colony 1712, and continued in that office until 1734. He died in Hartford, Dec 24, 1741. Mrs. Elizabeth Wyllys died in September, 1762. Children:

- i. RUTH, b. Feb. 22, 1705; m. Dec. 31, 1724, Richard Lord, of Hartford, b. Feb. 18, 1705, Y. C. 1724. They removed to Wethersfield, where he d. in 1740. Mrs. Ruth Lord m. second, Thomas Belden, of Wethersfield. He d. April 13, 1761, and his widow, Mrs. Ruth Belden, died —. Children (by her first husband): 1. *Elizabeth*,⁵ b. Oct. 9, 1725; d. in infancy. 2. *Elisha*,⁵ b. Feb. 24, 1727; d. June 7, 1727. 3. *Elisha*,⁵ b. March 25, 1728; d. June 10, 1729. 4. *Ruth*,⁵

b. Dec. 28, 1729 ; d. in infancy. 5. *Richard*, b. Dec. 14, 1731 ; d. in infancy. 6. *Mary*,⁵ b. Feb. 22, 1734 ; m. Charles Caldwell, of Hartford. He d. March 31, 1801, a. 69. She d. in Hartford, Feb. 18, 1823. 7. *Samuel Wyllys*,⁵ b. Feb. 27, 1736 ; d. July 13, 1736. 8. *George*,⁵ b. July 8, 1737 ; a merchant in Hartford ; m. Dec. 14, 1758, Sarah, daughter of Hon. Daniel Edwards. He d. Oct. 19, 1765. Children of her second marriage : 9. *Eunice*,⁵ b. 1744 ; m. Oct. 21, 1764, William Gardiner, of Hartford, who was one of the number blown up in the school-house, May 23, 1766. She m. second, Jan. 31, 1770, Ralph Pomeroy, of Hartford, quarter-master general of Connecticut during the Revolution. She died in Hebron, Ct., Aug. 26, 1816. 10. *Ruth*,⁵ b. 1747 ; m. Jan. 22, 1765, Capt. John Stoughton, of Windsor, an officer in the British Provincial army. He settled on lands granted him by the Crown, still known as the Stoughton Patent, between Lakes George and Champlain. He was drowned in Lake George, Nov. 27, 1768. She m. second, her cousin, Gen. Samuel⁵ Wyllys, of Hartford, Feb 3, 1777.

- ii. GEORGE, bapt. Nov. 30, 1707, and died in infancy.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. July 15, 1708 ; died in Hartford, unm., August, 1750.
- iv. GEORGE, b. Nov. 28, 1709 ; died June 20, 1710.
- 4. v. GEORGE, b. Oct. 6, 1710.
- vi. MABEL, b. Feb. 13, 1713 ; m. May 3, 1739. Col. Samuel Talcott, of Hartford, Y. C. 1733, sheriff of Hartford Co., and a very prominent citizen. She died Feb. 13, 1775. Col. Talcott died March 6, 1797. Children : 1. *Samuel*,⁵ bapt. March 2, 1740 ; Y. C. 1757 ; m. Dec. 24, 1767, Abigail, daughter of John Ledyard, of Hartford. He was colonel of a Conn. regiment in the Revolution. Died in Hartford, May 27, 1798. 2. *Elizabeth*,⁵ bapt. March 8, 1741 ; d. in infancy. 3. *William*,⁵ bapt. Dec. 18, 1743 ; d. in infancy. 4. *James*,⁵ bapt. Sept. 1, 1745 ; d. in infancy. 5. *Elizabeth*,⁵ bapt. Oct. 5, 1746 ; d. young. 6. *James*,⁵ bapt. Aug. 13, 1749 ; d. young. 7. *Mary*,⁵ bapt. Dec. 3, 1752 ; m. James Watson, Y. C. 1776 ; an officer in the Revolutionary army, afterwards a merchant in New York : a member of the Cincinnati ; Naval Officer of New York ; U. S. Senator, 1798-1800 ; d. in 1806. 8. *Jerusha*,⁵ bapt. April 11, 1756 ; m. her cousin, Maj. John Palgrave⁵ Wyllys.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 26, 1714 ; d. Nov. 3, 1732.

4. Hon. GEORGE⁴ WYLLYS (*Hezekiah*,⁴ *Samuel*,² *George*¹), graduated from Yale College 1729 ; was appointed in 1730 secretary of state for the colony, pro tem., and in 1734 was regularly chosen secretary, which office he held for the long period of sixty-six years. He was town clerk of Hartford for many years, Lieut. Col. of the 1st regiment, and served on many committees of the General Assembly. He married his cousin, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Timothy and Dorothy (Lamb) Woodbridge, of Simsbury. She died in Hartford, Nov. 11, 1774, aged 59. He died in Hartford, April 24, 1796. Children :

- i. SAMUEL, bapt. Jan. 7, 1738 ; Y. C. 1758 ; went to England in 1764 and remained there for six years ; in 1771 he became the first captain of the first company of Governor's Foot Guards ; in 1774 colonel of the 1st Conn. regiment ; in 1776 Congress appointed him colonel of a regiment on the Continental establishment, in which capacity he served through the war. He m. Feb. 3, 1777, Ruth, widow of Capt. John Stoughton, and daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Wyllys) [Lord] Belden. He held many offices in Hartford, was Major-General of the Connecticut militia, and succeeded his father and grandfather as secretary of state in 1796. He held this office until 1809. His wife died Sept. 2, 1807. He died June 9, 1823, in Hartford.
- ii. MARY, bapt. Nov. 7, 1742 ; m. March 8, 1764, Eleazer Pomeroy, born in Hebron, Sept. 1, 1739. He was a merchant in Hartford, and died about 1783, perhaps in the West Indies, where he had estates. Mrs. Mary Pomeroy died in Middletown, Ct., Nov. 14, 1805. Children :

Hon. George Wyllys
is only son of
Samuel
Wyllys and
Mary Pomeroy

1. *Samuel Wyllys*,⁵ b. 1765 : m. Sept. 7, 1793, Clarissa Alsop, of Middletown ; resided in Brighton and Boston, and in 1837 removed to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he died June 5, 1841. 2. *Mary*,⁵ m. Nov. 18, 1767, Richard Alsop, of Middletown. 3. *Benjamin*,⁵ b. 1774 ; probably died young. 4. *A daughter*,⁵ m. first, Mr. Oliver ; m. second, Samuel W. Dana.
- ii. WILLIAM, bapt. Aug. 12, 1744 ; d. unmarried in Hartford, January 18, 1826.
- iii. HEZEKIAH, b. in 1747 ; Yale Coll. 1765 ; colonel of a Connecticut regiment in the Revolution ; m. in 1785, Amelia Trumbull. He lived in the old Wyllys house on Charter Oak Hill, and was the last of the name who resided there. Soon after his death, the estate, which had belonged to the Wyllyses since 1636, passed into other hands. His wife died Jan. 15, 1818. He died March 29, 1827.
- iv. SUSANNA, bapt. May 13, 1750 ; m. Jan. 22, 1788, Judge Jedediah Strong, of Litchfield, Ct. She died in Hartford, May 23, 1794, s. p.
- v. JOHN PALSGRAVE, bapt. Aug. 11, 1754 ; Yale College 1773 ; was brigade major in 1776, and in 1781 major in the 3d Conn. regiment, and distinguished himself by his gallantry. He married his cousin, Jerusha Talcott, who died in Hartford, Aug. 9, 1783. In 1785 he was appointed major of the troops raised for the defence of the frontier. He was killed in the attack on the Miami Towns, Sept. 30, 1790, while serving in Gen. Harmar's expedition against the Indians, s. p.

NOTE I.

In the pedigree of the Wyllys family, published in the REGISTER for April, 1868, taken from Berry's Berkshire Pedigrees, George Wyllys, who came to Hartford in 1638, is described as born in 1611, the son of Richard Willis, born in 1590, and his wife Bridget, daughter of William Young, of Kingston Hall, and the grandson of Richard Willis, who married Hester Chambers. Now Camden's Visitation of Warwickshire, in 1619 (London, 1877), gives in his pedigree of Wyllys the name of Bridget Young's husband, as George, aged 29 in that year, 1619, and the epitaph of Richard Willis, who married Hester Chambers, given in Dugdale's Warwickshire, says he had five children—George, William, Richard, Judith and Mary—"all now living." This Richard died in 1597, and his wife Hester was the daughter of George Chambré, of Williams-court, in the county of Oxford, according to Dugdale, and it seems probable that he was succeeded by his eldest son George. We know that George Wyllys, when he came into New England, left a son George in England, that his youngest son Samuel was born in 1632, when he was 21, according to Mr. Fowler's pedigree, and his two daughters were married in 1645, so were probably older than Samuel. The statement that George, born in 1611, came to New England, does not appear in Berry, being an addition by Mr. Fowler : but does it not seem probable that he was the son George left behind in possession of the estate of Fenny Compton, a man grown, for, according to the other theory, that son could not have been more than ten years old when his father came to America. George Wyllys brought a wife Mary with him to Hartford, as we know by his will ; but she may have been his second wife and the mother of all his children, except George and Mary, whom Camden gives as the children of George and Bridget. Dugdale copies the epitaphs of three of the Willises—Richard, Ambrose, and Richard who married Hester Chambers, and says that George Wyllys, late of Fenni Compton, gent., aliened the greater part of his estate in Napton to Richard Shakhburgh, Esq., 16 Car. I. Another point, though not a conclusive one, is that the names of George Wyllys's daughters, Amy and Hester, are those of the mother, and grandmother of the man born in 1590. In conclusion I would say that I think the name of Richard has been substituted for that of George in the genealogies, and I shall be very glad if any one can enlighten me in this matter. The Hartford Town Records do not give the age of George Wyllys, Esq., when he died in 1645.

NOTE II.

"Of your charite pray for the soul of Richard Willis, gentleman, lord of the Mannour of Fenny-Compton, and one of the King's Justices of the Peace in the County of Warwick. And Jone his wife. Which Richard deceased the VIII day of February in the year of our Lord MDXXXI. Of whose souls Jesu have mercy, Amen."

“Here lyeth buried the body of Ambrose Willis of Fenny Compton in the County of Warwick, Gentleman, the son of William Willis who lyeth buried at Prior’s Marson, which William was the son of Richard Willis and Joane his wife, both lying buried under the stone adjoyning. Which Ambrose had by Amye his wife eight sonnes all deceased in their infancy, but one sonne named Richard, and one daughter named Anne, yet living. He deceased the tenth day of June Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo nonogesimo.” [This Amye was the daughter of Richard Coller of Little Preston, in the County of Northampton, Esquire.]

“Here lyeth buried the body of Richard Willis of Fenny Compton, in the County of Warwick, gentilman, son of Ambrose Willis, deceased. Which said Richard had by Hester his wife, five children, that is to say, George, William, Richard, Judith and Mary, all now living, who deceased the tenth day of June, 1597.” [This Hester was the daughter of George Chambré of Williamscote in the County of Oxford, Esquire.] From Dugdale’s Warwickshire.

Arms. Gules, three chevronels and a bordure, argent.

WILLIAM SABIN, THE PATRIARCH. WAS HE A HUGUENOT ?

By Judge A. W. SAVERY, M.A., of Digby, N. S.

I HAVE been favored by the Rev. Anson Titus with a copy of his valuable preliminary article on the Sabin family of America, and the tradition that its venerable founder, who was my ancestor through a female line,* was a French Protestant refugee, has suggested the following considerations.

1. It seems highly improbable that a native of France could have written the long holograph will of William Sabin in such pure idiomatic English of that day, unless he had come to England an infant and received the whole of his education there.

2. The name William was an English, not a French christian name. True, there is the French form “Guillaume,” which would be abandoned for William during an English residence, but then the name Guillaume was not a very common one in France in those days. See how rarely it occurs among the several hundreds of names in the “Letters of Denization.” (REG. vol. xxxv. 248.) I will not, however, claim much weight for this.

3. William Sabin must have been more than 21, probably more than 25 years old when he appeared at Rehoboth in 1643. Two children had been born to him before that date. He died about 1687, having been the father of twenty children, the youngest but 7 years old. It is safe to conclude that he was born not later than 1618, nor earlier than 1610. But from the time of the Edict of Nantes, A.D. 1598, to about A.D. 1675, protestants enjoyed toleration in France, and were under no necessity of exile for conscience sake. Their peace was interrupted when their leaders made common cause with the Prince of Condé, and afterwards when Louis

* The writer’s father was Sabine Savary, of Plympton in this county, whose mother was a daughter of Jeremiah⁴ Sabin, born 1717 (Jeremiah,³ Benjamin,² William¹).

XIII. attacked them; but both the brief struggles which ensued ended in express confirmations of the edict—the first in 1615, the second in 1620. Again, they revolted during the war between France and Italy, and an intermittent struggle took place, which resulted in 1628 in the capture of Rochelle and other Huguenot strongholds; but the victors made no attempt to deprive the vanquished of liberty of conscience, and Richelieu is commended even by his most adverse critics for his moderation and good temper on this occasion. No general persecution followed; and although some of the discomfited leaders in the politico-religious strife may have exiled themselves, it is submitted that William Sabin was too young to be implicated. The two great migrations of Huguenots to England took place at the periods of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, 1573, and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685. The latter event sent over to New England the Oxford settlers of most honorable memory. It is suggested that the probate of William Sabin's will at Boston may be accounted for by his removal to Oxford to join his compatriots, but I should think it improbable that he would be influenced by such considerations at his then advanced age. Might not the probate of the will at Boston during the administration of Gov. Andros be due to circumstances arising out of the recent cancellation of the colonial charter?*

4. The name Sabin does not appear at all in the Camden Society's publications, "Lists of Foreign Protestants and aliens resident in England, 1618–1688," edited by W. Durant Cooper, London, 1862.

5. Experience has taught me the futility of relying on oral traditions of a Huguenot ancestry in American families bearing French names. The learned and judicious, but anonymous author of a valuable work on "The Norman people and their descendants in England and America" (Henry S. King & Son, London, 1874), points out that thousands upon thousands of Normans and Bretons swarmed into England during the Norman dynasty, and that what we call the "Anglo-Saxon race" is of fully one third Norman blood; and he thus very clearly and conclusively accounts for many French names erroneously assigned to a Huguenot origin. He gives the name Sabe as existing in Normandy 1180, Robert and William Sabe in the Hundred Rolls, England, about 1272. He cites a list of tenants in Cloppam, Bedfordshire, more than half of whom bore Norman names, and among them was Sabina Burgeys, and in the Borough of Cambridge, temp. Edw. I. A.D. 1272, he gives 106 Norman names, among them Sabyn. Ferguson on English Surnames cites Sabas as a Gothic name of the fifth century, and refers to Sabbe and Sappi as Friescic names, from which he deduces the modern English *Sabine*, deriving them all from words in

* Such, no doubt, was the case. Wills of residents of other colonies were probated at Boston during the administration of Andros.—ED.

the old German and Norse languages meaning "a sword," whence our modern "sabre." I may, perhaps, venture the suggestion that the name of the ancient Sabini, the *severissimi homines* of Italy, came from the same Aryan root, *quasi* "men of the sword." Lower on English Surnames, pp. 35-6, cites a string of verses, forming an address to the populace at the beginning of one of the "Coventry mysteries" early in the 15th century, in which occurs the name Sabyn Springe. Burke's General Armory, ed. of 1878, mentions English families Sabbe, Sabben, Sabin and Sabine, the latter of Bedfordshire, and obtaining a grant of arms in 1660, but armorially identified with that of Sabin of Northampton, which would seem to be the older family. Marshall's "Index to English Pedigrees" (Lond. 1879), refers for Sabin to "Berry's Kent Genealogies," p. 461.

I should judge that Sabin is much more common as an English than as a French name, while my own surname is the reverse; yet even my name in a form so nearly approaching the modern English one as Saveri, is found in England as early as 1272, while Savary was the name of a Bishop of Bath in the reign of King John. Still, as to Sabin, all the above facts are consistent with the possibility of his having been a son or a grandson of an exile from the scenes of St. Bartholomew's day; or the youthful son of one (if there were any such) who brought his family over to England after the fall of Rochelle; but my judgment is very strongly in favor of assigning a Norman-English rather than a Huguenot origin to this widely extended American family.

MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1774-1796.

Contributed by Mr. LYMAN H. BAGG, of New York, N. Y.

[Continued from vol. xxxvi. page 400.]

THE Intention of Marriage between Enos Allen and Nabby Beers both of West Springfield was entered December 27th and published the 28, 1793. Paid 1-6.

The Intention of Marriage between Forest Ashley of Pittsfield alias of West Springfield and Eleanor Williston of West Springfield was entered and published Dec. 29, 1793.

Trueman Smith son of Alexander Smith 2^d and Elizabeth Smith was born Dec. 23^d 1793.

William Steward Bliss son of Pliny Bliss and Polly Bliss was born November^r 8th 1793.

Jacob Day Ju^r son of Lt. Jacob Day and Mrs. Abigail Day was born May 6, 1791.

Nabby Day their Daughter was born August 13th 1793.

Jonathan White 2d, son of Aaron White and Lucy White was born January 6, 1794.

Lydia Ely Daughter of Simeon Ely Ju' and Margaret Ely was born Octob^r 6th 1788.

Aurelia their Daughter was born 12th September 1791.

Dan'l their son was born November 29, 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Matthew Copley & Keziah Ellesworth both of West Springfield was entered January the 29th and published the 2^d February, 1794.

Julia Ely Daughter of Martin Ely and Elizabeth Ely was born January 1, 1794.

Amanda Bagg Daughter of Oliver Bagg and Tryphena Bagg was born June 9th 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Luther Frink and Phebe Morgan both of West Springfield was entered February the 21, 1794 and published the 22^d 1794. To be certified ready.

Jacob Cooper Jun^r Son of Jacob Cooper and Rebecca Cooper was born Dec^r 24, 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Ebenezer Sargeants of West Springfield and Elizabeth Adams of Cheshire was entered March the 18th and published the 23^d 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Jedediah Bliss and Roxana Bancroft both of West Springfield was entered March 20, & published the 23, 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Gaius Pepper and Lettice Brooks both of West Springfield was entered March the 21. & published the 23. 1794.

The Intention of David Worthington and Polly Rogers both of West Springfield was entered March 22 and published the 23. 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Edmund Ely and Huldah Mayan both of West Springfield was entered March 27. and published the 29th 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Jabez Otis of Westfield and Lucy Ely of West Springfield was entered April 3^d and published the 5th 1794.

Hezekiah Day Mason son of David Mason and Mary Mason was born April 20. 1793.

Ambrose Day Ju^r son of Ambrose Day and Polly Day was born February 9th 1792.

Records of Stephⁿ Bedortha Minister left to be recorded.

Clarey Bedortha Daughter of Stephen Bedortha and Eleanor Bedortha was born March the 3^d 1773.

Jonathan Bedortha their son was born January 1. 1775.

Persis Bedortha their Daughter was born October 14. 1776.

Stephen Bedortha Ju^r their son was born November 28. 1782.

Walter Bedortha their son was born April 29. 1779.

Harvey Bedortha their son was born July 2. 1784.

Alden Bedortha their son was born June 18, 1786.

Daniel Bedortha their son was born March 30, 1791.

Jere Bedortha their son was born July 31, 1788.

Fanny Bedortha their Daughter was born January 20. 1794.

August 4. 1763, Died Jonathan Bedortha in the 27th year of his Age.

July 30, 1764, Died my Father Jonathan Bedortha in the 61st year of his Age.

August 15. 1769 Died Joanna Smith my Sister—9 years old.

January 11, 1773, Then Died my Sister Mabel Stiles aged 40.

April 20, 1774, Then Died Clarissa the Daughter of Stephen and Eleanor Bedortha aged thirteen Months.

April 1782 Then Died my Mother Joanna Bedortha.

Justin Bagg Son of Thomas Bagg and Eunice Bagg was born December 13, 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Ensⁿ Stephen Worthington of Wt. Springfield and Lydia Rogers of Brimfield was entered May 1. 1794. and published the 4th of the same Instant.

The following Persons were married at the Time affixed to their respective Names By me Joseph Lathrop.

Moses Ashley & Sarah Rogers both of West Springfield May 23, 1793.

Moses Day and Polly Carver both of West Springfield May 27, 1793.

Silas Clap of Southampton and Eunice Ranger of West Springfield June 13, 1793.

Pliny White and Lydia Granger both of Wt. Springfield July 14, 1793.

Cyrus Robinson & Polly Williston both of West Springfield Aug^t 15, 1793.

Elijah Farnham & Lovisa Day, both of West Springfield Oct^r 1. 1793.

Thomas Hutchins and Lucy Bedortha both of West Springfield November 7, 1793.

Solomon Ashley and Caroline Rogers both of West Springfield December 26, 1793.

Samuel Ward and Rhoda Brooks both of West Springfield January 16, 1794.

Edward Day and Beda Hitchcock both of West Springfield January 16, 1794.

Enos Allen and Nabby Beers both of West Springfield January 23, 1794.

Forest Ashley of Pittsfield alias of West Springfield and Eleanor Williston of Wt. Springfield Feb. 16, 1794.

Matthew Copley and Kezia Ellsworth both of West Springfield March 13. 1794.

Edmund Ely and Huldah Morgan both of West Springfield April 9, 1794.

Luther Frink & Phebe Morgan both of West Springfield April 9, 1794.

Gaius Pepper & Lettice Brooks both of West Springfield April 20, 1794.

West Springfield 19 April 1794 Mr. Aaron White Town Clerk of West Springfield. These are to certify that I have not joined any Persons in Marriage for the year last past.

Abr^m Burbank Just^ce Pacis.

The Intention of Marriage between Henry Day and Mary Ely both of West Springfield was entered May the 10th and published the 11th 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Rufus Leonard and Betty Flower both of West Springfield was entered May the 10th and published the 11th 1794.

Olive Smith Daughter of Simeon Smith and Mary Smith was born January 23, 1792.

Simeon Smith Jun^r their Daughter [*sic*!] was born March 7th 1794.

To Mr. Aaron White, Sir, This certifieth that Lazarus Warren and Lovisa Leonard both of West Springfield were Married the 28th of April AD 1793 By Sylvanus Griswold.

Sophia Kent Daughter of Augustus and Mary Kent was born 15th of August 1788.

Elizabeth Griswold Kent their Daughter was born 11th day of October 1793.

Warren Farnham Son of Elijah Farnham and Lovisa Farnham was born February 14, 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Hezekiah Loomis of West Springfield and Rosauna Rice of Suffield was entered and published the 16th of May 1794.

I hereby certify that I have joined no Person in Marriage for several Years past from this Day. Witness my hand this 12th of April 1794.

Justin Ely Justice of the Peace.

The Intention of Marriage between Cyrus Starkweather of Partridgefield and Chloe Bagg of West Springfield was entered May 30. and published the 31, 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Lucas Morgan of West Springfield and Miss Betty Eastman of Granby was entered June the 19th and published the Same Day 1794.

Betty Chapin Daughter of Moses Augustus Chapin and Lucina Chapin died April 4, 1794.

Mrs. Mary Cooly Wife of Lieu^t Roger Cooly Died May 15th 1794.

Anna Cooly Daughter of Walter Cooly and Eunice Cooly was born September 19th 1790.

Polly Cooly their Daughter was born May the 2^d 1792.

The following persons were married on the Day of the Date affixed to their respective Names (entered April 30, 1793)

2. Elijah Rust of West Hampton and Anna Miller of West Springfield Sept^r 4, 1792.

1. Edward Stebbins 2^d and Anna Taylor both of West Springfield June 11th 1792.

3. James Farmer of Springfield and Prudence Farnham of West Springfield, Nov. 25, 1792.

4. Pelatiah Farrington and Polly Brackett both of West Springfield January 3, 1793.

5. Wells Tuttle and Electa Morgan both of West Springfield January 24, 1793.

6. Jasper Peck Sears of the Genisee Settlement and Martha Parsons of West Springfield Jany. 29, 1793.

7. Lyman Bostwick of New Milford and Rebecca Bond of West Springfield, Feby. 18. 1793. By Joseph Lathrop a Minister of the Town of West Springfield.

The Intention of Marriage between Ephraim Blakslee of Suffield and Betsey Ellsworth of West Springfield was entered and published July 13, 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Jesse Rogers and Zerviah Leonard both of West Springfield was entered August 2^d and published the 3^d 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Aaron Wright Jun^r of Northampton and Helena Talcott Breck of West Springfield was entered August 6th.

The Intention of Marriage between Warren Johnson of Woodstock in the State of New York and Sally Farnham of West Springfield was entered August 8th and published the 10th 1794.

COAT OF ARMS OF MAINE.

By the Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, of Belfast, Me.

AFTER the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, in 1820, one of the earliest acts of the first legislature was to establish a coat of arms and a seal for the new state, as follows :

Resolve for providing a Seal, June 9th, 1820.

Description of the Device, &c., of the SEAL and ARMS of the State of Maine.

A SHIELD, argent, charged with a PINE TREE ; a MOOSE DEER at the foot of it, recumbent. Supporters ; on dexter side, an HUSBANDMAN resting on a scythe ; on sinister side a SEAMAN resting on an anchor.

In the foreground, representing sea and land, and under the Shield, the name of the State in large Roman capitals, to wit :

MAINE.

The whole surmounted by a Crest, the NORTH STAR. The Motto, in small Roman capitals, in a label interposed between the Shield and Crest, viz., DIRIGO.

EXPLANATION.

The MOOSE DEER (*Cervus alces*) is a native of the forests of Maine. When full grown it is scarcely inferior to a horse in size. It has a neck short and thick, a large head, hams dilating almost immediately from the base into a broad, palmated form, a thick, heavy upper lip, hanging very much over the lower, very high shoulders, and long legs. The color is a dark greyish brown, much paler on the legs and under part of the body. The hair is coarse and strong, and much longer on the top of the shoulders and ridge of the neck than on other parts. The eyes and ears are large, the hoofs broad, and the tail extremely short. The greatest height of the Moose Deer is about seventeen hands, and the weight of such an animal about twelve hundred and twenty pounds. In deep snows they collect in numbers in pine forests.

The MAST PINE (*Americana, quinis ex uno folliculo setis*), leaves five together, cones cylindrical, imbricated, smooth, longer than the leaves, crests of the anthers of two minute, awl-shaped bristles. It is as well the staple of the commerce of Maine as the pride of her forests. It is an evergreen of towering height and enormous size. It is the largest and most useful of American Pines and the best timber for masts.

Application of the Emblems, &c.

NAME.

The territory, embraced by the limits of the State, bears the name MAINE.

CREST.

As in the Arms of the United States a cluster of stars represents the States composing the nation, the NORTH STAR may be considered particularly applicable to the most northern member of the confederacy, or as indicating the local situation of the most northern State in the Union.

MOTTO.

"DIRIGO." *I direct, or I guide.*

As the Polar Star has been considered the mariner's *guide* and *directer* in conducting the ship over the pathless ocean to the desired haven, and the centre of magnetic attraction; as it has been figuratively used to denote the point, to which all affections turn, and as it here is intended to represent the State, it may be considered the citizen's *guide*, and the *object* to which the patriot's best exertions should be *directed*.

SHIELD.

The Pine Tree.

The stately Pine, with its straight body, erect head and evergreen foliage, and whose beauty is exceeded only by its usefulness, while it represents the State, will excite the constant prayer of its citizens, *semper viridis*.

The Moose Deer.

A native animal of the State, which retires before the approaching steps of human inhabitancy, in his *recumbent* posture and undisturbed situation, denotes the extent of unsettled lands, which future years may see the abodes of successive generations of men, whose spirit of independence shall be untamed as this emblem, and whose liberty shall be unrestricted as the range of the Moose Deer.

The Supporters of the Shield.

A Husbandman with a scythe represents Agriculture generally, and more particularly that of a grazing country; while a Seaman resting on an anchor represents Commerce and Fisheries; and both indicate that the State is *supported* by these primary vocations of its inhabitants.

INSCRIPTIONS IN COPP'S HILL BURIAL GROUND ON NEWLY DISCOVERED GRAVESTONES.

Communicated by EDWARD MACDONALD, Superintendent of that Burial Ground.

[THE inscriptions on the following gravestones are not contained in "Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs," published in 1878. Six of them were omitted in copying, and the rest were at that time buried under ground, but have since been discovered by Mr. MacDonald. —EDITOR.]

No. 1. "David, son to David Copp and Obedience his wife, aged 2 weeks Dyed Dec. 22 1661." 2. "Thomas, son to David Copp and Obedience his wife aged 2 years and 3 quarters." 3. Foot-stone. "M. L." 4. "Jonathan Copp son of David Copp aged 12 years and 2 mo Decd Ocr ye 22d 1721."

5. "Isac son of Joseph and Elizabeth White aged 3 yrs & 6 mo Died Sept 3 1732."

6. "Mary Glidden chd to Joshua and Elizabeth died March ye 8th 1709 in ye 16 year of her age."

7. "In memory of John William son of John W and Elizabeth J. Ziegel who died Oct. 15 1814 aged 18 mos."

8. "Frederick Christopher Ziegel who died Aug 3d 1815, æt 5 mos & 10 days."

9. "John Carthew age years and 7 months & days departed this life Nov ye 13 1696."

10. "Recompense Wadsworth A. M. First Master of ye Grammar Free School of ye North End of Boston, aged about 24 years. Died June ye 9th 1713."

11. "Here Lyes ye Body of Mrs Mary Welch wife to Mr Eben'r Welch aged 21 Years. Decd Sept^r y^e 5th 1730."

12. "Ebenezer Welch son to Ebenezer and Mary Welch, aged 3 weeks and 2 days. Deceased Sept^r ye 6 1730."

13. "Here Lyes ye Body of Sarah Goldthwait, wife to John Goldthwait, aged 35 years & 2 mo. dec'd Oct^r ye 31st, 1715."

14. "John the son of John & Hannah Ruck aged 18 days, Died the 4th day of Sept 1701."

15. "Here lyes the body of Mr Thomas Millen, aged 58 years Decd Jan. 24, 1727-8."

16. "James Hill son of Mr. James and Esther Hill, aged 16 months, died July 24th 1744."

17. "Here lyes buried the body of Mr. James Hill, aged 36 years, died April ye 29, 1746."

18. "Here Lyes buried the body of Mr. Daniel Collins, who died Aug. 29th 1758, in the 41st year of his age."

19. "Here Lyes Buried the Body of Mrs Easter Henchman, late widow of Mr. Richard Henchman aged 75 years. Dec'd May ye 5th 1731."

20. "Elizabeth Boone aged 2 years Dyed ye 13 October 1667."

21. "Miss Sarah Leate died Jan 19, 1805, Æ 80."

22. "Here Lyes ye Body of Mary Roberts daur of Mr John & Marcy Roberts died Sept 11th 1772 aged 1 year & 9 months."

23. "Here Lyes ye Body of Hannah Souther, wife to Joseph Souther, aged 53 Years, who departed this life August y^e 20th 1711."

24. "Jeremiah Son to Mr Jeremiah & Mrs Hannah Bill aged 3 Years 6 mo Dec^d March y^e 10th 1735-6."

25. "Ann Hett aged 38 Years Dec^d June Y^e 20th 1678."

26. "In Memory of Mrs Abigail Breeding died March y^e 30th 1774 in the 60th Year of her age."

27. "Here Lyes ye body of Joseph Soames aged 24 Years & 6 mo died August Y^e 2^{ond} 1705."

28. Foot Stone. "Elizabeth Brame."

29. "Here lyes ye body of mrs Sarah Storer Wife to mr Nathaniel Storer Dec^d Sep^t Y^e 22^{ond} 1745 in y^e 52^{ond} Year of her age."

30. "In Memory of Mrs Mary Sweetser Wife of Mr Joseph Sweetser who died April 9th 1784 in the 79 Year of her age."

31. "Edward Page Y^e son of Mr W^m & Mrs Dorcas Page aged 6 Years died march ye 12th 1748-9."

32. "Here Lyes Burried Body of mr Edward Page Dec^d Jan^{ry} Y^e 15 1736-7 aged 49 Years."

33. "Mary Page aged 5 Years Dec^d aug 21st 1730."

34. "Elizabeth Barker Y^e Daughter of Thomas & Sarah Barker aged 6 weeks died Y^e 14 of July 1688."

35. "Elizabeth Coit Daughter of Mr Joseph & Mrs Dorathy Coit aged 1 month died aug. Y^e 24th 1749."

36. "In Memory of Nathaniel Lamson of Mr Nathaniel Lamson & Elizabeth Lamson who died august Y^e 1761 age 1 Year & 7 mo Days."

37. Foot Stone. "Mrs Elizabeth Lash."

38. "John Ruck Son to Thomas & Mary Ruck aged 20 months Dec^d Sept Y^e 2^d 1715."

EARLY BELLS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—ADDENDA.

By ELBRIDGE H. GOSS, Esq., of Melrose, Mass.

SINCE the articles on this subject appeared in the REGISTER for April and July, 1874, vol. xxviii., communications have been received giving information of interest concerning other bells and churches. One of them appeared in the October number for that year, in which Mr. George R. Curwen gave an account of the old bell in St. Peter's Church, Salem,—imported from England in 1740, and still in use,—copied from the parish records. Since then, also, two new chimes of bells have been cast and introduced into Massachusetts; one in Lawrence and the other in Brookline, details of which will now be given, together with these communications, and a few additional items gathered from local histories.

BOSTON, 1630. In "Boston Town Records" is found the following vote: "The 26: 4th mo., 1649. Rich. Taylor is to ringe the bell at 9 of the cloke at night, and half an hour after foure in the morninge, and is to have for his recompence 4l. a yeare, begining his yeare the 24: 4th mo, 1649." This may be considered the origin of our nine o'clock evening bell. It was spoken of by Josselyn in 1663, and it was probably rung every evening from that time until the beginning of the year 1880, when the good old custom ceased by vote of the Common Council of Boston! There seems also to have been an eleven o'clock bell, according to Snow's "History of Boston," which says, under date 25. 5. 1664, the following: "For the more convenient and expeditious dispatch of merchants' [and maritime] affairs, or any other relating to strangers or our inhabitants, it is ordered that the bell be rung at eleven of the clock every working day, to give notice thereof to all persons concerned; and that the ringer shall be allowed 12d. a year by every person that commonly resorts thereunto, and that they may assemble in the room under the Town-house, for the space of one hour, for the ends above expressed." This was the first Town House, and was of wood, and was erected in 1677-9, at the head of State Street, where the Old State House now stands, and was consumed by fire in 1711.*

* Drake's "Old Landmarks of Boston."

The "Old South" bell has an interesting history :

Feby. 18, 1728-9. Whereas Capt. Timothy Cunningham in his last Will and Testament generously bequeathed to this Church Two hundred pounds ; and the Execution of his will by order of his mother, Mrs. Ruth Cunningham, falling into the hands of his only brother, Mr. Nathl. Cunningham, to whom the committee of this church has made application for the same Legacy, and which he offers to pay, at the same time signifying his desire that the money should be invested in a Bell for the *New House now going to be built*:

Voted that the said money be applied to the purchasing as good a Bell as it will procure and that in honor and gratitude for the memory of the donor there be the following inscription cast on the bell :

"The Gift of Captain Timothy Cunningham to the South Church in Boston, who died at sea Sept. 12, 1728."

This bell was cast in London, and for a century or more greeted the ears of Bostonians, when some unskilful person, in ringing for an alarm of fire, cracked it. It was sent to London and recast, and some of the names of the Old South committee of that time cast thereon. The "new house" spoken of in the above vote, is the one now standing, and for the preservation of which so many have been laboring. In an interview, two or three years ago, the late Mr. Longfellow said that he had about despaired of the success of the effort to save it, and made this suggestion: "Let the body of the house go, but save the tower with a small strip of land around it. Take out the doors and leave open arches on all four of its sides; fence it in for preservation. That would leave it a graceful monument and memorial."

IPSWICH, 1633. Indian name, Agawam. Rev. A. Caldwell, of Shrewsbury, Mass., communicates the following votes, which he copied from the Ipswich town records while on a recent visit to his native town, showing that Ipswich had a bell as early as seven years after its settlement.

Jan. 11, 1640. Agreed with Ralph Varnum for ringing Bell: keeping clean meeting House: and publishing such things as the Town shall appoint: shall have for his pains of every man for the year past whose estate is rated under £100, 6d: from £100 to £500 12d: & upwards 18d. the like for this year to come.

1647, 11th of 11th mo. Voted that the Deacons shall have power to agree with a man whom they shall think fit to keep the meeting house clean, and to ring the bell, and what they shall agree with him shall be paid out of the town rate.

1658, June 18th. The selectmen for the time being it is left to them to tend the little bell for the use of the school as they may judge meet.

In 1695 a bell of 200 wt. was bought for the town. And in 1699 a "Bigger Bell" was procured. This "Bigger" one weighed 600 pounds, and the old one was sold to Marblehead. The names of fifty-three who subscribed to the bell of 1699 are recorded.

READING, 1639. Called "Lynn Village" until 1644, when the General Court ordered it to be called "Redding." Probably named in honor of Reading, England, whence some of the first settlers of Lynn Village emigrated, says Eaton in his "Genealogical History of the Town of Reading, Mass., including the present Towns of Wakefield, Reading and North Reading." The first vote concerning a bell occurs in 1714, when the town voted "to procure a new bell, not to cost over 50 pounds," which indicates that a bell had been previously in use. In 1727 the First Parish voted "to procure a new Bell for the meeting-house, with the old Bell so far as that will go, and what that will not do, to be paid by way of a Rate." Also voted "to build a turret on the meeting-house for the Bell." In 1750; the First Parish paid Rev. Mr. Hobby for his negro's sweeping the meeting-house and ringing the bell one year, £3. 10s. In 1824, the town voted "that the bell should be hung on the Baptist meeting-house, to remain there during the pleasure of the town, the town using it for all town purposes, as they see fit, and that the Baptist society have the privilege of using it for their religious meetings, the same as the Congregationalists use the other bell which is hung on their meeting-house."

BARNSTABLE, 1639. Named from a seaport in Devonshire, on the south side of the Bristol Channel. George Wingate Chase gives two Indian names as belonging to Barnstable, viz. : Chequocket and Coatuit. Mr. C. C. P. Waterman communicates the following :

Among the relics of ages long passed away, the old bell, now hung up to rest in the Court House of Barnstable after its days of labor are over, has a history of its own to tell. It was cast in 1673 and bears evidence of having been made in Munich; the string of grotesque faces around its crown strongly reminding one of a cherry stone in the Elector's Palace, with one hundred and forty heads distinctly engraven upon it. The inscription upon its surface is

SI DEVS PRO NOBVS

1673

QVIS CONTRA NOS

[If God be with us who can be against us.]

March 12th, 1702, Capt. Peter Adolph of New York was cast away upon our shore. His body was recovered and buried in the old cemetery of Sandwich. His widow, out of gratitude for the kind attention paid to his remains by the citizens of Sandwich, presented them with this old bell not far from the year 1705, about thirty years after it was cast. It was hung up in the tower of their old church in the centre of the town, where for years in its sweetest tones it invited the wayfarer to come within its portals, where God was pleased to see his people bow and reverently learn the way of truth and life. In 1756, the people apparently needed a louder call, as their ears grew deaf, or they lived farther apart; and they voted to sell and get another. May 12, 1763, Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, their agent, made report that he had sold the bell to the Justices of the Sessions for the Court-House in Barnstable. There it hung for many years, calling those who had broken the laws and trampled upon the rights of their fellow-men,

to judgment. Its history thus far is on record, but the end is not yet. The tones of its invitation, heeded or unheeded, are on record too; and when the walls now surrounding it are crumbled into dust, those who profited by the invitations it then gave, and those who did not, will remember them with pleasure or regret.

HULL, 1644. Formerly Nantasket; inhabited 1621-2. Named Hull from that town in Old England, whence, and vicinity, some of the first settlers came. [Kingston-upon-Hull, commonly called Hull, in the East Riding of York, is a county of itself, and a well-known seaport. It was strongly in favor of the Parliament when the civil war broke out. It stood two severe assaults from the royal troops, but was never taken.—*Whitmore*.]

Mr. C. J. F. Binney, of Boston, contributes the following information about the bells and church in Hull, copied from the Town Records.

Rev. Zachariah Whitman was the first regularly ordained minister, in 1670, when there was a church, and probably a bell. He died in 1726,—after the ordination of Rev. Ezra Carpenter as colleague,—aged 82, in the 56th year of his ministry.* “Jan. 5, 170⁴₅, meeting house enlarged, Com^e to seat it. Oct. 6, 1710. Voted that the bell be taken down from where it stands and set up in the middle of the Meeting House. March 19, 1733. Voted a new meeting House to be 30 feet wide × 36 feet 6 in. & pue^d.—Voted 13 pews & to be sold at £8 each $\frac{1}{2}$ at raising $\frac{1}{2}$ at finishing. Nov. 21, 1743, voted £65 for a new bell; having voted 3^d Jan. of that year that the bell be changed for a new one, of 150 lbs, John Loring, John Binney, Jos. Milton, Jos. Lobdell a Com. for it. 1757. Sol^o Jones & James Loring, Selectmen, order the Treasurer of Hull to pay Joshua Binney (aged 19) eight shillings for ringing the bell for 1756.” [From 1772 to 1791 various votes were passed to repair the meeting-house and supply the pulpit.] In 1789 a memorandum on the Town Records says: “This day delivered to Solomon Jones, to keep, the last male member of the Church, the Church plate,” &c. (described.) [The plate and the Church records, 1725 to 1767, yet (1876) remain with the family in Hingham. The church records under Rev. Z. Whitman are lost.]

“1791, 7 March. Comm^e to repair the M. House & supply the pulpit for the ensuing year, & agree with the minister to keep the School in s^d Town for ensuing year. Agreed & voted that the Town advertise the Ticket that was bought by the Selectmen with a view to maintaining a minister in s^d Town. 1791, 19 August, ordered that the Town buy a base Voial, & a book to keep for the youse of s^d Town, to the amount of 33s. 1794, Comm^e to supply pulpit 3 mos. & allow Cap. Dan^l Souther 12s. a week for minister’s board, & 7s. week, keeping his horse,—21 meals a week’s board.”

* This is a very long pastorate, but Massachusetts can furnish many instances equally as long, and quite a number where they extended over a period of more than sixty years. The town adjoining Hull, Hingham, has had two such, viz.: Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D.D., 1718-87, 69 years; and Rev. Joseph Richardson, 1806-71, 65 years. Salem has had one, Rev. Brown Emerson, 1805-72, 67 years. One in Chicopee, Rev. John McKinstry, 1752-1813, 61 years. One in Holland, Rev. Ezra Reeve, 1757-1818, 61 years. One in Longmeadow, Rev. Stephen Williams,—son of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield,—1716-82, 66 years. One in West Springfield, Rev. Joseph Lathrop, 1756-1819,—when a colleague was provided,—63 years. One in Southampton, Rev. Jonathan Judd, 1743-1803, 60 years. One in Whately, Rev. Rufus Wells, 1771-1834, 63 years; and doubtless some others.

1815. The old meeting-house and bell which had stood eighty-two years, with often repairing, blew down in the great gale of this year. The bell was afterwards sold by the town. On the fly-leaf of a hymn book at Mr. John Reed's, Hull, is the following: "Presented to the Hull Society by Mess. Codman, Earle, Reed and other friends, Sept. 26, 1868. Mr. Reed says that they gave a sum towards a bell, and with the surplus bought 25 hymn books. Since the loss of the old meeting-house, religious services have been held in the Town Hall, over the school house, whenever there is a minister present. Various sects have sprung up, and no regular minister has been settled since 1767. The young ladies, from 1775 to 1815, used to sit in the belfry of the church to knit and chat, throwing their balls of yarn to the ground, to see who could first knit them up. The old parsonage house, a low cottage, was sold in 1873 and remodelled. On the inside of a closet door now in the kitchen, there is a very pretty landscape, painted by Rev. Samuel Veazie about 1760.*

LAWRENCE. Incorporated as a town in 1847, as a city in 1853. Named in honor of Abbott Lawrence, one of its founders. A new chime of bells,—the tenth in Massachusetts,—has recently been placed in the tower of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church. These bells were cast by the well-known bell-founders, William Blake & Co., of this city, are sixteen in number, and form one of the finest peals that have ever,

" Low at times and loud at times,
And changing like a poet's rhymes,
Rang the beautiful wild chimes." †

* This property, known as the Hunt estate, has now (1880) been purchased by John Boyle O'Reilly, who will preserve as many as possible of the old features of this historic house, which was probably built about the year 1644, and in it dwelt Rev. Marmaduke Mathews, then the pastor.

† The total weight of the bells is 14,585 pounds, and they cost about \$8,000. Besides the "Cast by William Blake & Co., Formerly Henry N. Hooper & Co.," on each bell, they are named and inscribed as follows:

D. Weight 3161 pounds.
Sanctæ Mariæ Dicata.
(Crucifix.)

Nos Fieri Jussit Rev. Pater J. P. Gilmore, O.S.A., MDCCCLXXIV. Episcopo, Sedente Revino, A.C. Ilmo, D.D. Joanne J. Williams.

(On reverse.)
Com. Gen. Ordinis S.P.A. Adm. Rev. T. Galberry.
(Crucifix.)

Cleri Ecclesiæ Guilelmus Harnett Joannes J. Bowles, D.D., Regan. Pro Nobis Douavit Hugo Rafferty. Tria Millia Scututorum.

[*Translation.* Dedicated to St. Mary. Rev. Father J. P. Gilmore erected this chime, 1874. Right Rev. John J. Williams, Bishop of Diocese of Boston, Com. Gen. of the Order of St. Augustine in America, Very Rev. T. Galberry. Clergy of the Church, William Harnett, John J. Bowles, D. D. Reagan. Towards the erection of the chime Hugh Rafferty contributed three thousand dollars.]

E. 2125 pounds.
Sancto Josepho. [Dedicated to St. Joseph.]

F. 1624 pounds.
Sancto Augustino. [To St. Augustine.]

G. 1362 pounds.
Sancto Thomæ de Villanova. [St. Thomas of Villanova.]

G. 1135 pounds.
Sancto Putritio. [St. Patrick.]

A. 974 pounds.
Sancto Petro. Ex Dono Petri Holihan. [St. Peter. Gift of Peter Holihan.]

A. 779 pounds.
Sancto Ludivico. In Memoriam, Rev. Ludovici Edge, O.S.A. [St. Louis. In memory of Rev. Louis M. Edge.]

BROOKLINE, 1705. Termed often by Sewall, Brookland. Its first name was Muddy River, and this may fairly be ranked among descriptive names derived from the peculiarities of location.—*Whitmore*. Winthrop speaks of it as Muddy Brook, under date of August 30, 1632. According to the records there was no bell in Brookline until 1771, when it was "Voted To Erect a Steeple at the West end of the Meeting house," in which to place a bell that had been given to the town by Mr. Nicholas Boylston. This bell was sold in 1805 to make way for another one imported from London, and donated by Hon. Stephen Higginson.

In 1880 Brookline was the recipient of a chime of bells, it being the eleventh introduced into Massachusetts. It consists of ten bells; the first, or "tenor" bell, weighs 3054 pounds,* is in the key of E^b, and bears the following inscription:

"Let him that heareth say, Come.
And whosoever will, let him take
the water of life freely."

Presented to the
Harvard Church of Brookline
by
Henry Mason
1874.

B. 728 pounds.

Sancto Aloysio. Ex Dono Confraternitatis Imm. Conc. Eccl. Sant Mariæ. [St Aloysius. Gift of the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary's Church.]

C. 600 pounds.

Sancto Jacobo. In Memoriam Rev. Jacobi O'Donnell, O.S.A. Ex Dono Confraternitatis Sanctæ Familiæ. [St. James. In memory of Rev. James O'Donnell. Gift of the Sodality of the Holy Family.]

C#. 505 pounds.

Sanctæ Annæ. Anna Summers mc Donavit. [St. Anne. Gift of Anna Summers.]

D. 418 pounds.

Sacred to St. Cecilia. Gift of the Lawrence Catholic Choral Union, 1874.

D#. 349 pounds.

Sancto Nicolao de Tolentino. Ex Dono Puerorum Eccl. Stæ Mariæ. [St. Nicholas. Gift of the boys of St. Mary's Schools.]

E. 288 pounds.

Sanctis Angelis. Ex Dono Puellarum. Eccl. Stæ Mariæ. [To the Holy Angels. Gift of the girls of St. Mary's Schools.]

F#. 221 pounds.

Sanctæ Monicæ. In Memoriam Eorum qui Pro Nobis Collectas Fecerunt. [St. Monica. In memory of those who raised subscriptions.]

G. 184 pounds.

Sancto Michaello. Ex Dono Michaelis Summers. [St. Michael. Gift of Michael Summers.]

A. 132 pounds.

Sanctissimo puero Jesu. Ex Dono Confraternitatis Eccl. Stæ Mariæ. [To the Infant Jesus. Gift of the Infant Jesus Sodality of St. Mary's Church.]

* The weights of the other nine bells are as follows:

No. 2,	2055	pounds	Key	F.
No. 3,	1507	"	"	G.
No. 4,	1246	"	"	A ^b .
No. 5,	807	"	"	B ^b .
No. 6,	522	"	"	C.
No. 7,	457	"	"	D ^b .
No. 8,	412	"	"	D.
No. 9,	375	"	"	E ^b .
No. 10,	279	"	"	F.

Total weight of the ten bells, 10,714 pounds. Cost of chime, set in tower, \$6,500.

The balance of the chime was given by an unknown donor, or donors, and they bear no inscriptions except those of the caster and date, viz. : "Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company. 1880."

"The cheerful Sabbath bells, wherever heard,
Strike pleasant on the sense, most like the voice
Of one who, from the far-off hills, proclaims
Tidings of good to Zion."

In many of the towns the conch shell was used as a means of summons before bells were introduced; and in speaking of Amherst (*ante*, vol. xxviii. p. 287), it should have been mentioned that in 1743, when it was known as the third precinct of Hadley, it was "voted to give Aaron Warner 30 shillings to sweep the meeting house, and to give a signet when to go to meeting for one year." In 1746 it was "voted to give John Nash forty shillings to sound ye kunk for this year." Holland says that the conch at the first church was used until 1793, when a bell weighing 932 pounds, purchased of Benjamin Hanks, of Mansfield, took its place.

Many more items of interest connected with our early bells and early methods of summons might be given. Bells have performed a most useful and interesting function in the world's history, and very much has been written about them. Prof. Longfellow, who has himself written some of the sweetest idyls about bells, recently said in a note: "The subject of bells is always attractive, and I wish somebody would bring together all the best things that have been written upon them, both in prose and verse. Why will you not do it?" Stimulated by this suggestion, and by his kind aid and correspondence, I have made a collection of nearly two hundred articles on the subject, exclusive of some hundreds of different inscriptions upon the bells, many of which are unique and entertaining.

"What varying sounds from yon gray pinnacles
Sweep o'er the ear, and claim the heart's reply!
Now the blithe peal of home festivity,
Natal or nuptial, in full concert swells:
Now the brisk chime or voice of altered bells,
Speaks the due hour of social worship nigh:
And now the last stage of mortality
The deep dull toll with lingering warning tells.
How much of human life those sounds comprise;
Birth, wedded love, God's service, and the tomb!
Heard not in vain, if thence kind feelings rise,
Such as befit our being, free from gloom
Monastic,—prayer that communes with the skies,
And musings mindful of the final doom."

Since this article was written three other chimes of bells have been cast for Massachusetts, one for Dedham, one for Worcester, and the other for West Stockbridge—making fourteen in all.

RECORDS OF MARRIAGES BY NATHANIEL THWING, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LINCOLN CO., MASS.
(NOW MAINE).

Copied from the original records and communicated by WALTER E. THWING, Esq.,
of Boston.

March 6. 1777. Mr. Adam Adams of Harpswell & Miss Mary M^cClary of Georgetown.

May 15. 1777. Mr. James Perry & Miss Susannah Gorham both of Woolwich.

July 23. 1780. Mr. Peter Allin & Miss Olive Call both of Pownalboro.

June 1. 1783. Mr. Amos Holland & Miss Mary Pray both of Pownalboro.

Oct. 7. 1783. Mr. William Patterson & Miss Elizabeth Call both of Pownalboro.

Feb. 5. 1784. Mr. Benjamin Eastman & Miss Anna Carr Barker both of Pownalboro.

Aug. 21. 1786. Mr. Henry Crawford of Bath & Miss Abigail Lynes of Pownalboro.

Oct. 26. 1786. Mr. Samuel Singleton & Miss Anna M^cGown both of Pownalboro.

Nov. 9. 1786. Mr. James Call & Miss Lydia Fitch both of Pownalboro.

Feb. 7. 1787. John Carnes & Miss Bathsheba Webb both of Pownalboro.

Oct. 16. 1787. Capt. Enoch Sampson of Bowdoinham & Miss Margaret Reed of Topsham.

Apr. 17. 1788. Mr. Lemuel Allen & Miss Lucy Parris both of Pownalboro.

Oct. 29. 1789. Mr. John Seger & Miss Polly Knight both of Pownalboro.

Jan. 27. 1791. Mr. John Cook & Miss Anne Farnham both of Woolwich.

Nov. 6. 1791. Mr. James Bugnon & Miss Lucy Pouchard both of Pownalboro.

Dec. 25. 1791. Mr. John North & Miss Mehetable Trott both of Hallowell.

March 27. 1794. Mr. Richard Delano & Miss Huldah Stinson both of Woolwich.

Aug. 7. 1794. Mr. Andrew Johnson & Miss Margaret Clarke both of Pittston.

Aug. 14. 1794. Mr. George Pouchard Jun^r of Dresden & Miss Polly Reed of Woolwich.

Sept. 4. 1794. Mr. Archibald M^cCrea & Miss Lucy Rittall both of Dresden.

Jan. 1. 1795. Mr. Aaron Bickford & Miss Catherine Hudlette both of Dresden.

Dec. 8. 1796. Mr. Timothy Call & Miss Nancy Rittal both of Dresden.

Same time & place. Mr. Obadiah Call Jun^r & Miss Betsey Rittal both of Dresden.

Feb. 27. 1797. Mr. James Craig Jun^r & Miss Deliverance Call both of Readfield.

May 4. 1797. Mr. Joseph McGown & Miss Jane Pouchard both of Dresden.

Aug. 31. 1797. Mr. Tho^s Coss & Miss Lidia Barker both of Dresden.

Dec. 25. 1797. Mr. George Goodwin & Miss Sally Houdelette both of Dresden.

March 3. 1799. Mr. Will^m Lewis Jun^r & Miss Polly Costelow both of Dresden.

March 7. 1799. Mr. Edward Mulliken & Mrs. Betsey Coffin both of Dresden.

Dec. 2. 1799. Mr. David Stinson & Miss Susanna Smith both of Woolwich.

Dec. 8. 1799. Mr. Benjamin Marshall & Miss Dorcas Call both of Dresden.

Jan. 1. 1800. Mr. Robert Bickford & Miss Mary Mayer both of Dresden.

Sept. 29. 1800. Mr. John Gaud & Miss Prudence Call both of Dresden.

Oct. 7. 1800. Mr. Benj. Parker Jr. of Andover & Miss Lucy Pouchard of Dresden.

Oct. 8. 1800. Rev. Thomas Green of North Yarmouth & Mrs. Huldah Delano of Woolwich.

Oct. 9. 1800. Mr. Robert White Jun^r of Woolwich & Miss Mary Brown of Dresden.

Sept. 17. 1801. Mr. John Blair & Miss Elizabeth Marson both of Woolwich.

Jan. 24. 1802. Mr. Abiel Getchel of Vassalboro & Miss Letitia Harward of Bowdoinham.

March 9. 1802. Mr. John Punz Jun^r of Fairfield & Miss Sally Obrian of Dresden.

Dec. 12. 1802. Mr. James Convers Reed & Miss Keziah Convers Couch both of Woolwich.

Sept. 11. 1803. Mr. Reuben Hatch & Miss Susanna Peirce both of Dresden.

Dec. 4. 1804. Mr. Nathaniel Day Jun^r of Woolwich & Miss Sally Brown of Bowdoinham.

Dec. 16. 1804. Mr. Benjamin Davenport of Bath & Miss Lucy Eames of Woolwich.

Feb. 24. 1807. Mr. Robert Lincoln & Miss Elizabeth Lilly both of Woolwich.

Feb. 26. 1807. Mr. William Costelaw of Dresden & Miss Elizabeth Reed of Woolwich.

Nov. 5. 1807. Mr. Daniel Card Jun^r & Miss Nancy Stinson both of Woolwich.

Nov. 26. 1807. Mr. Joseph Wheeler of Bowdoinham & Miss Mary Hathorn of Dresden. [One of Judge Thwing's grand-daughters.]

Jan. 7. 1808. Mr. Alexander Blair & Miss Elizabeth Pollard both of Dresden.

March 13. 1808. Mr. Daniel Graves of Bowdoinham & Miss Catharine Hathorn of Dresden.

March 24. 1808. Mr. William Dickinson of Wiscasset & Miss Lucy Bailey of Woolwich.

July 1. 1810. In Dresden Mr. Isaac Tull & Miss Sally Foster both of Wiscasset.

Nov. 22. 1810. Mr. John Dickerson of Wiscasset & Miss Susanna Bayley of Woolwich.

Sept. 11. 1811. Mr. Jonathan Whiting of Winthrop & Miss Susan Hathorn of Woolwich [grand-daughter of the Judge N. T.]

Dec. 23. 1813. Mr. James Blair Jun^r & Mrs. Elizabeth Card both of Woolwich.

June 19. 1814. Mr. John G. Gould & Miss Betsey Hathorn both of Woolwich. [Grand-daughter of Judge Thwing.]

March 7. 1816. Mr. William Hiscock of Nobleborough & Miss Joanna Hathorn of Woolwich (grand-daughter of Judge Thwing).

Nearly all the above marriages took place at Judge Thwing's house on Thwing's Point, Woolwich, Maine.

DANIEL HENSHAW'S LIST OF HIS ACQUAINTANCES IN BOSTON, WHO DIED AFTER HIS REMOVAL.

Communicated by Miss HARRIET E. HENSHAW, of Leicester, Mass.

DANIEL HENSHAW, the writer of this "List," was the oldest child of Joshua and Mary (Webster) Henshaw, and was born in Boston, December 3, 1702. He was married by Rev. Samuel Checkley, pastor of the church on Church Green, March 30, 1724, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Belcher) Bass. His occupations were various, being for a while a merchant, or shop-keeper; he was also a wharfinger and a distiller. His residence was on the east side of what was then called Rainsford Lane, now a part of Harrison Avenue, being the portion running from Essex to Beach Streets, and a little beyond it. The house was built by himself, on land bought of his father-in-law, whose house was north of his, making another "next door neighbour." This estate extended southward to the water, and included another small house, the distill-house, and a cooper's shop.

In September, 1748, he removed to Leicester. For many years this dwelling-house was rented to Nathaniel Coffin for £25 13 04 per annum. It was the birth-place of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British navy, and of Gen. John Coffin of the British army. This was the "Coffin Mansion," as styled by some writers. After the decease of its owner the place was sold, by those inheriting it, to Samuel Hastings.

While the British troops occupied Boston, Mr. Henshaw sustained a loss of property in houses, which he thus stated:

Damage of my Houses in Boston, by y^e Regular Soldiers, estimated by Ford & Elliston, two Carpenters, and returned to the Committee at Boston, Sept^r 1777.—

1 House destroyed, the Damage apprizd at	£ 150
1 House damaged, apprizd at	£ 50
		<hr/> £ 200

He was an officiating magistrate, and being a man of sound judgment and of much legal knowledge, he had much of the justice's business, in his portion of Worcester County, to transact, and was often employed as arbitrator in difficult cases. In his habits and tastes he was retiring, and rather avoided than sought office and public life, but was chosen for the offices of his town for many years. He was an earnest *Liberty man*, and took an active part in the deliberations and measures adopted at town meetings prior to and during Revolutionary times. At great expense he hired a substitute for the army, to do the work he could not perform in person. He died at Leicester, Nov. 18, 1781.

A List of the Names of sundry Persons deceas'd since I removed from Boston, which was in September 1748—all of whom I knew, and Several of mine Acquaintance,—in Boston.

- 1 Joshua Blanchard, a man of a very good Character and mine Acquaintance.
- 2 Cap^t Ruck, formerly a Sea Commander.
- 3 Cap^t Pitts, formerly a Sea Commander.
- 4 M^r Downs, a Shopkeeper.
- 5 Richard Hood, a noted Ship-wright, of the same Congregation. (New South.)
- 6 Jn^o Overin, Esq^r: the King's Attorney.
- 7 Andrew Lane, an Attorney at Law.
- 8 Nathaniel Cunningham, died at London.
- 9 Cap^t Rand, a noted Taylor, a man of a fair Character, my Acquaintance.
- 10 Joseph Henderson, a Sea Commander.
- 11 M^r Ricks, an industrious House wright.
- 12 Jn^o Traill, a noted, successful Merchant, & my Acquaintance.
- 13 M^r Francis, a noted Gardener.
- 14 M^r Willis, a noted Dealer in Lumber, a good Character, and my Acquaintance.
- 15 Edward Vale, a noted Baker.
- 16 Nicholas Salisbury, a Shopkeeper.
- 17 Daniel Ingersol, a Shipwright, & of the same Congregation.
- 18 William Lambert, Esq^r, Comptrouller of the Customs, and a Neighbour more than twenty Years.
- 19 John Indicott, a near Neighbour & Acquaintance for 30 Years, and of the same Church. (New South.)
- 20 Stephen Apthorp, a Braizer.
- 21 Samuel MacLane, a Cooper.
- 22 Eleazer Flagg, a Retailer.
- 23 Samuel Biscoombe, a Sailmaker.
- 24 Abraham Belknap, the General Court's Doorkeeper.
- 25 William Chesbrough, a young merchant.
- 26 Peter Braisser, a Custom-house Officer.

- 27 — Moore, sen^r, a Cooper, a good Character.
- 28 — Moore, jun^r, a Cooper, a good Character.
- 29 Tyndal Williams, a Cooper.
- 30 — Owen, a Taylor—of a good Character.
- 31 The Rev^d M^r Jn^o Webb—pastor of a Church in Boston.
- 32 Samuel Gibson, Usher of South Grammar School—died much lamented.
- 33 John Webb, a Merchant.
- 34 Nathaniel Eaton, a Leather dresser.
- 35 Deacon Hunt.
- 36 Thomas Dawes, a Mason, formerly a near Neighbour.
- 37 Robert Auchmuty, a very able Lawyer, and a very near Neighbour for more than 20 Years.
- 38 Doc^r Boylstone, jun^r.
- 39 Roger Hardcastle.
- 40 — Hallowel, a Smith—of the same Congregation.
- 41 Edward Robison, a Smith.
- 42 Elder Baker, a man of a good Character.
- 43 Cap^t Pecker, the tallest and largest sized man that I ever saw; of a fair Character.
- 44 Jeremiah Allen, died at London, my Partner for some Years.
- 45 William Young, a Distiller.
- 46 — Snoughden, a Boat builder.
- 47 — Barnard, a Cooper, of the same Church.
- 48 — Swan, a Merchant—an Acquaintance.
- 49 John Marshall—formerly a Merchant.
- 50 George Hewes, a Tanner.
- 51 Nathaniel Wardwell jun^r, a Barber.
- 52 — Middleton, a Merchant.
- 53 John Ruck, Esq^r, a Gentleman of a good Character—one of the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Boston for more than 20 Years successively, aged between 80 & 90 Years: I think there were but 2 men in Boston of his standing at Latin School, namely—Mess^{rs} Colman & Winslow.
- 54 Henry Dearing, a noted Shopkeeper of many Years' Standing—a Gentleman famous for "Liberty & Property"—it may be, too much against y^e Prerogative.
- 55 William Broock, a Post master.
- 56 Joseph Wadsworth, Esq^r—a Gentleman of a good Character, who sustained many Posts of Honour & Trust in Boston: was a Justice of the Peace, and Town Treasurer, for a great many Years to his Death.—was a Representative for Boston, & afterwards was a Councilor—aged about 83 Years.
- 57 Benj^a Gray, a Bookbinder—of the same Church.
- 58 Henry Johnson, a Shopkeeper.
- 59 Jonathan Tilden, my next door Neighbour, an Acquaintance.
- 60 W^m Bowen, an under Sheriff.
- 61 Th^o Baxter, an Upholsterer, a good Character.
- 62 Joseph Gerrish, a young Merchant.
- 63 Cap^t Armatage, formerly a Sea Commander; of late, a Merchant—a good Character.
- 64 — Hunstable, a House Wright.
- 65 Samuel Gerrish, a young Merchant, of a good Character.

- 66 Joseph Fieth, jun^r a Tanner.
- 67 Latley Gee, formerly a Baker.
- 68 Robert Traill, a young Merchant.
- 69 ——— Inches, formerly a noted Cordwainer.
- 70 ——— Wheeler, Sen^r, a Tubb maker.*
- 71 Sam^l Waterhouse, a Sea Commander.
- 72 Joseph Scott, a noted Braizer.
- 73 Benj^a Edwards, formerly a Sea Commander—of a fair Character.
- 74 Jer^a Belknap, a Leather Dresser,—of a good Character.
- 75 John Coleman, formerly a great Merch^t, aged 83 Years.
- 76 ——— Burch, a House Carpenter, of the same Congregation—an Acquaintance.
- 77 ——— Enggs, a Mason—of the same Congregation.
- 78 Isaac Tuckerman, a Lyme Seller.
- 79 Thomas Child, a noted Distiller, and a Neighbour—a good Character and an Acquaintance.
- 80 Deacon Proctor.
- 81 ——— Hill, jun^r, B. A.
- 82 ——— Row, a Victualer.
- 83 Elder Chevers.
- 84 Caleb Lyman, a Shopkeeper.
- 85 John Downs, a Braizer—of same Congregation.
- 86 Charles Sigernoy, a Distiller.
- 87 ——— Pelham, a Schoolmaster.
- 88 Jn^o Arbuthinot, a next door Neighbour, & a near Neighbour for almost 20 Years.
- 89 Mr Clapp, a Coaster.
- 90 Jn^o Otis, a Coaster.
- 91 Francis Tolman, of a good Character, a Stainer.
- 92 Mr Gookin, a good Character, a Stainer.

LETTER OF THE REV. NATHANIEL WARD TO THE
REV. MR. SANCROFT.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

[THE following interesting letter of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of the "Simple Cocker of Aggawam," shows that he was rector of Stondon Massey in Essex as early as July, 1628. In my memoir of Ward, page 30, I state that "His institution was probably between the death of Bishop King, March 30, 1621, and the translation of Bishop Laud to London, July 15, 1628."

The Rev. Mr. Sancroft, to whom the letter is addressed, was probably the Rev. William Sancroft, D.D., third master of Emmanuel College. He succeeded as master of that college the Rev. John Preston, D.D., who died in July, 1628, the same month in which Ward wrote this letter. The letter evidently relates to the election of a successor to Dr. Preston.—EDITOR.]

* Joshua Henshaw, father of this Daniel Henshaw, in an account-book of 1716, at Boston, has business transactions with "Ephraim Wheeler, the Carter," and "Thomas Wheeler, the Tubb maker."

MR SANCROFT—I heare with grief, how the case stands wth Eman: Colledge: and of theire intentions towards yourselfe: I understand also of your backwardness. had yow bene att home, M^r Hooker and my selfe had bene wth yow this day att least my selfe, who am desirous to provoke others to good because I can doe so litle my selfe. my earnest suite to yow is, that yow would lay downe all fleshly pleas all private and p^{ersonall} respects, melancholy and sup modest objections and make all haste to give way to their motion. the Kingdome of Satan finds instrum^{ts} inough and such as crowd fast inough for advantages agst X^t and the truth. It is meete that some who are able and called thereto should stepp forth and arm themselves wth an holy forwardness to counter worke them and to releive the tosing church. You have the votes of all y^t heare of it and shall have their prayers wth strength. all our feare is y^t delayes will subvert this good work. I pray therefore do not yow last demurre but rather desire a good worke and offer yourselfe willingly. If yow had pleased to have stept to Crenerson^e yesterday yow might have mett wth encouragem^t inough and argum^{ts} pro and con; I meane as full a discussion and calculation of the cause as London can afford yow. But I presume wherever yow goe yow shall be abundantly invited to y^r place. I could wish Sir Henry Mildmay, the Jeweller were well possessed of the matter and requested to stand close friend to y^r Colledge in promoting and securing their proceedings. I wish yow also to honor Dr. Chaderton what yow may in Consulting wth him and in making of a prudent recognition of his former right. Yf it comes to a contestation or y^t the Kinge interpose I desire I may heare how, in a word, from yow: I have some friends, powerfull with his Majesty and y^e Duke y^t shall trye their strength faithfully and freely in y^e Coll behalfe but I pray prevent all hazards wth a speedy despatch of the business and yet so circumspect; I meane punctually according to y^e statutes of y^e house y^t no error defeate what yow have done. thus in haste I Comitt yow and the cause to his guidance who is most able to worke his own will and ends amongst y^e sonnes of men, and so rest yours in any Xtian service . . .

NATH^l WARDE.

Stondon July—1628.

I pray conceale my desire towards y^e cause and yourselfe from M^r Hildersham. If I may do the least good office att any price, M^r Ball or M^r Bridge knows how to send to me.

[The above letter is endorsed: “to his very reverend ffriend M^r Sancroft, Minister att Stanford le hope neere Hornden on y^e hill in Essex, these, with all speede.”]

LETTERS TO THE REV. WILLIAM SANCROFT, D.D.,
BY SIR NATHANIEL RICH AND ARCHBISHOP
LAUD.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, Eng.

THE following letter* was addressed by Sir Nathaniel Rich to his old tutor, Dr. William Sancroft, who eventually became the third master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was the

* Extracted from the MS. volume of “Sir William Browne and Sir Nathaniel Rich, a Chapter of Family History,” by G. D. Scull, Oxford, England, 1882.

uncle of William Sancroft, a fellow of Emmanuel and afterwards its master, and made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1665. The letter is addressed "to my very worthy friend M^r Doctor Sandcroft Master of Emmanuel College in Cambridge," and was written in the London house of the writer's friend, the Earl of Warwick. Sir Nathaniel died about 1636. An abstract of his will is printed in the *Historical Magazine*, April, 1867, p. 207. He was the patron of the living of Stondon Massey, of which the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, the writer of the preceding letter, was then the incumbent. He is named in the charter of the New England Company, Nov. 3, 1620.

Good Sir I hartely thanke you for your kinde remembrance of me in yo^r letter and the paper therein enclosed wherein I tooke much contentment though I confess I am sorry that we should be now driven to search out Arguments against these things which are too much honoured & countenanced, even by calling them into dispute: Our Comfort is that Truth, will in the end prevayle against and become more gloriously opposition but yett nothing in comparison of that eternall triumph w^{ch} it will one day have in heaven and then will all her friends triumph with her and none so much as those y^t have contended and endured most in her quarrell. In which respect yourself (amongst many others who syde with God and his truth in theise tymes) are in this particular happy above others that God hath given you not only eminent abilityes and prudent courage to serve him in this kind, but that many (too many) occasions are frequently presented to draw them forth into action and in my poore opinion are like to be daylie more and more. And this is one of those good things w^{ch} the only wise God extracts out of bold and imprudent evill and error even the honour of his own graces in the harts of his children thereby the more excited to conflict and repell them. You may remember w^t I wished (when I was last with you) might be the Motto of Eīmanuell Colledge, w^{ch} I doe and allwayes shall pray may be veresied of it: Tu ne cede malis sed contrā audentior ito: Sir I have herewith sent you the Booke w^{ch} I promised you w^{ch} you should sooner have had could I sooner have procured it. desyringe you that wherein soever I may seeme to be of any use unto you yo^w would freely Comānd me as one that doe truly love and honour y^r worth and would be most glad to find the means of expressing myselfe

y^r very assured freind to serve you NA RICH

From warwick House in Holborne this 20th November 1633.

I pray when yo^u see the good D^r Chaderton remember me Kindly unto him.

The above letter clearly shows the unsettled state of the church at that period. The following year his Archbishop sent the annexed letter to Dr. Sancroft:

Whereas we have receaved credible information that John Bastwick,* practioner of Phisick in y^e town of Colchester did lately send unto you by y^e hands of Samuel Seymor of Immanuell Colledg a certaine printed booke or pamphlet entituled Elenchus Religionis Papisticæ with the addicon of another tract stiled Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium together

* See Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," under "Bastwick," for an account of this author and the two tracts by him named in this letter.

with a MS. Epistle or letter to you directed. We having by lawfull authority caused as many of the said books as can be yet found to be seized have thought fitt to signifie unto you, our will and order for the transmission of the said booke and epistle or letter remayning in your hands. These are therefore to will and require you in his Majesties name by vertue of his highnes Comission for causes Ecclesiasticall under the great seale of England to us and others directed that forthwith upon the receipt and perusall hereof you deliver or cause to be delivered to y^e bearer hereof Richard Tomlyne one of the sworne Messengers of his Mat^{ies} Chamber y^e foresayd printed bookes & MS. Epistle or l^re to be brought unto us or others our Colleagues his Mat^{ies} Comissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical to y^e end the same may be inspected, examined and disposed of, as to Justice shall appertaine, or in default thereof that you make your personall appearance before us or other our Colleagues his Maj^{ties} sayd Comissioners in the Mansion house of me the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury scituate & being at Lambeth in y^e County of Surrey on Thursday y^e 9 of Oct^{er} next between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoone of the said day then & there to answear your Contempt and such other matters as shalbe objected against you and to receave such further direc^{cion} therein as to Justice shall apertaine, and that after your appearance soe made you attend as you shalbe assigned and not depart without our speciall license, hereof faile not as you will answear the contrary at your perill. Geevin at Lambeth this fourth of September Anno Domuⁱ—1634.

W: CANT*

FRA. ELIENS†

THO: WORALL.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the REV. GEORGE M. BODGE, of Dorchester, Mass.

No. I.

CAPT. HENCHMAN'S COMPANY.

TO the readers of the REGISTER it is probably well known that but few published data exist from which it is possible to gather the names of those soldiers who served the Massachusetts Colony in the Indian war of 1675–8, known as "King Philip's War." No part of our history seems to me more important, in no part have occurred events more thrilling, in no time has been displayed heroism of higher order, and yet there is no part concerning which so little is accurately known. It seems to me of great moment, therefore, that everything, especially of official and statistical nature, that can be found, bearing upon the matter, should be gathered and preserved.

Having become acquainted some time since with the original Journal and Ledger of Mr. John Hull, Treasurer-at-war, and afterwards Treasurer of Massachusetts Colony, I have conceived that a

* William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, 1633–44.

† Francis White, Bishop of Ely, 1631–38.

careful collation of the data therein contained may throw much valuable light upon this period. Under the head of "Military Service" are credited all who served in the war, and these items give not only the names of the soldiers but their rank, the officers under whom they served, and, in case the officers' names are omitted, the garrisons or towns or places at which their service was rendered. A diligent comparison of these items, with debits of cash, arms, clothing and assignments of pay, together with dates and amounts, may, I trust, afford a fairly accurate account of the men in the service, their officers, the service at the different garrisons, and much information besides which will help other departments of our local history as well as this of the Indian war.

But that which I have particularly in hand is an attempt to restore, so far as possible, the Rolls of the Companies raised by the Colony of Massachusetts. I am aware of the few fragmentary lists already rescued and published in the REGISTER, and also in the excellent book of E. W. Pierce, of Freetown, Mass., as well as a few unofficial lists elsewhere. These mostly pertain to the Narragansett fight in December, 1675, and later; whereas the Journal is from the commencement of the levying of troops, June 24th. It is proposed in these papers to adhere strictly to the letter of the actual records; extra matter, comments, &c., will be put in foot notes or in the text apart from the lists. The names, however, of those who served under one officer or at one place, will be put consecutively under that name or place. Thus the credits under Capt. Daniel Henchman during a period of 15 months (the period covered by this Journal), are all collected from date to date under his name. It will be remembered that the troops were not Regulars, and were only in service so long as occasion required, and were called together and disbanded at the pleasure of the Court; and so those who served under Capt. Henchman in the summer campaign from June to August, 1675, were disbanded, and for the most part may be found, in the Narragansett campaign, either under new officers or at home about their various employments, while others took their turn at the war. Many were engaged continually under different officers and at the garrisons. The above remarks apply more to the foot companies; the cavalry or "Troope" force was more regularly constituted.

A brief survey of the state of affairs in Boston on June 24th, 1675, when news of the attack of the Indians on Swansea, and Plymouth Colony's appeal for aid, arrived, may be in place here, especially as in Massachusetts Records there is nothing relating to the matter from the adjournment of the Court on May 12 until it was called together on July 19th. It is to be regretted that the records are lost, as we know many important meetings were held in this time. I insert the following fragments, preserved in Mass. Archives, vol. 67, as testimony of the energy which the Court displayed in answering the appeal of the sister colony.

The following is a portion of a letter from the General Court of Massachusetts Colony to Plymouth Colony, in answer to her appeal for assistance :

June 24. 1675.

Honrd S^r According to what I writ you yesterday we are now convened in Council to Consider of your desire of a supply of some men from hence and we have resolved to rayse one hundred foote and 50 horse that shall be speedily upon their march towards Swansey . . . and for the furtherance and better management &c we have commissioned our faithful friend Major Thomas Savage &c. . . .

[June 24, 1675.] "Att a meeting of the General Court on the 24. June 1675. Ordered that the Secretary issue out a warrant to the Constable of Boston to Impress forthwith five Able and Special horses for the service of the country, and that Capt Savage and Capt Oliver have charge of them, and their men each of them one."

"Capt Richard is voted to goe forth in this Expedition (who shamefully refused the Employment).¹

"Capt Daniel Henchman was chosen and voted to goe forth as Capt of 100 men for the service of this Colony on y^e designe to goe to Plymouth Col^y."

"Capt Thomas Prentice is appointed to be Capt of the Horse."

"To the Militia of the town of Boston, Cha. Camb. Watertown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Dedham, Brantrey, Weymouth, Hingham, Maulden—You are hereby required in his Majesty's name to take notice that the Gov^r & Council have ordered 100 able souldjers forthwith impressed out of the severall Towns according to the proportions hereunder written for the aid and assistance of our confederate Plymouth in the designe afoote agst the Indians, and accordingly you are to warne af^{sd} proportions to be ready at an hours warning from Capt Daniel Henchman who is appointed Captain and Commander of the Foote Company that each souldjer shal have his armes compleat and Snapsack ready to march and not faile to be at the rendezvous."

"To the Comittee of——"

"The Council is adjourned till tomorrow at 8 of the Clock at Roxbury."

E. R. Sec'y. (i. e. Edward Rawson, Secretary.)

The special commission of Capt. Henchman for this service is also in the Archives, vol. 67.

To D. H. Capt. with the Consent of the Councill for the Colony of Mass. in New England.

"Whereas you are apoynted Capt of a foote Company to Serve in this Expedition for the assistance of our neighbors of Plimouth against the insolences and outrages of the natives, these are to wil and require you to take charge of the said Company of foote, mounted as dragoons, & you are to command and instruct your inferior officers and souldgers according to military rules for the service and saftey of the Country, and you to attend

¹ This parenthesis is added by another hand. This captain was John Richard, of the 6th Company, and as he was afterwards a trusted officer in the colony, probably the Court did not agree with the remark of the anonymous writer.

such orders from tyme to tyme as you shal receyve from your superior Commanders on the Council of this Colony."

Past 25 June 1675

E. R. Secy

Signed by y^e Gov^r

Daniel Henchman appears in Boston as early as March, 1666, when he was employed at a salary of £40 per annum "to assist Mr Woodmancy in the Grammar Schoole and teach the childere to wright"; was on a committee with Cpts. Gookin, Prentice and Beers, to lay out "the new Plantation at Quandsigamond Ponds" (now Worcester), and settle its affairs, in 1667. He was thereafter the chief manager in that settlement, and received the largest number of acres in the first division. He was admitted freeman in 1672, was appointed captain of 5th Boston Company Colonial Militia, May 12, 1675, and commissioned for the special expedition, as above. He is seen to have been one of the most trusted officers of the Court. For an account of his family, see Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Lincoln's History of Worcester, and Drake's note in History and Antiquities of Boston, page 647. He died at Worcester, where with his son Nathaniel he was settling the affairs of the new town, in May, 1685. His posterity have ever held an honorable place in this commonwealth. The name appears in various forms, as Hinksman, Hincksman, Hinchman, &c.

In the following list of names it is probable that nearly all were the men "impressed," as by the above order of the Council. Many of the names will doubtless be recognized as from Boston and other adjacent towns. Any attempt to classify by towns, however, would be necessarily from outside material and partially guess-work, and furthermore many of these names occur again under other captains later on, so that such attempt might seem premature. The pages of the Journal, after the first half of the 1st up to the 14th, are gone from the book, but fortunately the Ledger covering this gap is complete, and I have from that been able to restore the Journal entire."

There are three books preserved. The Journal, covering the time from June 25, 1675, to September 23, 1676. A Ledger, on which is posted on double pages about half the matter in the Journal. This Ledger must have had originally about 600 pages. It now contains only 221. A later Ledger has been preserved covering the years 1677 and 78 in part. There is evidence that a Blotter was used in the set, but is now lost with several other journals and ledgers. The Journal was discovered by Mr. Isaac Child, in the possession of Dr. Daniel Gilbert, who kindly transferred it to the society.

The Journal was rebound, repaired and indexed with much care and patience by Mr. Child in the year 1848, and now it has to be used with the utmost care, being much dilapidated by neglect before it came to the safe of the society.

John Hull's system of book-keeping was a sort of double-entry, or a "mixed method." It was very exhaustive, giving to every department of the colony's transactions a separate ledger account, as well as to every person mentioned in the Journal. Some of these accounts are of interest as curiosities, such as "Bisket," "Ammunition," "Wast-Coats and Drawers," "Liqors," "Tobaco & pipes," "Wounded-men," "Contingencies," "Woolves," "Captives," "Distressed Dutchmen," "Quakers," "Scalpes," "Perquisites," "Queries." These last two may suggest the idea that some of his forms of account might have been kept up with profit to the government.

As to the spelling of the names below, I have not departed in the least from the original. It must be remembered that the names were entered in the Journal from "Debentures" made by the clerks of companies, and the names at the first were entered on the company rolls as each man was understood to pronounce his own name, and unless the clerk was acquainted with the name he spelled it by the easiest method; hence many strange variations appear. The Ledger account often has two forms for the same name.

The list of Soldiers credited with Military Service under Capt. Daniel Henchman.

August 20, 1675.

Thomas Burges.	02 06 02	John Bull.	00 16 02
John Hills.	00 06 00	Richard Brooks.	02 00 00
John Lewis.	01 14 03	John Barrett.	01 10 00
John Angel.	01 15 02	Joseph Fiske.	01 10 00
Benjamin Negus.	01 15 02	Joseph Tucker.	02 05 00
John Chapman.	02 02 00	Israel Smith.	00 12 00
Robert Smith.	02 02 00	Samuel Ireson.	01 10 00
William Manly. ²	02 08 00	<i>August 21 1675</i>	
Thomas Irons.	02 07 00	James Dichetto. ⁴	00 15 00
Samuel Perkins.	02 07 00	Jacob Gully.	01 14 06
Hugh Taylor.	02 07 00	Isaac Ratt.	02 04 06
David Jones.	02 07 00	Samuel Veze (als. Very)	02 07 00
James Whippo. ³	02 07 00	Samuel Daniel.	02 07 00
Theophilus Thornton.	02 07 00	John Kemble.	02 07 00
Nathaniel Osborne.	02 07 00	John Russell.	02 07 00
Samuel Davis.	02 07 00	Simon Groveling.	02 07 00
Henry Kerby.	02 07 00	John Thorne.	02 07 00
Ephraim Hall.	01 07 00	Charles Dampport. ⁵	01 06 06
Richard Gibson.	02 07 00	Benjamin Bishop.	02 07 00
Thomas Williams.	02 07 00	John Throp. ⁶	02 07 00
Joseph Ford.	00 06 10	Solomon Watts.	02 07 00
Samuel Walles.	01 06 06	Philip Coker.	02 07 00
William Bently.	02 07 00	John Jeffries.	02 07 00
Peter Edgerton.	01 15 00	Robert Wills.	02 07 00

² Was alive in April, 1735. Claimed his Narragansett right in person.

³ Probably from Barnstable, where the name was Whipple, but called Whippo in Boston.

⁴ Elsewhere Dickenden and Dighenton. More of him hereafter.

⁵ The name was often written Danforth or Davenport.

⁶ And several times written Thorp and Throppe.

Isaac Morris.	02 07 00	Enoch Greenleaf, ⁸ <i>Lieut.</i>	04 10 00
Nicholas Weymouth.	02 07 00	Samuel Johnson.	03 07 00
Nathaniel Jewell.	02 07 00	William Drew.	02 07 00
Samuel Mirick.	01 04 00	William Hardin.	01 04 06
William Parham.	02 08 00	John Cray.	01 19 04
Thomas Roberts.	02 04 06	Nathaniel Fiske.	01 13 06
<i>August 27th or Ledger date 23^d.</i>		John Miller.	00 06 00
John Hubbard.	02 07 00	John King.	01 11 00
John Tebb.	02 07 00	James Ogleby.	00 07 08
Henry Timberlake. <i>Sergt</i>	02 00 00	Rowland Soley.	01 19 04
Thomas Hitchborn. <i>Drum^r</i>	01 11 00	Thomas Region.	01 19 04
John Taylor, <i>Sergt.</i>	02 01 10	Thomas Hinchier.	01 04 00
Thomas Bishop.	00 18 00	Joseph Smith	01 19 04
Peter Bennett, <i>Marshall.</i>	01 16 00	Thomas Aliston	02 07 00
Simeon Messenger.	01 04 00	George Burkback	01 19 04
John Polly.	01 04 00	Daniel Magenis.	01 19 04
John Essery.	02 07 00	Henry Elliott.	01 04 10
Henry Harward. <i>Sergt.</i>	03 01 00	Thomas Okerby	01 19 04
Samuel Barber.	00 16 00	John Hastings	01 04 10
Phillip Jessop.	01 06 06	Edward Weeden	01 19 04
Charles Blincott. ⁷ <i>Sergt.</i>	02 14 00	John Wiseman	03 03 06
Isaac Amsden.	02 07 00	<i>Sept 14th</i>	
Henry Prentice.	02 07 00	Joseph Priest.	01 05 08
John Streeter.	02 07 00	Nathaniel King.	02 02 10
Abraham Hathaway.	02 07 00	John Pemberton.	01 01 00
James Johnson. <i>Sergt</i>	03 03 00	Osbel Morrison.	02 19 00
Isaac How.	01 11 08	John Cross	01 06 06
Thomas Parker.	01 04 00	Perez Savage. <i>Ensigne</i>	02 08 00
Joseph Pierce.	01 04 00	Roger Procer. ⁹	01 04 10
John Oates.	02 00 00	Robert Orchard. <i>Sergt</i>	02 01 00
William Hopkins.	01 10 00	<i>September 21, 1675</i>	
Ralph Hall, <i>Clark</i>	03 10 00	David Church.	01 17 08
Thomas Wigfall, <i>Ensigne</i>	03 02 04	Samuel Johnson, <i>Butcher</i>	01 05 08
Richard Bennet.	02 07 00	Thomas Traine.	00 10 04
John Scopelin.	00 07 00	Ebenezer Owen.	00 05 00
<i>September 3^d 1675</i>		Matthew Stone.	00 07 00
Josiah Arnold.	01 15 02	Nathaniel Kean.	01 04 10
W ^m Smallidge.	01 19 04	Benjamin Tower.	00 10 04
John Bucknam.	01 19 04	Jonathan Dunning.	01 17 06

These above written 121 names I judge to be the company that served in this campaign with Capt. Henschman. "Rank and File" included Privates and Corporals; Commissioned Officers and Sergeants, Clerk, Drummer, and Servants, were not included.

This company, as we learn from the old historians, marched out to Dedham to the Neponset river, together with Capt. Prentice's troop, and halted during the eclipse of the moon which occurred on

⁷ Often written Blinco and Blinko.

⁸ If Mr. Drake is right in supposing Capt. Henschman's lieutenant was the "certain officer" referred to by Capt. Church, then this was the man. The person's name has hitherto been unknown.

⁹ Often written Prosser.

that evening, lasting about an hour, then forward to "Woodcock's" (now Attleborough), where they arrived in the morning, and waited until P. M. of the 27th. Capt. Moseley's "Volunteers" then overtook them, and all three companies marched to Swanzy, arriving there on the P. M. of the 28th, and quartered near Mr. Miles's house. On the 29th, Maj. Thomas Savage, commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts forces, arrived with his company and the Troop of Capt. Nicholas Paige. Capt. Henchman's men were engaged in the movements through Mount Hope, and scouting about the country until July 4th, when they marched back to headquarters at Swanzy. At a council of war, July 5th, in consequence of orders received from Boston by hand of Capt. Hutchinson, it was determined to march all the Massachusetts forces into the Narragansett country; accordingly the next ten days were spent in the march thither, and the treaty with the Sachems. During this time the Plymouth forces under Cudworth, Fuller and Church were pursuing Philip into Pocasset, and Church hasted over and "borrowed"¹⁰ three files of Henchman's men and his lieutenant,¹¹ to assist in the enterprise. On July 15 all the Massachusetts forces marched to Rehoboth, on the 16th to Mattapoissett, on the 17th to Taunton, and on the 18th to Pocasset Swamp, where they immediately attacked the Indians, and five English were killed and seven wounded. Owing to the darkness our forces withdrew. It was decided to withdraw all the Massachusetts forces except Capt. Henchman's company, which remained with the Plymouth forces at Pocasset. Maj. Savage, Capts. Paige and Mosely marched back to Boston, and Capt. Prentice with his troop scouted towards Mendon. It was determined to build a fort at Pocasset and "starve Philip out." But near the end of July Philip escaped by water, either wading at low tide or "wafting" on rafts, and passed into the Nipmuck country, abandoning about one hundred of their women and children in the swamp. Capt. Henchman appears not to have known of Philip's escape until news was brought him from the mainland on July 29th, 30th, &c. Letters to him from Rev. Noah Newman and Peter Hunt, of Rehoboth, which were enclosed by him in one of his own to the Governor, which I have copied here, are preserved in the Mass. Archives, vol. 67. In itself it is the best explanation of this time at hand. Fort Leverett was at Pocasset, built by Capt. H.'s company and named for the governor.

Letter of Capt. Daniel Henchman to the Governor.

Hon^d Sr.

Fort Leverett, July 31, 1675.

Since my last (of the 28th) the Generall¹² the 29th day landed here one hundred men, his designe to releev Dartmouth being as reported in some distress; Past nine of the clock last night Lt Thomas brought me the two

¹⁰ I suppose these must have been left at Mount Hope garrison.

¹¹ Enoch Greenleaf. See note ^s above.

¹² Gen. James Cudworth.

first enclosed letters from Rehoboth and Mr James Brown with him to press my going thither, which with what strength I could was yeilded to, (I having just finished the South East flanker of the fort so farr as to be a good defence for my men) drew my company together by a false alarm in the night, some being at a distance getting stockadoes; and provided for our March before day taking six files with me and the 17 Indians (all now left) and leaving five files behind to be going on with the work, and the Brigandine; About 11 of the clock a second post came to acquaint me with the third enclosed letter. Mr Brown and the L^t being gon to endeavour the giving of notice to the Gen^l to Warwick and the Narragansett Indians to head Philip, At break I shipped my men in a sloop for Seaconk and while under sail Mr Almie brought word that one Dan. Stanton of the Island at his returne yesterday from Dartmouth affirms that severall parties of Indians with their armes to the number of about 80 surrendered themselves to that garrison for mercie, who have secured them in an Island by them. After my Company was landed within two miles of Seaconk before all were on shore an other letter came to me from L^t Thomas Advising to land at Providence being nearer to the enemy, I strait remanded my men on bord, gave each one 3 biscakes, a fish and a few raisons with ammunis- sion which may last two or three days, I make bould to encloss to coppies of the letters sent least anything in my whurry might be omitted; The Lord pre- serve and spirite you still for this his worke; My humble service to all those worthies with you; I would gladly know of y^r Hon^{rs} welfare; and begg the prayers of all to God to qualifie me for my present imploy; being the un- fittest of many yet pardon my confused lines being begun at my Quarters and patched vp in several places

Honrd Sr

Y^r Hon^{rs} Humble Servant

D. HENCHMAN.

The above letter was written evidently on the passage to Sea- konk and Providence. He landed at P. next morning and marched twenty miles in pursuit of the Indians before he came up with the Plymouth forces and the Monhegans, who had been sent to him from Boston, but had been met by the Rehoboth men and persuad- ed to join them in the pursuit of Philip; these had come up with Philip's rear, and had a sharp fight before Capt. H. arrived. The Monhegans were now passed to his command, and the troops being wearied with the long march bivouacked till morning, and the Ply- mouth forces returned to Rehoboth, leaving to Capt. Henchman the further pursuit of Philip, which was renewed next morning. With his six files (consisting of 68 men), the 50 Monhegans and the 17 Naticks, Capt. H. marched into the Nipmuck country as far as the "second fort," to a place called *Wapososhequish*, August 3, but without finding Philip, and having continued the pursuit until pro- visions were exhausted and all were tired out to no purpose, the Mon- hegans returned to their home, and Capt. H. marched his force to Mendon, meeting Capt. Mosely with 60 dragoons on the way with supplies. Aug. 8, Capt. Henchman went down to Boston to get orders from the Governor and Council, and left most if not all his men at Mendon. (Aug. 16th a part of them were in charge of Capt. Mosely,

12 of whom were detailed to Chelmsford garrison by him.) Capt. Henchman received his instructions for future proceedings in a letter from Gen. Daniel Denison, commander-in-chief of Massachusetts Forces, given August 9th, 1675. This letter commanded him in brief to return to his men left at Pocasset, to fetch them and the "provisions and ammunion" off. He was to advertise the Plymouth commander of this design, and if said commander wished him to remain there, to await further orders from the Council; otherwise to turn over the fort to the care of the Plymouth forces, and march his men to Boston and disband them until again called out by the Council. In his march to Pocasset he was given authority to press horses and guides, or require them of the various constables of the towns passed, and on his return likewise. On his return he was to draw off the Massachusetts "souldjers" at Woodcock's garrison, and also at Mr. Hudson's house, unless he should deem it unsafe, Hudson "being of our colony whom we are to take care of." Plymouth colony preferred to take charge of the fort, and Capt. Henchman brought his soldiers home to Boston as commanded.

Oct 5 1675		Edward Dickinson.	02 07 00
Richard Wood.	00 10 04	Jacob Bullard.	01 18 06
Ephraim Willer, <i>Corp</i> ¹	02 05 00	Samuel Whitney.	01 18 06
Thomas May.	01 19 04	John Shattock.	01 02 00
Michael Bearstow.	00 10 04	Daniel Keniday.	01 17 08
Thomas Webb.	01 19 04		

I am at loss to determine upon what occasion these soldiers in the above list served. There was intensely bitter feeling about this time in Boston as to the way captive Indians should be treated. The intercession of the venerable John Eliot and the strenuous advocacy of Capt. Gookin in their behalf, had created great animosity not only against themselves but all who advised moderate measures. Capt. Henchman seems to have been of the moderate party, and was therefore somewhat unpopular with most of the soldiers, and doubtless his apparent lack of success in the pursuit of Philip at Rehoboth added to this feeling with the people. But the court sustained and trusted him, and immediately reappointed him to service over 100 men who met at Roxbury meeting-house, but refused to march forth under his command, and demanded Capt. Oliver. The council compromised the matter and sent them Capt. Lake, but they are not credited with any service under him. Capt. Henchman seems to have been employed in August and September in regulating affairs in some of the outlying towns, and these men perhaps served as his patrol or guard. September 27th we find him at Chelmsford garrison in command, as we see by the following letter of that date.

Capt. Henchman's Letter to the Governor.

Chelmsford Sept 27, '75 [This was Monday].

Hon^d S^r

In pursuance of my instructions; I and my Lieut. met at Major Willard's¹³ the last day of the week,¹⁴ with the Captaines of the severall townes directed to; as well for the drawing of the Souldiers, as to advise with them; for the first they promise they shall be sent to chelmsford at an hours warning and so will be ready here by that time I have provission for them; and that of absolue necessity for them will be powder shott biscake cheese and raisons, large and warme Wast-coats and drawers tobacco, some hatchets and a Chirurgion; for the later the Major and rest of the officers will advise to no other motion than about this and other towns; but I understanding the intent of the Ho^d Council to be that I should march to Pen-ycooke although not named in my instructions; I think it need full to acquaint your Hon^{rs} there with, and desire your express there unto. I have not farther at present but to subscribe

S^r your Hon^{rs} humble Servant

(Mass. Archives, vol. 67, 269.)

D. HENCHMAN.

November 1, Capt. Henchman marched out of Boston towards Hassanameset (Grafton) with a small body of men (20), and arrived at Medfield at 3 P.M. on the same day. The next morning he writes the Governor from that place.

Medfield Nov. 2^d 1675Hond S^r

My orders directing me to the several places and times that my souldiers were to be ready at, Speded my march accordingly; and reached this place yesterday by three of the clock afternoon; and had with me only 20 men that marched from Boston with me—Since divers are come up, and all that at present I am like to have by nine of the clock last night. Several hear as well as myself have great thoughts how it fareth with Mendam, having not heard since they sent to Boston, I am hasting to march this morning but hoped if the men's refreshments had not given check to have been gon by moon rising, I cannot see by acct taken before I draw out that my number will amount to above 75, some sending short of what ordered and 37 discharged by order. I have not any officer but a Sergeant from Roxbury; some men and the armes of others not fit for service, notwithstanding the strikt orders given by the Major. Our greatest danger (as I judged) if the enemy designes upon us this day, will be at a pass six miles from hence; the which I hope we shall look unto the Lord in the use of means to avoid; some being to returne home this morning I thought it meet to give this acct. Begging your prayers for us I desire that all our supplications may be accepted for the Country and the interest of our Lord Jesus Christ therein; and rest

Hon^d S^r

Your humble Servant

D. HENCHMAN.

[This is in a P. S.]

When the Lord shall have brought us safe to Mendam I shall attend the Major's orders there and wait for the recruits intended me.

¹³ Maj. W. was of Lancaster, but his house was in Groton, at what is now Ayer Junction.

¹⁴ Saturday, September 25th.

As will be seen by the above letter, the captain expected recruits to be ready and meet him at certain towns on the way, and was disappointed in receiving none, and also with the unfitness of those that came up afterwards, and in answer to this letter the Court, on November 3, ordered the "Major of Suffolk to send out of his regiment 18 able men armed and furnished with ammunition and provision for ten days under the conduct of a fitt person to make Lieutenant," to recruit Capt. Henchman's company and search out the enemy at Hassanameset. The lieutenant chosen was probably Philip Curtis,¹⁵ of Roxbury, who was killed before he received his formal commission, I presume, as no order for his commission is found.

Capt. Henchman¹⁶ marches to Mendon, arrives on the 2d at 4 P.M., and writes immediately that they "arrived all safe and found the towne in like condition," and "pressed four horses for Scouts to send to Hassanameset." He found the inhabitants¹⁷ "drawn into two houses," and "in a pestered condition," and holds frequent meetings with them in order to prevail upon them to remain at Mendon contented. This and frequent scouting and reports took up his time until the arrival of the men from Boston.

It seems also from this letter that he had not yet heard from Capt. Sill, as it was proposed, and was preparing to send his soldiers home to Boston, was intending that morning sending all his troopers (8) and three files of men, but he gets orders from the Council by messengers from Capt. Sill. In order to meet Capt. Sill, fourteen miles away, he is forced to change a file of men with the garrison on account of their destitution of "clothes and shoes."

On the 9th, with his lieutenant (Philip Curtis) and 22 mounted men he rides to Hassanameset, and has a fight there of which he writes the details on the 10th, which in the main are given correctly in Hubbard's History. In his letter he relates that his lieutenant, Philip Curtis, is killed, and Thomas Andrews also (one of the Mendon garrison), and mentions that his corporal, Abiell Lamb,¹⁸ outran himself in the attack, and that all his own and the lieutenant's men ran away from him in the fight except (one of his "old soul-diers," as he thinks) Jonathan Dunning.¹⁹

The following list embraces those who served under Capt. Henchman from November 2d, and were credited November 30, as will be seen by the credits. The service was brief. Amongst these were 8 troopers, which may explain in part the difference in credits.

¹⁵ Vide Savage.

¹⁶ See letters from thence on Nov. 2d, 3d, 5th, &c., in Mass. Archives, and also published in History of Mendon.

¹⁷ Finds the garrison in charge of Sergt. White, in whose charge he leaves it when he withdraws.

¹⁸ Curtis and Lamb were both of Roxbury. Capt. H. deplors the loss of his lieutenant, and says he has not another to supply his place. Curtis left a widow and seven children.

¹⁹ J. D. had served Capt. H. previous to Sept. 27, but had now been of Mendon garrison for at least a month, and remained some time, as we shall see by his various credits hereafter.

November 30 th 1675				William Price.	00 14 06
Edward Barton.	01	05	08	William Davenport.	00 17 02
Isaac Heath.	00	16	02	Thomas Smith.	00 17 02
Henry Kerby.	00	17	02	Joseph Bugby.	00 11 02
Jeremiah Wise.	01	00	06	Samuel Gardner.	00 17 02
Benjamin Negus.	00	17	02	Simon Rogers.	00 17 02
John Leech.	01	19	04	Abiel Lamb.	00 19 02
James White.	00	17	02	Richard Woods.	00 17 02
John Good.	00	17	02	Degory Sargent.	00 17 02
Joseph Bateman.	00	17	02	Josiah Mann.	00 17 02
Edward Everet.	00	07	02	John Malony.	01 19 04
Richard Francis.	02	00	00	Francis Siddall.	01 19 04
John Kemble.	00	17	02	Hugh Price.	00 17 02
Experience Orris.	00	17	02	James Harrington.	00 17 02
Samuel Ryall.	00	10	04	Benjamin Gamlin. ²⁰	01 00 00
Joseph Gridley.	01	05	06	Isaac Morris.	00 17 02
William Bodkin.	00	17	02	Josiah Holland.	00 17 02
William Hooper.	00	17	02	Joseph Wilson.	00 17 02
John Tuckerman.	00	17	02	Samuel Ruggles.	00 17 02
John Cann.	01	00	00	Philip Curtis, <i>Lieut.</i>	00 17 03

On November the 12th the Council ordered Major Willard to send forthwith 12 troopers to Capt. Henchman.

Many of the soldiers were now withdrawn and placed in garrison, and all available were pressed and mustered for the Narragansett campaign. Capt. H.'s men were many returned home with him.

Among the soldiers impressed in Boston for the Narragansett campaign, Dec. 3d, 1675, were the following from Capt. Henchman's company :²¹ James Whipple, Samuel Jenkins, Walter Cohone, James White, Thomas Jones, Thomas Stains, John Dereing, Robert Emory, Ralph Powel for Mr. James Lloyd, Francis Cooke for Mr. William Larrison. (Mass. Archives, vol. 68, 86.)

December 20 th 1675		Onesiphorus Tilston.	00 06 10
Joshua Silverwood.	01 18 06	Thomas Jones.	00 16 02
John Sherman.	01 18 06	Samuel Burnall.	00 16 02
John Corbin.	00 16 02	John Spurr.	00 06 10
Henry Tite.	01 16 02	Lawrence White.	00 16 02
Simon Yates.	00 10 00	Thomas Cheyney.	00 16 02
Thomas Birch.	00 06 10	Thomas Bridentine. ²²	00 16 02
John Pierpont.	00 16 02	Robert Woodward.	01 02 03
John Necks.	01 14 02	February 29, 1675-6	
John Griggs.	00 11 02	Joseph Bodman.	00 08 09
Thomas Lawrence.	00 07 06	William Lyon.	00 10 04
Joshua Atherton.	00 07 06	John Parker.	00 16 02
William Briggs.	00 06 10	March 24, 1676	
Nicholas Gray.	00 16 02	William Elliot.	00 16 02
Isaac Hubbard.	00 16 02	Joseph Clark.	00 09 04
James Draper.	00 16 02	April 24, 1676.	
January 25 1675. (N. S. 1676.)		Hugh Clark.	00 07 00
William Goswell.	00 16 02	Thomas North.	01 13 04

²⁰ Married Philip Curtis's widow in 1678.

²¹ Probably of the local militia company in Boston.

²² Or Brissenden, Brizantine, Brisanton, called on Boston tax-list "Brizellton, Francis Dowse's man."

Among the soldiers in the above lists were probably the twelve troopers sent out by order of the Council on November 12, 1775, and those who did not return to Boston until the later dates. It was the custom, I find, to punish the men by fines, and sometimes their pay would be withheld for several months, until on petition to the Council it would be paid, if the officer who complained of their misconduct would recommend leniency and sign their "debenture" or bill for service rendered. On the minutes of the Council, of which a few fragments are preserved in the Mass. Archives, I find several instances of this kind; one in the case of Magnus White, whose name occurs later, and one in a quaint letter from one Jonathan Adderton, which declares that Capt. Henchman wrongfully accused him of "profanation of y^e Sabbath," when his only offence was the cutting up of an old hat and putting the pieces in his shoes to relieve his galled foot, &c.; but the Council did not remit his fine, and so his name does not appear on the treasurer's book at all. Many of the above will be recognized as of Roxbury and Dorchester:

On December 12, the Commissioners of the United Colonies voted to strengthen the garrisons with such of the soldiers as were able and willing to remain for that service during the winter, and to dismiss others to their homes.

Jan. 11, "It was ordered by the Council that the Garrison Souldjers at Chelmsford, Billerica, Groaten, Lancaster, Marlborough, Sudbury, under Major Willard be discharged forthwith and sent home," and at the same time it was voted to pay them "two months' pay on their retorne." This may have been done at the request of the people in the above-named towns, because we know that in many cases these garrison soldiers became very obnoxious to the citizens, as will be seen when we come to the lists at the garrisons hereafter. I presume this service of withdrawal and settlement of soldiers was under the special charge of Capt. Henchman, who then, I think, retired from active service until the 27th of the next April.²³

In the latter part of May, 1676, the forces under Capt. Henchman were called together again. These had been impressed by order of the Council, April 27, and released to do their planting until such time as wanted. They were mustered at Concord,²⁴ at this time an important military post, whence he writes on June 2d, that "Tom Doublet went away soon after Mr. Clark, and with him Jon^a Prescott, Daniel Champney & Josiah White, carrying the pay for Goodman Moss, and 3 gallons of Rum." They marched out towards Brookfield to join the Connecticut forces on the 27th, but on information received from this same Tom Doublet (an Indian),

²³ Mass. Archives, vol. 68. See Mass. Col. Records, page 96, and also letter of Capt. Henchman, Concord, April 29, in Shattuck's History of Concord, page 59.

²⁴ Capt. H. was commander-in-chief. He was in charge of all the Returns.

turned aside and had a fight with the Indians at Weshacom Ponds;²⁵ and this affair detained them so that they did not reach Hadley until the 14th,²⁶ when they joined the Connecticut forces in the campaign on the Connecticut River; for an account of which, see Judd's History of Hadley.

Capt. Henschman marched down towards Boston from Hadley the last of June, and his letter, given in Hubbard, and written on the way, describes the homeward march.

On June 24 there seems to have been a general settlement with all soldiers for service up to this summer campaign. Some were paid in cash by the treasurer, but mostly they were paid in part by the towns where they lived. The following lists probably contain most of the names of those who marched out and served in this campaign, with Capt. Henschman:

June 24, 1676.			Francis Cooke. 2 items	04 04 02
Magnus White.	01 09 00		John Stone.	01 10 10
Joseph Lyon.	04 11 08		Patrick Morren.	06 08 06
July 24, 1676.			William Healy.	02 11 05
John Chub.	02 00 00		Simon Groves (als. Grow)	03 12 10
Daniel Hawes.	01 06 06		John Polly.	01 11 08
Hugh Taylor.	05 00 00		John Kendall.	00 17 00
Joseph Procter.	00 17 00		Ephraim Regimant.	03 17 11
August 24 th 1676			Benjamin Rice.	03 17 11
John Moore.	01 14 00		September 23 ^d 1676.	
Thomas Wheeler.	00 08 04		Joshuah Sawyer.	03 07 00
Richard Scott. <i>Cornett</i>	08 17 00		James Sawyer.	03 01 05
George Stedman.	01 16 08		Jacob Willar.	12 05 08
Jonathan Atherton.	04 00 00		John Winter.	01 02 10
Jacob Hill.	04 17 00		John Tolman.	00 07 00
James Cheevers.	02 11 00		James Cutler.	01 04 03
John Oyne.	02 11 00		Nathaniel Adams.	01 02 06
William Keene.	04 18 06		James White.	00 15 08
James Franklin.	04 18 06		Joseph Browne.	01 10 00
Joseph Richeson.	03 01 08		John Browne.	03 05 08
Justinian Holding.	02 11 00		Samuel Edmons.	02 11 05
Denis Sihy. ²⁷	02 18 09		John Greenland.	02 02 08
Thomas North.	04 02 10		John Pinder.	05 00 00
Thomas Robinson.	05 12 00		John Redman.	02 14 00
Robert Emes.	05 01 05		Abraham Wilkinson.	01 10 10
Richard Browne.	03 03 04		James Bayly.	02 11 03
Francis Woolfe.	01 15 08		Daniel Ruff (als. Roff).	04 17 00
Joseph Garfield.	01 10 00		John Gibson.	03 11 00
John Floyd, <i>Lieut.</i>	12 17 02		Richard Wood.	02 17 00
Jonathan Sprague.	04 01 05		Josiah White.	02 04 03
Benjamin Muzzye.	02 11 05		John Adams.	03 15 06
Thomas Adams.	04 17 00		Joseph Bucknam.	00 14 03

²⁵ See Hubbard's History.

²⁶ The note of Mr. Drake, in Hubbard, is evidently a mistake, as the forces certainly reached Hadley on the 14th.

²⁷ Denis Sihy, or Syhy, will be often met with, as he served under several different captains.

John Stedman.	03 17 02	James Patterson.	02 11 05
James Miller.	05 02 06	Thomas How.	02 11 05
Jonathan Hill.	02 11 05	Richard Scott.	00 08 06

REMARKS.

At the opening of the war the colonial militia was quite efficiently organized. Each county had its regiment of "trained soldiers." The regiments of Suffolk and Middlesex counties consisted of fifteen companies of Foot and one of Cavalry each. The Essex regiment was of thirteen Foot and one Cavalry, the other counties smaller. There were seventy-three organized companies in the Massachusetts colony, besides an independent cavalry company called the "Three County Troop," made up in Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex. The highest military officer of the colony was Major General Daniel Denison, of Ipswich. The highest regimental officer at this time was Major, or Sergeant Major. These local companies were not sent on active service out of their towns, but men were impressed from the number and placed under officers appointed for special service by the Council. Each company of Foot had a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, Clerk, Sergeants, Corporals and a Drummer. Cavalry had Cornett instead of Ensign and a Trumpeter and Quartermaster. The regular number of privates in foot companies was 70, in the cavalry 50. On special service it was more. The pay of soldiers, according to Mr. Judd, in his *History of Hadley*, was 6s. per week, and 5s. was paid for their "dyet." There is no way of determining the rate of pay from Hull's Journal, as all payments are "on acct" and do not specify time of service. Plymouth colony paid the private soldiers 2s. per day, Drummers 2s. 6d., Sergeant 3s., Ensign 4s., "Lieutenant" 5s., Captain 6s. A "Chyrurgion" or doctor was attached to each expedition. A William Locke went with Major Savage to Mount Hope, remained with Capt. Henchman till August, and then joined Capt. Mosely. (This from two depositions in vol. 68 Mass. Archives, page 60.) A chaplain also generally served with each expedition. The price paid for horses was 18d. per week. Prices of Clothing, "Wastcoats," 6s., Drawers 5s. 6d., "Stockins" 2s., Shirts 6s., Shoes 4s.

On this Mount Hope expedition many used the Old Matchlock musket, the "Regulation" weapon of that time; but it was soon discarded as not so serviceable as the Flintlock or "Snaphance." There were no bayonets in use, but each company at first had a number of Pikemen, soon found to be useless in an Indian fight. The "Matchlock" was an exceedingly cumbrous affair, and was too long and heavy to fire at arm's length, so that each soldier was obliged to carry a "rest" (a crotched staff pointed at the foot with iron and attached to his wrist by a string). No. 7 of the orders in musket drill, "Elton's Tactics," was, "Put the string of your rest about your left wrist." The Indians always used the Flintlock.

The other equipments of a foot soldier were a "Snapsack," six feet of match or fuse, a Bandoleer, which was a leathern belt passing over the right shoulder and under the left arm, and containing a dozen or more round boxes each holding one charge of powder; a bag of bullets and a horn of priming-powder was also attached to this belt. The Indians who served our side were not regularly credited, and so, with few exceptions, their "debentures" are not found. Their names and service will form a separate article.

Pocasset Swamp, where Fort Leverett was built, lies in the present town of Tiverton, R. I.

WRIGHT FAMILY OF WOBURN, MASS.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER, Esq., Librarian of the Public Library, Woburn, Mass.

1. JOHN¹ WRIGHT, died June 21, 1688, and Priscilla, his wife, who died April 10, 1687, had:

2. i. JOHN, d. April 30, 1714, aged 83; m. Abigail.
3. ii. JOSEPH, d. March 31, 1724; m. Elizabeth Hassell, Nov. 1, 1661.
- iii. RUTH, b. April 23, 1646; m. Jonathan Knight, March 31, 1663. Ruth Knight, widow, d. April 13, 1714.
- iv. DEBORAH, b. Jan. 21, 1648-9.
- v. SARAH, b. Feb. 16, 1652-3; m. Joshua Sawyer.*

John,¹ a first settler of Woburn, subscribed the "town orders" (at Charlestown) Dec. 18, 1640; selectman of Woburn, 1645-47, 1649-58, 1660-64, 1670, 1680-81; commissioner of the rate, 1646, 1671; deacon of Woburn church from Nov. 10, 1664, to his death.—Sewall's *Woburn*.

2. JOHN² WRIGHT (*John*¹), died ("Senior" in record) April 30, 1714, aged 83—gravestone Woburn 1st Burying Ground. Abigail, widow of John Wright, died April 6, 1726, aged 84—g.s. Wob. 1st B. G. Had:

- i. JOHN, of Chelmsford, 1701.
- ii. JOSEPH, of Chelmsford, 1701.
- iii. EBENEZER, of Chelmsford, 1701.
4. iv. JOSIAH, living in Woburn, time of father's will, 1701; d. Jan. 22, 1746-7, aged 73.
- v. RUTH, m. [Jonathan] Butterfield. [She d. Jan. 11, 1754, aged 80.—Cutter's *Arlington*, 199, 201.]
- vi. PRISCILLA [m. (she of Woburn) Samuel Damon, May 7, 1707.—Wyman's *Chas.* 274, 1052.]
- vii. DEBORAH, m. Nathaniel Patten, of Cambridge, Feb. 17, 1701-2. [She d. March 9, 1716, aged 38 y. 10 d.—Paige's *Camb.* 624; Harris's *Camb. Epitaphs*, 54.]
- viii. LYDIA, m. Giles Roberts, Nov. 11, 1724.

John,² with other members of the Woburn church, was presented by the grand jury of Middlesex for refusing communion with that church, 1671. He—styled "Senior"—was a selectman of Woburn, 1690, and tithingman of the town for "Boggy Meadow End," 1692. Sewall's *Wo-*

* John Wright, the 2d, of Chelmsford, on Feb. 24, 1687, sold to James Fowle, of Woburn, 4 ac. land in Woburn, purchased by him of his "brother-in-law," Joshua Sawyer, of Woburn; deed signed by John Wright and wife Abigail (see 2). Joshua and Sarah Sawyer had in Woburn a son Joshua, b. June 20, 1684, and several daughters. The son had a daughter Ruth, who married Joseph Wright (see 13).

burn. The will of John Wright, *Senior*, of Woburn, dated May 24, 1701, proved Nov. 11, 1714, names wife Abigail; sons John Wright, Jr., Joseph and Ebenezer Wright, all three living in Chelmsford; his son Josiah Wright, living in Woburn; his four daughters, Ruth Butterfield, Priscilla Wright, Deborah Wright and Lydia Wright, "youngest daughter;" wife Abigail and son Josiah executors.

3. JOSEPH² WRIGHT (*John*¹), married Elizabeth Hassell, Nov. 1, 1661. She died June 28, 1713. He died March 31, 1724. Had:

- i. ELIZABETH, b. July 2, 1664; m. Eliezer Bateman, Nov. 2, 1686. [See Wyman's *Chas.* 67.]
5. ii. JOSEPH, b. March 14, 1667; m. three wives; d. Sept. 19, 1732.
- iii. SARAH, b. Feb. 25, 1669-70.
6. iv. JOHN, b. Oct. 2, 1672; m. Lydia Kendall, Sept. 21, 1698.
- v. JOANNA, b. April 18, 1675; d. Feb. 17, 1690-91, "dau. of Joseph Wright."
7. vi. JAMES, b. March 10, 1677; m. Elizabeth; d. Jan. 6, 1734-5, aged 59.
8. vii. TIMOTHY, b. April 3, 1679; m. Hannah Brooks, May 25, 1702; [d. Feb. 10, 1727-8, aged 49.]
- viii. STEPHEN, b. Jan. 22, 1680-1; m. Abigail (Flagg) Cutler, April 12, 1704.—[Sewall's *Wob.* 612.]
9. ix. JACOB, b. June 22, 1683; m. Elizabeth; d. 1760.
- x. RUTH, b. Oct. 10, 1685.
- xi. BENJAMIN, b. March 14, 1688.*

Joseph,² in December, 1671, "was presented by the grand jury, with his brother John and six others, to the court sitting at Charlestown, for withdrawing from the communion of the church of Woburn, of which they all were members, and for favoring in other ways the sentiments and practices of the Baptists." His wife was a school-teacher in Woburn, 1673. He was selectman, 1670, 1673, 1692; a soldier in the war of 1675; tithing-man, 1676; commissioner of the rate, 1693; deacon of Woburn church, 1698-1724; and signer of a declaration by that church, 1703. Sewall's *Woburn*.

4. JOSIAH³ WRIGHT (*John*,² *John*¹), married Ruth Carter, September 17, 1700. He—deacon of Woburn church, 1736 to his death—died Jan. 22, 1746-7, aged 73—g.s. *Wob.* 1st B. G. Ruth, widow, died Jan. 31, 1774, aged 92 or more. [See Sewall's *Wob.* 598.] The will of Josiah Wright, of Woburn, dated May 21, 1745, proved April 6, 1747, mentions his wife Ruth; his sons Josiah Wright, Samuel Wright, John Wright (who lived with the father), Abijah Wright, Joshua Wright; his daughters Ruth Thompson, Mary Wyman, Abigail Parker; and his "youngest son" Benjamin Wright. Had:

- i. JOSIAH, b. Dec. 2, 1701; Wilmington; died in the military service at Lake George, July 15, 1758.†
- ii. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 28, 1703-4; Westford.
- iii. RUTH, b. April 4, 1706; m. Samuel Thompson, Dec. 31, 1730; d. Oct. 3, 1775, aged 69; he d. May 13, 1748, aged 43 (g.s. *Wob.* 1st B. G.); parents of Samuel Thompson, Esq., b. Oct. 30, 1731, d. Aug. 17, 1820, aged 89, a noted Woburn diarist. [See *REG.* xxxiv. 397-401.]

* Jacob Wright, of Woburn, on August 12, 1720, was admitted administrator on estate of his "late brother Benjamin Wright, of Watertown, weaver, deceased, intestate (*killed by a piece of ship-lumber.*)" (See Bond's *Wat.* 975.)

† "Fixed up our fort, and Uncle Josiah Wright was exceeding bad; and he died about four o'clock, afternoon, and was buried about dusk; and I followed him to his grave as the highest relation he had there; and saw the last respects paid, and thanked them all for their service; and returned to our camps."—*Lieut. Samuel Thompson's Diary.* [Sewall's *Woburn*, p. 550.]

11. iv. JOHN, b. July 14, 1708 ; m. Mary Locke, Jan. 4, 1737-8 ; d. April 29, 1763, aged 55.
- v. MARY, b. Jan. 29, 1710-11 ; m. Ebenezer Wyman (*Sessions*). [Mrs. Mary m. Rev. Ebenezer Wyman (H. U. 1731), of Union, Ct., at Woburn, May 22, 1739.—Sewall's *Wob.* 653.]
- vi. ABIJAH, b. May 17, 1713 ; Boston, tailor ; d. in Pepperell. (See Wyman's *Chas.* 1051 ; had only brother Benjamin, 1780.)
12. vii. JOSHUA, b. May 9, 1716 ; Hollis [d. Aug. 5, 1776, aged 60.—*Hist. Hollis, N. H.*, 393].
- viii. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 7, 1718 ; m. Stephen Parker, Jan. 12, 1737-8.
- ix. PHEBE, b. July 13, 1721 ; d. Dec. 7, 1724, in her 3d year (g.s. 1st B. G.).
- x. BENJAMIN ; Pepperell ; int. mar. *Benjamin, Jr.*, with Mary Wright, May 14, 1750. (*Benjamin Wright* and wife *Mary* had Benjamin, b. March 28, 1752, and eight others to 1772, recorded in *Hist. Hollis, N. H.*, 393.)

5. JOSEPH³ WRIGHT (*Joseph*,² *John*¹), died September 19, 1732. He m. Elizabeth Bateman, July 7, 1692 (*Sewall*) ; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph, Jr., died —, 1704. Ruth, wife of Joseph, died Feb. 18, 1716-17, aged about 60—g.s. *Wob.* 1st B. G., on which it is stated she was "formerly wife to Mr. John Center." Joseph married Rachel Brooks, Nov. 19, 1729, who, widow of Joseph, died June 21, 1750, aged 55—g.s. *Wob.* 1st B. G. He "lived on John Winning's place ;" was probably the Lieut. Joseph Wright, selectman of Woburn, 1698 ; was selectman, 1721-22, 1724-25, 1727-30, 1732 ; moderator of town meetings, 1727 ; on a town committee to the General Court, 1727, 1729 ; on a committee to inform Mr. Jackson of his choice as minister by the town, 1728. See Wymau's *Chas.* 1051 ; Sewall's *Woburn*. Administration on the estate of Joseph Wright, of Woburn, in 1732, names Rachel Wright, the widow, and Rachel, a minor child ; Mousal Wright, "only son of deceased ;" Samuel Wood and wife Elizabeth, a daughter ; Thomas Belknap and wife Sarah, a daughter. The sons-in-law, Wood and Belknap, represented to the court that "said deceased left issue by several wives, namely, the before named two daughters, and a son thirty years of age (*a non-compos*) by *a first venture*, and a daughter about two years old by another,"—that of Rachel, widow. Jacob Wright, of Woburn, brother to Joseph, was guardian of Rachel Wright, the minor. Joseph and Elizabeth had :

- i. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 29, 1694 ; m. Samuel Wood ; her heirs in 1753 were Elizabeth, wife of James Sawyer ; Joseph Wood ; James Wood ; Esther (Wood) Brown.
- ii. SARAH, b. May 7, 1696 ; m. Thomas Belknap.
- iii. MOUSAL, b. April 11, 1699 ; m. Susanna Spaulding, of Groton, April 5, 1733. He was represented as *non-compos* by Wood and Belknap, his brothers-in-law, 1732.

Joseph and Rachel had :

- iv. RACHEL, b. Jan. 8, 1730-1 ; int. mar. Jonathan Lawrence, Sept. 18, 1750 ; d. April 21, 1823, aged 93 (g.s. *Wob.* 2d B. G.) ; he d. Aug. 1, 1793, aged 68 (g.s. *Wob.* 2d B. G.).

6. JOHN³ WRIGHT (*Joseph*,² *John*¹), married Lydia Kendall, Sept. 27, 1698 (21. 7. 1698). She died Dec. 25, 1711. Five children of Lydia Wright, deceased, namely, John, Joseph, Nathan, David and Abigail Wright, are named in her father John Kendall's will, 1726. John Wright and wife Lydia had :

- i. JOHN, b. July 11, 1699 ; m. Judith Wyman, March 23, 1725. (See Sewall's *Wob.* 654.)
- ii. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 13, 1701.

- iii. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 17, 1703.
- iv. NATHAN.
- v. DAVID.

7. JAMES³ WRIGHT (*Joseph*,² *John*¹), m. Elizabeth. He d. Jan. 6, 1734-5, aged 59—g.s. Wob. 1st B. G. Elizabeth Wright, widow, together with her son Thomas Wright, are named administrators on estate of "her late husband" James Wright, of Woburn, March 17, 1734-5. He was probably the James Wright, representative to the General Court, 1696, but disallowed—(Sewall's *Wob.* 584). Had :

- i. JAMES [b. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1703—*Wyman*, 1051]. Styled "eldest son" in administration of father's estate, 1736. Soldier at Lake George, Sept. 25, 1758.—*Lt. S. Thompson's Diary* (Sewall's *Woburn*, p. 555.) (*James Wright*, aged 20, was impressed from Woburn in 1759.)
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 20, 1705; m. Joseph Kittredge, of Billerica, Feb. 19, 1724-5; "eldest daughter" in administration of father's estate, 1736, in which Joseph Kittredge, her husband, is named.
- 13. iii. JOSEPH, b. April 10, 1707; "second son" in administration of father's estate, 1736.
- 14. iv. THOMAS, b. Dec. 12, 1709; "third son" in administration of father's estate, 1736.
- v. MARY, b. Oct. 7, 1711; m. William Kittredge, of Billerica, Oct. 21, 1731; "second daughter" in administration of father's estate, 1736, in which William Kittredge, her husband, is named.
- vi. HANNAH, b. Dec. 10, 1713; signed in administration of father's estate, 1736; m. Timothy Emerson, of Haverhill, Jan. 23, 1739-40.
- 15. vii. NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 17, 1716; guardians appointed in administration of father's estate, 1736.
- viii. SARAH; 15 years of age at death of father, 1734-5; m. John Holt, Nov. 26, 1739.
- ix. RUTH; 12 years of age at death of father, 1734-5; m. Seth Wyman, June 4, 1744. (See Cutter's *Arlington*, 334; Wyman's *Chas.* 1057.)

8. TIMOTHY³ WRIGHT (*Joseph*,² *John*¹), m. Hannah Brooks, of Woburn (he of Charlestown), May 25, 1702. (He died Feb. 10, 1727-8, aged 49—gravestone at Stoneham. See Wyman's *Chas.* 1051.) Hannah Wright married David Estabrook, Sept. 17, 1736. Timothy and Hannah had :

- i. TIMOTHY, b. Aug. 22, 1703. *Timothy*, of Stoneham [of this family], m. Hephzibah Richardson, June 3, 1795.—*Woburn Records*.
- ii. RACHEL, b. —, 1708. (See Wyman's *Chas.* 1051.)

9. JACOB³ WRIGHT (*Joseph*,² *John*¹), married Elizabeth. He was appointed to attend the General Court's committee on "their view to Goshen and Shawshin," 1729; and was a petitioner in the formation of the Third Religious Society in Woburn, 1745. Sewall's *Woburn*. The will of Jacob Wright, of Woburn, dated Feb. 16, 1759, proved Dec. 8, 1760, names "eldest son" Jacob Wright, executor; son Benjamin Wright; daughters Martha Thompson, Jane Rugg and Ruth Wright. Jacob and Elizabeth had :

- 16. i. JACOB, b. Jan. 1, 1709-10; m. Deborah Brooks, Sept. 30, 1733; d. March 10, 1783.
- ii. MARTHA, b. March 28, 1712; m. Simon Thompson, Oct. 26, 1732.
- iii. JANE, b. Feb. 4, 1713-14; int. mar. Isaac Rugg, of Lancaster (she of Woburn), March 18, 1742.
- 17. iv. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 11, 1715; m. Ruth Fowle, int. Jan. 20, 1753; d. Nov. 4, 1785.
- v. RUTH, b. Sept. 3, 1717.
- 10. EDWARD (lineage unascertained), married Sarah. Had :
 - i. SARAH, b. June 17, 1721.

11. JOHN⁴ WRIGHT (*Josiah*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), married Mary Locke, Jan. 4, 1737-8. He—a member of Woburn 1st church before April 6, 1756 (see *Sewall*, 536), and chosen deacon, August 9, 1758—died April 29, 1763, aged 55. Mary, relict of Dea. John, died May 26, 1795, aged 82. “April 29, 1763, Deacon John Wright hanged himself; the jurors’ verdict—*delirious*.” “May 27, 1795, wid. Mary Wright died;” 29th, “Very rainy; Wd. Wright buried.” (S. Thompson’s Diary.) Administration on estate of Deacon John Wright, “late of Woburn,” 1766, names widow Mary; “eldest son” John; sons Judah, James (“third son”), Josiah, Jesse; and daughters Mary Richardson (Jeduthun Richardson, signer), and Ruth Wright. John and Mary had:

- i. JOHN, b. April 10, 1739; m. Phebe Tidd, June 18, 1761. Both were admitted members of Woburn First Church, Dec. 6, 1761. John and Phebe had:
 1. *Hannah*,⁶ b. April 1 (bapt. 4), 1762; m. Daniel Wyman, May 19, 1789; d. Feb. 8, 1841, aged 79 (g.s. Wob. 2d B.G.); he d. Dec. 18, 1831, aged 80 (g.s. Wob. 2d B.G.).
 2. *Phebe*,⁶ b. July 20 (bapt. 22), 1764; admitted Woburn First Church, July 22, 1804; m. Lemuel Briggs, of Salem, Dec. 31, 1807.
 3. *Mary*,⁶ b. Feb. 10 (bapt. 8?), 1767.
 4. *John*,⁶ b. March 19 (bapt. April 9), 1769; was the *John Tidd Wright*, “who resided at Ashby many years ago, and moved thence to New Hampshire.”—(C. Edgell)—*Locke Book*, p. 70.
 5. *Tabitha*,⁶ b. June 10 (bapt. 23), 1771.
 6. *Betty*,⁶ baptized Aug. 29, 1773.
 7. *Katherine*,⁶ baptized June 13, 1779.
 8. *Ruth*,⁶ baptized Nov. 24, 1782.
 9. *William*.⁶
See *Book of the Lockes*, p. 69, &c. The father removed to Packersfield, now Nelson, N. H.
- ii. MARY, b. Jan. 29, 1740-1; m. Jeduthun Richardson, March 24, 1761; d. Nov. 4, 1820, aged 80 (g.s. Wob. 2d B.G.); he (Deacon) d. Oct. 11, 1815, aged 78 (g.s. Wob. 2d B.G.).
- iii. JUDAH, b. May 9, 1743. [See *Book of the Lockes*, pp. 36, 69.]
- iv. JAMES, b. Dec. 15, 1745; m. Ruth Tidd, Oct. 6, 1768. [Deacon at Bedford; d. Dec. 24, 1818, aged 73. See *Locke Book*, p. 70.] *Dorcas E. Wright*, of Bedford, int. mar. Seth Sweetser, of Woburn, November, 1823.
- v. HANNAH, b. March 9, 1747; not named in administration of father’s estate, 1766.
- vi. RUTH (twin), b. June 23, 1750; m. Leonard Richardson, June 22, 1769; m. (2d) Joseph Bruce.
18. vii. JOSIAH (twin), b. June 23, 1750; m. twice; d. Dec. 15, 1830, aged 80.
- viii. JESSE, b. Aug. 11, 1753; m. Lydia Parker, daughter of Josiah Parker, Aug. 4, 1772. He was in the military service under Capt. Wyman, 1778 (*Sewall’s Woburn*, 577), and removed to Packersfield, N. H., where, on Aug. 27, 1785, and Aug. 12, 1792, Samuel Thompson, Esq., of Woburn, visited him. Jan. 4, 1799, during very cold weather, Mr. Jesse Wright and wife lodged with the diarist Thompson at Woburn. Jesse Wright and wife Lydia had:
 1. *Lydia*,⁶ b. Jan. 6, 1774.
 2. *Jesse*,⁶ b. May 30, 1779.
 3. *Josiah*,⁶ of Templeton.
 4. *Nathan*,⁶ of Packersfield (now Nelson, N. H.).
 5. *Luther*,⁶ of Rodman, N. Y.
 6. *Pamelia*.⁶ [See *Book of Lockes*, p. 70.]

12. JOSHUA⁴ WRIGHT (*Josiah*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), married Abigail Richardson, March 6, 1739-40, and had:

- i. JOSHUA, b. Jan. 8, 1740-(1). (For others of family, see *Hist. Hollis*, N. H., 393.)

13. JOSEPH⁴ WRIGHT (*James*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), m. Ruth Sawyer. (Ruth Wright, a daughter, is named in the settlement of her father Joshua Sawyer's estate, 1738. Ruth, daughter of Joshua and Mary Sawyer, was born March 6, 1709.—*Wob. Rec.*) Ruth Wright, relict of Joseph (*James* in record), died June 15, 1787, aged 79. "June 17, 1787, wid. Ruth Wright buried; died 15." (S. Thompson's Diary.) Joseph belonged to Woburn 1st church, 1756; was selectman, 1757; paid by the town for his time and trouble about the French, 1758; on committees to sell enlarged pew-ground, to sell old bell and purchase a new one, on the "public affairs of government," 1772, 1773; soldier, before 1777.—Sewall's *Woburn*. Joseph and Ruth had:

- i. RUTH, b. July 23, 1732; m. Ebenezer Frost, Jr., of Cambridge, March 18, 1761. (See Paige's *Camb.* 555.)
- ii. PATIENCE, b. Jan. 30, 1735-6; int. mar. Enoch Kendall, of Wilmington, April 22, 1758.
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 8, 1741; m. Ezra Wyman, Jr., Nov. 29, 1759 (int. mar. June 28, 1759).
- iv. MARY, b. June 20, 1744; m. William Fox, Sept. 24, 1772; m. (2d) — Hutchinson.
- v. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 2, 1746; Hubbardston, or Union.
- vi. AARON, b. Feb. 21, 1748-9.
- vii. JAMES, b. July 12, 1751.

14. THOMAS⁴ WRIGHT (*James*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), married Patience Richardson, April 10, 1744, who died Oct. 22, 1748; second, Elizabeth Chandler, married March 2, 1756. He died June 13, 1795, aged 86—buried 15. (Thompson's Diary.) He belonged to Woburn 1st church, 1756; was selectman, 1776-77. Sewall's *Wob.* The will of Thomas Wright, of Woburn, dated Feb. 6, 1793, names wife Elizabeth; sons Thomas and Philemon; and daughters Patience Watts, Sarah Converse, Elizabeth Symmes, and Eleanor Wright. Details regarding the settlement of his estate are given in Thompson's Diary, under dates of Nov. 12, 1795, Dec. 1 and 2, 1795, March 26, 1798, April 4, 1798. (For estate, also see Wyman's *Chas.* 1052.) Janey, negro servant of Thomas, was baptized Oct. 16, 1774. Thomas and Patience had:

- i. PATIENCE, b. July 30, 1745; m. [Nathaniel] Watts.
- ii. SARAH, b. July 18, 1748; m. Benjamin Converse, Aug. 6, 1772; d. June 24, 1824, aged 73 (g.s. *Wob.* 2d B.G.); he d. March 6, 1824, aged 73 (g.s. *Wob.* 2d B.G.).

Thomas and Elizabeth had:

- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 11, 1757; [m. John Symmes, Jr., of Medford (she of Woburn), Oct. 31, 1780.—Cutter's *Arlington*, 330. See Symmes Memorial, page 54.]
- iv. THOMAS, baptized April 15, 1759; m. Mary Sprague, of Cambridge, intention dated Sept. 21, 1782. Thomas, Jr., was in the military service two months, under Lieut. Joseph Johnson, at Cambridge, 1777; also fifteen days guarding "prisoners of Convention," July, 1778 (*Sewall's Woburn*, 577). Had:
 1. Thomas,⁶ b. June 31, 1784.
 2. John,⁶ b. Dec. 16, 1785.
 3. Polly,⁶ b. May 7, 1788.
 4. Benjamin Hooper,⁶ born March 29, 1790.
 5. Elizabeth,⁶ b. June 3, 1793.
 6. Lucy,⁶ b. Sept. 6, 1795.
- v. PHILEMON, b. Sept. 2 (bapt. 7), 1760; m. Abigail Wyman, May 16, 1782 (dau. of Jonathan). He served in Baldwin's Regt., Wood's Co., 1776; also 2 mos. under Capt. Wyman, at Rhode Island, 1777 (*Sewall's Wob.* 577). Thompson's Diary names him till 1796, and

he sells Josiah Locke 14 acres, 1801 (Wyman's *Chas.* 1052). *Nabby Wright*, d. Oct. 12, 1792, aged 7 years, was perhaps his child. (He removed to Ottawa, Canada, in 1800, and owned the land on which the city now stands; d. June 2, 1839.)

vi. ELEANOR, b. Aug. 30 (bapt. Sept. 5), 1762; m. Job Kittredge, of Tewksbury, Dec. 17, 1795.

vii. BEULAH, b. Oct. 7 (bapt. 14), 1764.

15. NATHANIEL⁴ WRIGHT (*James*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), intention marriage Martha Winship, March 8, 1744. Nathaniel and Martha had:

i. NATHANIEL, b. March 1, 1746.

The father probably removed to Lancaster.

16. JACOB⁴ WRIGHT (*Jacob*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), married Deborah Brooks, Sept. 30, 1733. He petitioned to form the Third Parish, Woburn, 1745; selectman, 1765–66; on committee on enlargement of meeting-house, 1772. Sewall's *Woburn*. Deborah, wife of Jacob, died Feb. 5, 1781. Jacob died March 10, 1783—buried 12. (Thompson's *Diary*.) Jacob and Deborah had:

19. i. JONATHAN, b. Aug. 16, 1735 (only son); m. Ruth Wyman, June 6, 1765.

17. BENJAMIN⁴ WRIGHT (*Jacob*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), married Ruth Fowle, intention dated Jan. 20, 1753. Benjamin Wright died Nov. 4, 1785. (Thompson's *Diary*.) Benjamin and Ruth had:

i. TIMOTHY, b. May 3, 1753; soldier before 1777 (Sewall's *Wob.* 577); named in Thompson's *Diary*, 1772, 1789, 1800, &c.; d. Woburn, Oct. 25, 1823.

ii. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 30, 1754. (? "Eliza," adm. Woburn 1st church, Sept. 1, 1771.)

iii. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 4, 1759. (From Woburn, June, 1785; in census, Charlestown, 1789; estate taxed, 1791.—Wyman's *Chas.* 1052.)

18. JOSIAH⁵ WRIGHT (*John*,⁴ *Josiah*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), married Lydia Bucknam, of Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1773. She died Nov. 2, 1780, and he married Mary White, Jan. 20, 1781, who died Sept. 16, 1823. He was in the military service under Capt. Wyman, 1778. Sewall's *Woburn*. He joined Woburn First Church, Jan. 21, 1781, and Mary his wife was admitted to the same church, May 11, 1783. Of this church he was chosen deacon, April 12, 1805, and resigned May 4, 1825, being the last of five Wrights—including his grandfather and father—who, previous to 1825, had held the office of deacon in that church. He died Dec. 15, 1830. Josiah, Samuel and Lydia, his children, were baptized June 3, 1781. Josiah and Lydia had:

i. JOSIAH, b. Jan. 7, 1774; m. Susan Edgell, May 19, 1801. He was admitted to Woburn 1st church, 1794. School teacher. Removed to Utica, N. Y. Josiah and Susan had:

1. Susan,⁷ b. March 27, 1802.

ii. LYDIA, b. Sept. 22, 1778; d. Sept. 1786, aged 9 yrs. (Records).—Aug. 31, 1786, "Josiah Wright's daughter" died; Sept. 2, "buried."—Thompson's *Diary*.

iii. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 27, 1780; d. July 14, 1807, aged 27. See REGISTER, xxxiv. 400, 401, for account of the accident which caused his death.*

* "His death was occasioned by the fall of a house frame; his death has deprived his parents of an affectionate son on whom they had built their hopes in declining life, and a brother and sister of a sincere and affectionate friend, and blasted the fond hopes of a virtuous female; and the town of an useful and exemplary man, whose information and correct habits rendered him an object of their esteem and regard."—*Gravestone Wob. 2d B. G.*

Josiah by wife Mary had :

- iv. POLLY, b. Sept. 20, 1782; m. Jonas Manning, April 4, 1809.
- v. CHARLES, b. Feb. 25, 1784; d. 1810, aged 26, unm.*

19. JONATHAN⁵ WRIGHT (*Jacob*,⁴ *Jacob*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹), married Ruth Wyman, June 6, 1765. She joined Woburn 1st church, April 25, 1779. Jonathan and Ruth had Jonathan, Jacob, Ruth, Deborah and Edmund, baptized June 13, 1779; Esther, bapt. Oct. 28, 1781. He was a soldier before 1777; also in the military service under Capt. Wyman, 1778. (Sewall's *Woburn*, 577.) He was living in 1798. (Thompson's Diary.) Had :

- i. JONATHAN, b. March 5, 1766; Boston.
- ii. RUTH, b. May 17, 1767; m. Jacob Richardson, May 25, 1786; d. Mar. 13, 1844, aged 77 (g.s. Wob. 2d B. G.); he (Deacon) d. "suddenly," March 17, 1819, aged 56 (g.s. Wob. 2d B. G.).
- iii. JACOB, b. April 7, 1769; m. Lucretia Richardson, Nov. 6, 1793 (dau. of Zebulon). He d. Jan. 13, 1843, aged 74. Had :
 - 1. *Lucretia*,⁷ b. May 19, 1794; m. Nathaniel Kendall, Nov. 9, 1815.†
 - 2. *Abigail*,⁷ b. Jan. 19, 1796; d. June 10, 1796, aged 5 months; buried 12.—(Thompson's Diary.)
 - 3. *Abigail*,⁷ b. April 28, 1797.
 - 4. *Fanny*,⁷ b. Dec. 30, 1798; d. Oct. 5, 1801, aged 2 years 9 mos. (g.s. Wob. 2d B. G.).
 - 5. *Eliza*,⁷ b. March 29, 1801; m. Owen Spaulding, of Chelmsford, May, 1823.
 - 6. *Charlotte*,⁷ b. Oct. 16, 1806; m. N. M. Johnson, Oct. 25, 1827.
 - 7. *Jacob*,⁷ b. Jan. 10, 1809.
 - 8. *Harriet Sawyer*,⁷ b. July 8, 1812; int. mar. Aaron Smith, April 14, 1833.
 - 9. *Fanny*.⁷
- iv. DEBORAH, b. Feb. 25, 1775; m. Jacob Tidd, of New York, Nov. 16, 1795.
- v. EDMUND, b. March 27, 1778; Hampstead, N. Y.
- vi. ESTHER, b. Aug. 12, 1781; m. Samuel Bryant, Nov. 10, 1805; m. 2d, — Winans, of Albany.

MARTHA WRIGHT, married John Tay, Jr., Sept. 19, 1822.

Intentions of Marriage.

MARY WRIGHT and William Brown, of Wilton, Jan. 20, 1769.

MARY WRIGHT and S. S. Porter, April 15, 1826.

JOHN WRIGHT and Dorcas C. Lacy, of Lowell, Nov. 5, 1841.

[NOTE.—The foregoing is mainly prepared from manuscript researches based on the Woburn records, made by my father, the late Dr. Benjamin Cutter, of Woburn, more than thirty years since; supplemented by a few later researches of my own from probate and other sources.—W. R. C.]

* Polly, "of Josiah and Molly," was bapt. Sept. 22, 1782; Charles, "of Josiah and Molly," bapt. April 18, 1784. See *Locke Book*, p. 70.

† On May 19, 1881, she—the eldest of "six sisters and one brother," all living within a short distance of each other—celebrated her 87th birth-day. "Of the six sisters, five are widows, yet in the family of sisters and brother there has been no death for eighty years." —*Woburn Journal*, May 27, 1881.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

REV. SAMUEL PIERPONT.—On the south shore of Fisher's Island, about two miles from the eastern point, and on a high bluff overhanging the water, stands the tomb of one of the early pastors of the colonial church. Its inscription tells the whole story. The tomb stands alone, miles from any human habitation except only one solitary farm house a mile away, and is rarely seen by the eye of man. Its epitaph, copied carefully by the Rev. William A. Snively, S.T.D., in the summer of 1882, is perhaps now printed for the first time.

EDWARD D. HARRIS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF Y^E R^O M^T
SAMUEL P^EIRPONT PASTOR OF Y^E
FIRST C^H IN LYME SON OF Y^E R^O
M^T JAMES PIERPONT OF NEW HA
VEN WHO WAS BORN DEC^{BR} 30
1700 & DROWNED MARCH 15
1722/3 PASSING CONNECTICUT
RIVER ABOVE SAYBROOK FERRY
AND 28 OF APRIL 1723 WAS
FOUND HERE

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE THAYERS.—During a recent stay in England I made a visit to the parish of Thornbury in Gloucestershire, which I had understood to be the "old home" of the Taylers, or Thayers, and there through the kindness of the Rev. Thomas Waters, Vicar, who assisted me in deciphering the early records in the church, and William Osborne MacLaine, Esq., of Kyneton House, who gave me much information on the subject, I obtained the following facts, which may be of interest to those connected with the family. The Taylers are of Saxon origin, and the name is thought to be derived from the Saxon "taw," to tan—and hence a "tanner." The family is now extinct, but they owned lands in the parish from the reign of Edward II., and were all described with the affix "gent." Thomas Tayer, who came to this country about 1630 with his wife Margery and three sons, and settled in Braintree, Mass., was a native of Thornbury, and according to the records: "1618, Aprill —Thomas Tayer was marryed to Margerie Wheeler ye xiiijth day." His first son Thomas was baptized in the church the 15th of September, 1622; the second son, Ferdinando, was baptized the 18th of April, 1625; and the third son, Shadrach, was baptized the 10th of May, 1629. The name Richard Tayer occurs frequently in the register, in one or two instances as witness to the baptism of Thomas's children (doubtless a near relative and perhaps brother to Thomas), and he is probably the Richard who came to America and also settled in Braintree. I noticed that Richard Tayer, son of this same Richard, was baptized the 10th of February, 1624. In this country the grandchildren of the first Thomas Tayer spelled the name *Thayer*, and it has so continued to the present time.

H. E. W.

Boston, Mass.

MAXEY.—(Memorandum furnished by H. F. Church.)

"Jonathan Maxey was born at Attleborough in the State of Massachusetts, Sept^r, 2, 1768. Susan Hopkins was born at N. Providence in the State of Rhode Island, Sept^r 24, 1768. They were married August 22^d, 1791.

Cornelia Manning Maxey, their first child was born at Providence, June 11th, 1792.

Amy Hopkins Maxey, their 2^d child was born at Providence May 8th 1794."

SPINNING IN 1771.—As a companion to the Newburyport item in the REGISTER for July, 1882, I copy an item from the *Providence Gazette* of May 11, 1771. They both show the industry of colonial New England girls. JOHN A. HOWLAND.

"Last Wednesday morning a Number of Young Ladies met by Appointment at the house of the Rev. Joseph Snow, where with their Wheels, they exhibited to the

Spectators a most agreeable Pattern of Industry. They spent the Day in the cheer-fullest Manner, and in the Evening presented Mrs. Snow with 39 Skaines of good Linen Yarn ; most of them having spun from two to three Skaines."

REV. THOMAS PRINCE.—I copy the following from a memorandum in the handwriting of the author of the "Chronological History of New England," in a volume now in my possession.

"This & y^e 1st volumn were y^e kind Present of Mrs. Mercy Scollay to my 3 Daughters, viz

Deborah Prince jun^r }
Mary Prince jun^r & } in April 1743.
Sarah Prince }

But my s^d Dear Daughter Deborah Deceasing on Fryday July 20, 1774, in y^e 21st year of her age her Part becomes equally Divided between her s^d Two surviving Sisters Mercy & Sarah as per agreement THOMAS PRINCE."

In another handwriting is the following :

"Eliphaz Copelands Book

Bought at the Vandue 1804 "

Deerfield, Mass.

GEO. SHELDON.

FALMOUTH (ME.) NEWSPAPERS.—The late Hon. William Willis, in his "History of Portland," 2d ed. p. 596, says : "The first newspaper established in Maine was 'The Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser,' the first number of which was issued in this town, Saturday, January 1, 1785." Yet in his "History of the Law, the Courts and the Lawyers of Maine," page 100, a notice of the death of Joseph Stockbridge is quoted, which, it is stated, "appeared in the Falmouth paper, April 13, 1761." If a newspaper had been printed at Falmouth, Me., as early as this, there would probably have been some evidence of the fact in Thomas's "History of Printing," or elsewhere. The Hon. Marshall Pierce, of Oakland, California, has found the item quoted by Mr. Willis in the *Boston News-Letter* of April 23, 1761, and the *Boston Gazette* of the same date under the heading, "Falmouth, April 13, 1761." Mr. Pierce thinks, and we concur with him, that the item quoted was copied by Mr. Willis, or more probably by some one else, from a Boston newspaper, and by mistake was credited to "the Falmouth paper." The statement in the "History of Portland," that the first newspaper in Maine was published in 1785 is probably correct.—ED.

THE REV. SAMUEL WARD OF IPSWICH, ENG.—In the biographical sketch of this learned divine appended to my memoir of his brother, the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, I make, on page 138, the following statement :

"Mr. John Wodderspoon, of Norwich, England, in his *Memorials of Ipswich*, gives the date of his election [as town preacher of Ipswich], Nov. 1, 1603 ; but this is possibly a misprint for 1605. The tablet in the church of St. Mary le Tower makes his ministry, at that church, commence in the third year of the reign of James I., which year began March 24, 1604-5. Mr. Ward himself, in his answer before the high commission, Dec. 19, 1634, states that he had then been a 'preacher of and for the town of Ipswich for thirty years last past or thereabouts.' Mr. Wodderspoon's statement is :

"'In the year 1603, on All Saints day, a man of considerable eminence was elected preacher, Mr. Samuel Ward,' " &c. &c.

I here quote five paragraphs from Wodderspoon, which I credit in a foot-note to "Wodderspoon's *Memorials of Ipswich*, as quoted by Ryle, p. ix." I had not then seen Mr. Wodderspoon's book. Having since seen it, I find that he agrees with the other authorities which I cited, and that the election of Mr. Ward was undoubtedly Nov. 1, 1605, in the third year of the reign of James I. The language of Mr. Wodderspoon is :

"2. James. Mr. John Askew, B.D., is elected common preacher for life with a salary of 100 marks.

"In the following year, on All Saints' day, a man of considerable eminence was elected town preacher, Mr. Samuel Ward."

The Rev. Mr. Ryle seems to have changed Mr. Wodderspoon's words from "the

following year" to "the year 1605;" and by some means "1605" was printed "1603."

In the same biographical sketch of the Rev. Samuel Ward, page 161, I say, "We find in Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual* the title of a work, which we suppose to be by him, viz.: 'The Wonders of the Loadstone by Samuel Ward, 1640.' Perhaps it is an English translation of the preceding work." The "preceding work" here referred to was the "Magnetis Reductorum," &c., a notice of which by the late John H. Sheppard, A.M., was printed in the REGISTER, vol. xx. pages 255-9. See also REGISTER, xxi. 77. for facts about the work.

In the year 1874, my friend, George H. Moore, LL.D., of New York city, wrote me that he had succeeded in obtaining a copy of the "Wonders of the Loadstone," and that my conjecture that it was a translation of the "Reductorum" proved to be true. Mr. Moore afterwards lent me the book, and I wrote an article upon it for the London "Notes and Queries," which was printed in that periodical March 1, 1874, 5th Series, i. 206. The title-page of the work is as follows:

"The | Wonders | of the | Load-stone | or, | The Load-stone | newly reduc't into
a | Divine and Morall | Vse | — | By | Samvel Ward | of Ipswich, B.D. | — |

If men be silent, Stones will show thy praise, |

And Iron, hearts of men to thee will raise. |

— | London, | Printed by E. P. for Peter | Cole, and are to be sold at | his shop, at
the signe of the glove | and Lyon in Cornehill, o- | ver against the Conduit. | 1640."
Post 12mo. pp. 282.

The work was not translated by the author, but by his friend, Sir Harbottle Grimston, at Mr. Ward's request. The license to print is dated April 29, 1640, nearly two months after the author's death.

PUTNAM—HANCOCK.—The engraved portrait of John Hancock, presented by Mr. Thomas Minns to the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the December meeting, has the following printed inscription or title:

The Hon^{ble} John Hancock | of Boston in New England. President of the American Congress. | Done from an Original Picture Painted by Littleford. | London, Published as the Act directs 25. Oct^r. 1775. by C. Shepherd. |

Hancock is represented as holding in his right hand a letter or packet bearing the following address:

Monsieur
Mons. Israel Putnam
Maior General,

a
Long-Island.

Bearing in mind that General Putnam was in no way connected with military affairs on Long Island until the spring of 1776 (the order from Gen. Washington to proceed to New York and assume command being dated March 29, 1776), it seems probable that the superscription on the letter or packet was engraved subsequently to the battle of Long Island—27 August, 1776, and by a Frenchman. Can any one throw light upon the history of this engraving?

The "C. Shepherd," named above, was the publisher of the well-known portrait of Gen. Israel Putnam, on which he is described as "Commander in Chief at the Engagement on Buncker's-Hill," and which, with other portraits issued in the same series, is in the Society's Cabinet.

A. H. HOYT.

Boston, Mass.

COLONIAL SEALS OF VIRGINIA.—In the *Richmond Dispatch*, October 15, October 20, and November 16, 1882, are three interesting articles upon this subject by R. A. Brock, Esq., corresponding secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society.

Charles Deane, LL.D., of Cambridge, wrote to Mr. Brock, September 12, 1882, calling his attention to a seal described in a royal warrant dated December 21, 1687, and represented therein to have been sent to the colony; also a receipt of William Byrd of the same date, printed in McDonald's Abstracts from the English State Paper Office, volume 7. Dr. Deane asked if the seal was ever used. Mr. Brock did not find evidence in the archives of Virginia that the seal was ever used, but he furnished valuable details concerning the other seals of the colony. The

seal referred to in the McDonald Papers is described as being "engraven on the one side with his Ma'ty's Effigies sitting in his Royal Robes enthroned, having on each side a Landskip, and upon the Canopy, which is supported by two Angels and a Cherubim overhead, this Motto, En dat Virginia Quintum, with his Ma'ty's titles in the Circumference, and on the other side with his Ma'ty's Coat of Arms, with the Garter, Crown, Supporters and Motto, and this inscription in the circumference, Sigillum Domini Nostr: Virgin: in America."

Mr. Brock's first communication was sent to Col. Thomas H. Ellis, of Chicago, formerly a respected and useful citizen of Richmond, who in reply sent Mr. Brock several documents, which he prints in his third article, and which furnish "evidence for the conclusion that the broad seal ordered by James II. was never used, and that such a seal was not used till after the proclamation of Queen Anne dated October 6, 1712," quoted in Mr. Brock's second communication.

SHERBORN, MASS.—(Copied from the original for the REGISTER, by Peter E. Vose, Esq., of Dennysville, Me.)

"Receaved off Wm. Gerrish Sen^r of Boston the sum of ffowr pounds and Tenn shillings in money, being in full sattisfaction ffor our Right and interest in the Lands at Sherburne. as to his sayd ffarme of six hundred Acres. I say Receaved in ffull ffor all privilegedes apertaining to his Lands. in witness hereto wee have put our Hands this 12 July 1682.

Rec^d at the same time and on sd Account as above Written four Pounds ten shillings in full for all the Lands of John Hull, Esqr. in Sherborn. We say Rec^d of Samuel Sewall on behalf of sd Hull.

Witness

Sam^l Gookin
Samuel Sewall

Waban's X Mark

Jn^o Awasamog's O Mark

In behalf & wth consent of all
ye other y^t Signed, present

"Recit for money pd to Indians About Land at Sherborn, by Son Sewall for me, four Pound, & for Capt. Wm. Gerish four pound, 1682."

BLUE BOOK OR UNITED STATES OFFICIAL REGISTER.—The New England Historic Genealogical Society solicits donations of the following issues of this serial to complete its set: 1817-18, 1821-2, 1843-4, 1847-8, 1849-50, 1857-8, 1869-70.

ASSUMED TITLES EXPOSED.—I notice that some titled foreigners are being made miserable by the revelations of the "Voltaire" which day after day continues its analysis of the claims of the many foolish persons who have assumed titles, and the patronymic "de" preceding their names. It instances the cases of numbers who have no better right to the patronymic than to the name or the title it has pleased them to assume. The Duke of Richmond is proven to be a genuine d'Aubigny. The general public, it is said, derive much amusement from the perusal of these exposures.—*Art Interchange*.

BOSTON DIRECTORIES WANTED.—The New England Historic Genealogical Society solicits donations of the following years of the directory to complete its set: 1805, 1815, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1823. Other years will be useful for exchange.

QUERIES.

WILLIAM¹ ADAMS settled in Waterbury, Conn. He married Susannah, daughter of Ebenezer Bronson, Feb. 14, 1739-40, and died April 23, 1793. His widow died March 22, 1812, aged 94 years. They had twelve children. The seventh, *John*,² was born Feb. 2, 1751. He married Sarah, daughter of James Bronson, May 25, 1780. She died Nov. 21, 1793, and he married Cynthia, daughter of Ebenezer Fitch, of Wallingford, Conn., May 21, 1794. They had ten children. *John*,³ the youngest, born Aug. 19, 1799, married Maria, daughter of Maj. Lemuel Hoadley, from Plymouth, Conn. They had eight children. *Fanny*, the fourth, married a Mr. Combs. Her father died June 15, 1882; her mother is still living. Mrs. Combs has buried her husband and three children, and now lives with her aged mother.

Can any one give any information relative to the ancestry of William, the Waterbury settler, or of the family of his wife? Also as to the time when John and Sarah with their family emigrated to Ohio?

Their fifth child, Hannah, was drowned while they were crossing Lake Erie, about 1810, it is supposed.

West View, Ohio.

Mrs. FANNY A. COMBS.

ELLIS.—Who was the father of John Ellis, Jr., who in 1645 married at Sandwich, Mass., Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond Freeman, the founder of West Town?

SOPHIA T. TOWNSEND.

CURTIS.—Can any one give any information or any probable source of information concerning Timothy Curtis of Boston, who married Sarah Ridgway, daughter of James and Mehitable Ridgway, sister of James, John, George and Joseph Ridgway and Mehitable Young, widow, and Mary Homer, wife of William Homer?

He was in Montgomery's expedition, and may have enlisted in Col. Vose's regiment from Bolton for the last three years of the Revolution. He was about forty years old at that time.

Any information concerning him, his ancestors or descendants, is desired.

Newburyport, Mass.

S. C. WITHINGTON.

"MR. ROUSES BOOK."—From Gardener's "New England's Vindication" I copy the following paragraph which relates to the settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the labors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and I would ask what is the full title of the book alluded to, the date of publication, and whether a copy can be consulted in this country. "Men of great Estates went and many ventured deeply, great Sums of Money of Bencvolences gathered, at present about 700 £. per Annum yearly, for the converting the Indians, what done therein, the Lyon not so fierce, as painted Mr. Rouses Book will shew."

Portland, Oregon.

CHARLES E. BANKS.

DODGE.—Can any one give the birthplace, ancestry and parentage of "Richard Dodge, Jr.," who married July 19, 1770, Lois Towne, born in Sutton, Mass., September 30, 1752? On a gravestone a few miles from this office I find—"Richard Dodge died Dec. 25, 1833, aged 81 yrs. & 8 mos." Next to this stone is another upon which is "Lois Towne, wife of Richard Dodge, died Sept. 9, 1812, aged 59 yrs. 11 mos. & 9 ds."

ALONZO ALLEN.

Town Clerk's Office, Croydon, N. H.

SEARS—PARSONS.—"Jasper Peck Sears, of the Genisee settlement, published Jan. 12, 1793, to Martha Parsons of West Springfield, Mass."

Was he son of "King" Isaac Sears, of New York, and the same Jasper who was at Phillips Academy, 1779, æ. 7, from Boston?

Any information concerning him, his wife or descendants, will oblige

Newton, Mass.

S. P. MAY.

DAVIES.—I am engaged in the preparation of a genealogy of the Davies family, and would be glad to obtain information of the descendants of William, who died in Canada in 1815, aged 71, Walter who died in Canada in 1813, aged 66, Catherine (Mrs. Bosworth) who died in the state of New York, Elizabeth (Mrs. Howard) died in state of New York, July 3, 1831, aged 77, Ann (Mrs. Spring) died at Camden, state of New York. These were children of John Davies, formerly of Hereford, England, who died at Washington, Conn., May 19th, 1797, and his second wife Mary Powell, who died in 1801.

John Davies and his father of the same name were devoted adherents of the Church of England and loyalists. As a result they are said to have been confined for a time in Litchfield jail during the Revolution. I should be glad to be referred to any work which will give me further information on this point.

146 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES.

STILLWELL.—Any information of Joseph Stillwell, who died in Fall River about 1832, will be thankfully received.
 Providence, R. I. F. E. STILLWELL.

WOOLLEY—SAUNDERS.—Information is desired of the descendants of James Woolley and Ann Saunders who lived at London and Frome, England, 1780–1800.
 Waltham, Mass. CHARLES WOOLLEY.

NATHANIEL BROWNE was with the Rev. Thomas Hooker in Cambridge in December, 1635, and went with him to Hartford, Ct., whence he removed in 1654 to Middletown, Ct., and subsequently to Springfield, Mass. Are there any descendants living bearing the name of Browne?
 D. W. J.

REPLIES.

NATHANIEL CLARKE OF NEWBURY.—Joshua Coffin stated in his History of Newbury, Mass., that Nathaniel Clarke, senior, died in the Canada expedition, and this error has been repeated in the REGISTER, xxxvi. 410, and by others.

Nathaniel Clarke, senior, made his will at Newbury, 21 August, 1690, and died there four days later. In his will he mentions his son Nathaniel, then absent with the expedition to Canada, leaving him certain property if he should live to return. For the particulars of the death and will of Nathaniel the son, see the depositions at Salem of Rev. John Hale, of Beverly, who was chaplain in the expedition in which he was killed, and who wrote his will, and of Henry Somerby, of Newbury. Also the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, his mother.
 Needham, Mass. GEO. K. CLARKE.

OLDEST SURVIVING MEMBER OF CONGRESS (*ante*, xxxvi. 430).—In the obituary of the Hon. Artemas Hale in the October REGISTER it is stated of him: "He is said to have been the oldest surviving member of Congress." It is possible that he was the oldest man living who served in congress, but there are living several persons who served in earlier congresses. The Hon. Mark Alexander, a member of the 16th congress, which met Dec. 6, 1819, and a native of Mecklenburg county, Va., but whose age is not given, is said to be living; and he is probably the earliest member, in this sense, surviving. Mr. Hale was a member of the 29th congress, and took his seat Dec. 7, 1846.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAINE FARMER.—This valuable agricultural and family newspaper completed its first half century in November last. The issue for November 23, 1882, commencing the 51st volume, contained a history of the paper, with biographical sketches of its founders and past publishers and editors, and a portrait of Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, the first editor. The present publishers are Badger & Manley, and the editor is William B. Lapham, M.D., whose ability and long experience enable him to produce a first class paper. Price \$2 a year.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILLORS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1733 TO 1776.—It is proposed to publish the Genealogies of the Councillors of the Province of Pennsylvania, who held office after the death of Hannah Penn, widow of the Founder, with biographical sketches of the councillors themselves, and of the most prominent of their descendants. The genealogies will be brought down to the present time. The book will be an octavo of about 500 pages, and will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers at \$5 a copy can be obtained. Address: CHARLES R. HILDEBURN, 219 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE CLERGY WITHIN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX C. A.D. 1603.—The original manuscript of this work is preserved in Kimbolton Castle amongst the papers of the Duke of Manchester, by whose permission it will now for the first time be printed. There will be added an introduction, illustrative notes and an

index. It will be handsomely printed in demy quarto. The price to subscribers will be 15s. a copy. The edition will be limited to the number subscribed for, with a few copies for the editor. Address: B. BEEDHAM, Esq., Ashfield House, near Kimbolton, England.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE LIVING AMERICANS.—A work by this title is in preparation by Edwin T. Freedley and F. V. Van Artsdalen, M.D., P. O. Box 2056 Philadelphia. It will contain sketches of the President of the United States and his cabinet, with steel portraits, the judges of the United States supreme court, and governors of the several states; besides other prominent men—authors, artists, divines, educators, statesmen, military and naval officers, engineers and inventors. The editors will be assisted by competent writers acquainted with the persons introduced, in all parts of the union.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Chandler. By George Chandler, M.D., Worcester, Mass.—The second edition of this work, containing the descendants of William and Anne Chandler who settled in Roxbury, Mass., 1637, is being printed at Worcester, Mass., and will be completed early in 1883. Facts about the family are solicited by the author.

The first edition of this work is noticed in the REGISTER, xxvii. 107. It is a volume of 1238 octavo pages. The edition consisted of 250 copies, but all except 41 copies were consumed by the great fire in Boston, Nov. 9, 1872.

Prentice.—The second edition of the Prentice or Prentiss Family Genealogy, about 400 pages 8vo., is now in the printer's hands. Published by subscription, price \$4. A few copies left of the small edition of 300 may be engaged if applied for soon, to the editor, C. J. F. Binney, Roxbury District, Boston, or of John Ward Dean, librarian of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, when published.

Sheldon. By the Rev. Henry O. Sheldon, of Oberlin, Ohio.—This work will soon be put to press. It will be a new and extended edition of the "Sheldon Magazine," published by this author in numbers (June, 1855, to Oct. 1857). Records and other items should be sent to the Rev. Mr. Sheldon as early in the present year as possible. The occupation and profession of individuals are desired. Portraits at the expense of the relatives. A postal card circular has been issued.

Sherwood. By W. L. Sherwood, Corning, Iowa.—This work will be principally devoted to the descendants of Dr. Thomas Sherwood, of Fairfield, Conn., with notices of English families. Photographs, autographs and biographical sketches gladly received. The names and records of all Sherwoods and those who have married Sherwoods are desired.

Spooner. By the Hon. Thomas Spooner, of Glendale, Hamilton county, Ohio.—Mr. Spooner has issued a prospectus for printing the first volume of his "Records of William Spooner and his Descendants." This volume will be complete in itself and thoroughly indexed. It will give a full account of all the generations of which it treats, giving the families to the fifth and the children to the sixth generation. The edition will be limited as nearly as possible to the number of copies subscribed for. The second volume, when published, will be limited to the number of subscribers to this volume.

The volume will be an octavo of about 600 pages. In it will be given notes of ancestry of some 160 to 200 persons, traced to American progenitors, of descendants or those who have married descendants of William Spooner.

Of the Spooner families of the 5th generation, who married, *records of marriage*, &c., and of children (6th generation), will be given in the first volume, and records of descendants of children will appear in the second volume, which will be taken in hand so soon as the first has been published.

The price of the volume will be five dollars. This will only pay the expense of

printing, paper and binding. Mr. Spooner has already spent years of labor and several thousand dollars in incidental expenses on the work. For this he expects no compensation. Those who are able should take several copies.

Wooster. By David Wooster, M.D., 746 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Nearly ready for press. Descendants of Gen. David Wooster of the revolution are particularly requested to report.

The Abel Wright Genealogy. By the Rev. Stephen Wright—This work—announced in the REGISTER for October, 1880, page 412; and a summary of which was printed in the January number for 1881, pp. 74–82—has been delayed by unavoidable contingencies. The compiler has made progress during the last *two years*; but the great difficulty of attaining *full and exact records* of many kindred families, scattered as they are from Maine to California, has hindered much the completion of the work. He proposes now to push the enterprise, if aided properly by those concerned, and would like to publish as early as possible in the year 1883. He finds some six hundred families now extant, and a total of about 5000 names in the nine generations, so far as gathered up, in direct descent from Lt. Abel Wright, b. 1631. Will those who have not yet sent forward their family records since 1864–5 do so very soon, to the address given below, and oblige the compiler? And let as many *heads of families* as possible send on their *orders* for the book; an octavo of 300–350 pages, at \$3, bound in cloth. Address: Rev. Stephen Wright, P. O. Box 517, Glens Falls, Warren Co., N. Y.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1882.—The first meeting for the season was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, in this city, this afternoon at three o'clock. The president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., took the chair.

The president announced recent deaths in the society, and appointed the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter and the Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of the Hon. Frederick De Peyster, LL.D., president of the New York Historical Society.

John Ward Dean, in behalf of the committee appointed at the June meeting, reported resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Col. Joseph L. Chester, D.C.L., LL.D., of London, the eminent American genealogist, which after remarks by Mr. Dean and other members were unanimously adopted.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott read a paper on "Concord and its Eminent Men." After remarks by several members, thanks were voted to Mr. Alcott.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 50 volumes and 228 pamphlets as donations since June.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of four deceased members, namely, the Hon. Frederick De Peyster, Joseph E. Bulkley, Alfred Mudge and the Hon. James D. Green.

A letter was read from the Bunker Hill Monument Association, tendering the society thanks for the use of its hall for the annual meeting of the Association on the 17th of June last.

Boston, October 4.—A quarterly meeting was held this day at the usual place and hour, President Wilder in the chair.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, C. Carleton Coffin and Elbridge H. Goss were chosen a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, announced important donations, among them original oil paintings of the Hon. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, at his death an honorary vice-president of this society for Pennsylvania, and the Hon. James Lloyd, of Boston, U. S. senator from Massachusetts, 1808–13, and 1822–26, from the Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., of Wellsboro', Pa. Thanks were voted to Rev. Dr. Breck and the other donors.

The Rt. Rev. Robert Seton, D.D., of Jersey City, N. J., read a paper on "Papal Heraldry." After remarks by members, thanks were voted to Mgr. Seton.

The librarian reported as donations 15 volumes and 139 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of the membership to which they had been elected by Col. Thomas L. Casey, U.S.A., of Washington, D. C., George M. Whitaker of Southbridge, Edward D. Harris, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Charles Larned, Daniel Rollins and George K. Snow of Boston, as resident members, and Edward Walford, M.A., of London, England, and Gen. William S. Stryker, of Trenton, N. J., as corresponding members.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of three deceased members, viz. : William H. Allen, LL.D., Hon. Otis Norcross and Albert Thompson.

John Ward Dean, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Jeremiah Colburn, William B. Trask, Henry F. Waters and Henry H. Edes, were chosen the publishing committee.

Boston, November 1.—A stated meeting was held at the usual place and hour this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The corresponding secretary announced important donations. He also reported resolutions prepared by order of the directors at the suggestion of the Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., vice-president for Vermont, that the society had observed with great satisfaction the action of the United States Congress in aiding associations in the erection of monuments to commemorate the battles of the American Revolution, and they earnestly hope that such favorable legislation may be had in the future, that all the important fields, where the blood of our patriot fathers was heroically consecrated to bring this nation into existence, may be marked by an appropriate monument. The resolutions were adopted, and copies ordered to be forwarded to the senators and representatives of the several New England states.

The corresponding secretary also reported that the petition ordered in April last to be presented to congress, asking for the preservation of one or more Pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona, had been presented to the senate by the Hon. George F. Hoar, and had been referred to the committee on public lands, who had asked the opinion of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, and that J. W. Powell, chief of the bureau, had reported a plan by which specimens of the several descriptions of Pueblos may be permanently preserved for ethnological study, at a moderate expense, without withholding from sale lands valuable for mining or agricultural purposes.

The Hon. Stephen M. Allen read a paper on Elder William Brewster. After remarks by members, thanks were voted to Mr. Allen.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported resolutions on the death of the Hon. Frederick De Peyster, LL.D., a corresponding member of this society and president of the New York Historical Society, which after remarks by members were adopted. The paper is printed in full in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, Nov. 4.

The librarian reported 34 volumes and 457 pamphlets as donations.

The corresponding secretary reported acceptances from Capt. Edward P. Lull, U.S.N., Boston, William P. Robinson of Lynn, Charles L. Alden of Hyde Park and John W. Bell of Washington, as resident members, and Willard Parker, M.D., of New York city, as a corresponding member.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of three deceased members, viz. : Evelyn Philip Shirley, M.A., F.S.A., Capt. William A. Parker, U.S.N., and William Paver.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Damariscotta, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1882.—The annual Field Day, postponed on account of the weather from the 13th and again from the 14th, was held at this place to-day. The day was rainy, but the rain held up before the arrival of the members and their invited guests at Damariscotta, and the party visited the wonderful shell heaps in that town on the western banks of the Damariscotta river. There are more extensive heaps on the opposite banks which could not be visited.

In the evening a meeting was held in the vestry of the Baptist church. Many citizens of the place also attended. Rev. Charles V. Hanson, in behalf of the citizens, gracefully welcomed the members of the society. At the request of the Rev. H. S. Burrage, editor of *Zion's Advocate*, Portland, in behalf of the committee of arrangements, the Hon. Sidney Perham responded for the society.

Rufus K. Sewall, Esq., then read an interesting paper giving a description of the shell heaps and of ancient Pemaquid with its paved streets. A large portion of this paper was printed in the *Portland Advertiser*, Saturday, Sept. 23.

Remarks followed from A. G. Tenney, Esq., editor of the *Brunswick Telegraph*, who quoted from an elaborate report of the Field Day exercises in 1869, the first Field Day held by this society, which report appeared in the *Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1869. Rev. Israel P. Warren, D.D., of Portland, editor of the *Christian Mirror*, also made some remarks, and stated that a gentleman of Baltimore had written a paper on the early Spanish occupation of this coast. "After the meeting," says the *Portland Advertiser*, "a reception was given to the members of the society and their guests at the house of the Rev. C. V. Hanson. There was a large gathering of the citizens of Damariscotta. An elegant collation was provided, and singing and social greetings followed."

In the morning the collection of Indian relics belonging to A. T. Gammage, the postmaster, and Dr. E. C. Chapman, were visited. It was intended to have proceeded to Pemaquid this day, but the weather not proving favorable the excursion was abandoned.

A full report of this meeting was printed in the *Brunswick Telegraph*, September 29, 1882.

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, October 3, 1882.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening at 7.45 o'clock, the president, Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

Hon. Amos Perry, the secretary, reported the letters and donations received by the society. Among the donations was an admirable likeness of the late Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., president of the society, from his daughters. A resolution was passed thanking them for their valuable gift.

The report of the special committee against a change of the constitution increasing the members' fees was taken from the table and adopted.

Messrs. Amasa M. Eaton and Stephen B. Arnold were appointed a committee to prepare notices of deceased members for the annual meeting.

Gen. George S. Greene was appointed a committee to procure some valuable historical papers now in the Pension Office in Washington.

October 31.—A meeting was held this evening, the president in the chair.

Prof. Charles W. Parsons, M.D., in behalf of the committee on lectures, announced that arrangements had been made for the season to hold meetings on alternate Tuesday evenings, commencing Nov. 7th.

Prof. Gammell read a paper on "The Confederate Period of the Republic." An abstract is printed in the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, Nov. 1, 1882. It is an able survey of the period preceding the adoption of the constitution. After remarks by several members, thanks were voted to Prof. Gammell.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Tuesday, November 14, 1882.—A meeting was held at the society's rooms in the Westmoreland Club House, at 8 o'clock this evening, the Rev. J. L. M. Curry, D.D., LL.D., in the chair.

A large number of books, manuscripts and other articles were reported as donations or as loans. Among the former was a transcript of papers concerning the College of William and Mary from documents in the archives in the state of New York.

In the correspondence read was a communication from Governor William E. Cameron, transmitting a proposition from F. G. de Fontaine, of New York, offering for sale at \$10,000 "The Permanent and Provisional Constitutions of the Southern Confederacy," engrossed on parchment several yards in length, with all the signatures attached, and each one sworn to by the secretary.

Thanks were voted to W. W. Corcoran, Esq., for the generous gift of \$500 towards the cost of the publication of the "Dinwiddie Papers."

The *Richmond Dispatch*, Nov. 18, 1882, announces the receipt by this society of an autograph report by George Washington to Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor of the colony of Virginia, of "a survey made by him December 15, 1772, of lands in Botetourt and Fincastle counties, Virginia, in bounty, by several allotments to the soldiers who served under him in the French and Indian war of 1754-57, and granted in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Dinwiddie, dated February 19, 1754, and providing 200,000 acres of land for such service. This document has

been preserved in the archives of the superior court of Augusta county, at Staunton."

"Mr. Brock, the secretary of the society," the *Dispatch* further states, "also informs us that a card inserted by him in the *St. James's Gazette*, London, has elicited a gratifying letter from Mrs. M. A. Dinwiddie, the widow of the late General Gilbert Hamilton Dinwiddie, of the English army, who states that she has in her possession the portraits of Governor Dinwiddie and of his two daughters, and documents which will furnish all requisite information towards the biographical sketch desired by the society to accompany the forthcoming publication of the 'Dinwiddie Papers.'"

"All who feel an interest in the honorable record of the Old Dominion have just cause for gratulation in the activity exhibited by the Virginia Historical Society, and in the rich promise of a due fulfilment of its useful mission as now exhibited."

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Two volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1855. A third volume is in press.

HON. JAMES DIMAN GREEN, A.M., a resident member, admitted January 7, 1856, was a son of Bernard and Lois (Diman) Green, and was born in Malden, September 8, 1798. He died in Cambridge, August 18, 1882, aged 83 years.

He was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, and was graduated at Harvard in the year 1817, in a class of considerable distinction, having among its members George Bancroft the historian, Caleb Cushing the eminent statesman and jurist, Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Alva Woods, D.D., professor in Columbia College and president of the University of Alabama, Stephen Salisbury, LL.D., Benjamin Waterhouse, LL.D., and other well known names.

After teaching awhile in Malden, Mr. Green entered the christian ministry, and was first settled, November 3, 1824, over the first Congregational Church in Lynn. Here he remained about four years. He again resumed the business of teaching for a time, but in 1830 accepted a call from the Unitarian Church in East Cambridge, and remained in charge for ten years. In 1840 he retired from the ministry and took up his abode in Cambridge, where he was soon called into the active service of the town as selectman and representative to the General Court. In 1846, when Cambridge was made a city, Mr. Green was chosen the first Mayor. He was re-elected in 1847, and subsequently in 1853, 1860 and 1861.

Mr Green was a lover of antiquarian studies. He prepared and presented to the society a large manuscript volume containing the records and memorials of his family from James Green downwards. The Boston Journal says of him:

"The large number of offices which he has been called upon to fill by his fellow citizens, testifies to the general esteem felt for him in the community and confidence which was reposed in him. His conduct of city affairs while Mayor was noted for its economy and general honesty. Mr. Green's father was Bernard Green, of Malden, who was in the Revolutionary war, serving at Lexington and Bunker Hill. One of his sons was Nicholas St. John Green, a former law partner of Gen. Butler, and an instructor at Harvard College, who died some years since. His other son is

Col. James D. Green, formerly a resident of Cambridge, at one time Colonel of the Cambridge City Guards and a soldier in the late civil war. Mr. Green was, until within a few days, able to be out upon the streets, and his familiar form will be missed by his fellow citizens, with whom he has been associated for so many years, and until almost the hour of his death."

He was a descendant in the sixth generation from James¹ Green of Malden, admitted freeman of Massachusetts in 1647, by wife Elizabeth, through John,² died Oct. 16, 1707, by wife Mary; Samuel,³ born 1679, died Feb. 21, 1761, wife Martha; Ezra,⁴ born Feb. 3, 1714-15, died April 28, 1768, married Eunice Burrill; Bernard⁵ (his father), born January 14, 1752, died July 15, 1834.

Mr. Green was united in marriage. Nov. 3, 1825, with Miss Sarah Adeline Durell, daughter of Hon. Daniel M. Durell, of Dover, N. H. From this marriage there were three sons and three daughters.

For many years Mr. Green wrote much and ably upon a wide variety of topics. He was a frequent contributor to our standard Reviews. In 1849 he gave the oration on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town of Malden.

Rev. LEONARD BACON, D.D., LL.D., a former vice-president of this society, was born at Detroit, Michigan, February 19, 1802, and died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 24, 1881.

He was the son of Rev. David and Alice (Parks) Bacon. David Bacon the father was born in Woodstock, Conn., and was the son of Joseph Bacon, of Stoughton, Mass., who with his wife Abigail (Holmes) removed from that town to Woodstock some time before 1771. In the year just named David was born, and was baptized September 15. Alice Parks, the mother, was the daughter of Elijah and Anna (Beaumont) Parks, and was born in the town of Bethlehem, Conn., February, 1783. The first founder of this branch of the Bacon family was Michael Bacon, who was one of the planters of Dedham, Mass., and was settled there as early as 1640.

That Dr. Bacon was born at Detroit was owing to the fact that his father and mother were serving as home missionaries, sent out by the Connecticut Missionary Society into this far-off wilderness. At that time Detroit was only a French and Indian trading post. The boy was brought back to Connecticut, and by the aid of his uncle Leonard Bacon, M.D., of Hartford, was prepared for college, and entered Yale at the age of fourteen, graduating in 1820. Dr. T. D. Woolsey was of the same class, and the two have lived as near neighbors nearly all the time from their graduation until now. It is a singular circumstance that Leonard Bacon stands as the first name *alphabetically* in his class, and Theodore Dwight Woolsey is, *alphabetically*, the last name. Though there are other honored names in the class, there are none that can compare in dignity with these two.

After completing his theological course at Andover, Dr. Bacon, at the age of twenty-three, in the year 1825, was settled over the Centre Church in New Haven, where he remained sole pastor until 1866, and held the place of senior pastor from that time to his death. Since 1866 he has been actively and prominently connected with the Yale Theological Seminary, first in the chair of Systematic Theology, and since 1871 in the departments of Ecclesiastical Polity and American Church History.

As a writer Dr. Bacon has been so prolific that it is impossible, within the compass of this article, to go into details or give more than a general and comprehensive idea of the subject. His writings are not to be found so largely in bound volumes as in the pages of quarterlies and in the columns of newspapers. In early life he was a prominent writer for the Christian Spectator. When the New Englander was started (largely through his influence) in 1843, he became at once its most able and constant contributor. It is stated that nearly one hundred articles in this periodical alone are from his pen. Of all these, few are more rich and entertaining than the last two, one on the Corporation of Yale College, and the other entitled Connecticut in the Olden Time. He, with Drs. Storrs and Thompson, originated the New York Independent, and his articles in that paper alone would fill volumes.

One of the most remarkable features of Dr. Bacon's life was the perfectly simple and natural way in which he was perpetually doing the greatest things. In the easy action of his mind he rose, without any apparent effort, and almost unconsciously, to the demands of great occasions. What some men would do, after long preparation and a certain air of pride and vain-glory, he would do spontaneously and with the naturalness of a child. There were few men in the land who could match him as a debater when great questions were at issue. Had he been a mem-

ber of the Senate of the United States at any time for forty years past, he would have found in that body few men who would have been his equals in the discussion of the great questions of national economy. As a historian deeply and thoroughly familiar with all our New England annals, he has left his impress for all time to come. With his terse vigorous English, his volume of "Historical Discourses," and his "Genesis of the New England Churches," will stand as admirable specimens of the historic style.

Dr. Bacon was chosen a corresponding member of our society in 1845, the first year of its existence. From 1855 to 1859 he was also its vice-president for the state of Connecticut.

Dr. Bacon was twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united in 1825, was Miss Lucy Johnston, of Johnstown, N. Y. He was married the second time, in 1847, to Miss Catherine E. Terry, of Hartford, Conn. From these two marriages there were fourteen children, of whom nine—six sons and three daughters—survive. Of the six sons three are Congregational ministers. These are Leonard Woolsey, D.D., Norwich, Conn.; Thomas R., of New Haven, and Edward W., of New London, Conn. Rev. George B. Bacon, D.D., pastor at Orange, N. J., who died a few years since, was also a son. The second Mrs. Bacon survived her husband, but has since passed away.

WILLIAM PAVER, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted March 31, 1857, was born November 7, 1801, at the Walmgate, in the city of York, England, and died at Wakefield, England, July 1, 1871, aged 69 years, 7 months and 23 days.

He was known as the Yorkshire genealogist, and during his life-time accomplished a most incredible amount of labor in the way of historic and genealogical research. He was the son of William Paver (or Pavor, as the name was sometimes written), who was born November 22, 1775, and died January 12, 1854. His mother was Margaret Penty, who was born June 12, 1777, and died July 26, 1843. His wife was Jane Unthank, and there were four children from the marriage, three of whom died before the death of the father.

For our knowledge of Mr. Paver we are largely indebted to one of our own countrymen, Mr. Lothrop Withington—grandson of the celebrated Dr. Leonard Withington, of Newbury—who has contributed for one of our future memorial volumes an extended and carefully studied article on the life and labors of this patient Yorkshire student. Mr. Withington says, "His father was a blacksmith, son of William Paver and Jane Fryer. The Paver family seem to have been artisans for several generations back." The family, however, had once enjoyed a much higher rank. Mr. W. adds: "The Pavers (or Pavors) had, as appears by the Heralds' Visitations of Yorkshire, been for generations before the seventeenth century lords of the manor of Brayne."

The following comprehensive paragraph will show to American readers the extent of his literary industry: "Mr. Paver early attempted to publish certain works relating to Yorkshire antiquarian and genealogical matters, but he met with little encouragement, and being bitterly disappointed he relinquished all idea of printing the result of his labors. . . . Early in life Mr. Paver obtained an appointment in the registry of births, marriages and deaths for the Micklegate Ward of York, and there continued for some thirty years, until towards 1860. Being in the neighborhood of the great genealogical stores of the Cathedral town, he compiled some hundred volumes of data from these and other sources relating to Yorkshire families, and carried on for many years a correspondence with different people in England and America who sought his aid in Yorkshire research. After his retirement from the government office he continued this correspondence and private inquiry work at his home, No. 4 Rougier Street, York, until some four or five years before his death, when he removed to the home of his son in Wakefield,—where the son had held a place in the new will office since its institution in 1857,—and there died on the first of July, 1871." His valuable collection of manuscripts was purchased by the British Museum, May 23, 1874, of Mr. Paver's son, Percy Woodroffe Paver, then residing at No. 92 Brightside Lane, Sheffield. They are now included in the "Additional Manuscripts" deposited in the great literary storehouse of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, Numbers 29,544 to 29,703.

Mr. Paver was a corresponding member of the Litchfield County Historical Society, Connecticut, and also an honorary and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He took great pleasure in his correspondence with men on this side the water.

ALBERT THOMPSON, Esq., of Boston, a life member, constituted Jan. 13, 1870, was born in Kingston, Mass., November 26, 1824, and died at Beach Bluff, September 9, 1882. He was buried from his home in Boston, 128 Beacon Street, on Tuesday, September 12.

The father of Mr. Thompson was Solomon Thompson, who was born in Middleboro', Mass., Sept. 25, 1791. His mother, a native of the same town with his father, was born Dec. 19, 1795. His earliest American ancestor, on the paternal side, is supposed to have been John Thompson, of Plymouth, who was there, according to Savage, in 1643. From him the line runs through Jacob, 1662, Jacob, 1695, Jacob, 1738, Solomon, 1762, and Solomon as given above, 1791.

Mr. Thompson's name appears on the Boston Directory in 1846 as a clerk at 24 Central Street. In 1850 it stands in connection with the firm of Johnson & Thompson, in the leather business. Changes have taken place in the firm from time to time. Of late years it has been known as that of Albert Thompson & Co., and his co-partners have been Charles F. Harrington, Albert H. Thompson and K. A. Wyckoff, their business being in hides and leather at 39 South Street.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, May 25, 1850, with Miss Lucy C. Hopkins, daughter of Solomon Hopkins, of Boston. From this marriage there were three children—Albert H., who has been associated with his father in the firm, Frederick Eugene and Nellie Louise.

From the Boston Herald of Sept. 12, we cut the following :

"At a meeting of the shoe and leather dealers yesterday, called to take action on the death of Albert Thompson, late of Albert Thompson & Co., resolutions were adopted expressing admiration and esteem for deceased in his life, and extending sympathy to his family in its bereavement. The following-named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to attend the funeral: B. B. Converse, William Henry Allen, George F. Putnam, Charles W. Hersey, Thomas E. Proctor, Franklin B. White, James A. Roberts and William F. Johnson."

Mr. Thompson was one of the directors of the Hide and Leather Bank in Boston, and was actively connected with its early history and growth.

EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, A.M., F.S.A., of Ettington Park, Stratford-on-Avon, England, a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 20, 1880, was born at South Audley Square, London, Jan. 22, 1812, and died at his residence in Stratford-on-Avon, England, Sept. 19, 1882.

He was the eldest son of Evelyn John Shirley, who was born at Lower Ettington, Warwickshire, April 26, 1788. His mother's name was Eliza Stanhope, who was born July 7, 1785, in Somerset Street, Portman Square, London. On his father's side the subject of this sketch traces his line back through twenty-four generations to Saswalo (otherwise spelled Sasuualo), who purchased the old ancestral estate, and occupied it 1079-1086.

At the age of eight he was sent to a private school at Twyford, near Winchester, and afterwards was placed under the care of a private tutor near Oxford. At or about the age of fourteen he was sent to Eton, and about the age of eighteen was entered at the College of St. Magdalen, Oxford, as a gentleman Commoner. In due course of study, he here received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. Afterwards he travelled extensively on the continent of Europe. Returning to England, he was elected to the office of high sheriff in county Monaghan in 1837, and in 1841 was chosen M. P. for the same County. In 1853, 1857 and 1859 he had his seat in Parliament from South Winchester. He was also high sheriff for South Winchester in 1867. He was one of the royal commission on Endowments, and was Trustee of Rugby School, of St. Columba's College, Dublin, and of Natural Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Shirley has written extensively. In 1841 he published his *Stemmata Shirleiana*, a handsome volume of 435 pages, which is in the library of our society. In this he traces the Shirley genealogy through the twenty-four generations above spoken of. In 1845 he published a work entitled *Some account of the territory of Furney*, one of the ancestral estates. In 1848 appeared the *Shirley Brothers*, and in 1851 a book with the title, *Original Letters on the Church of Ireland*. In 1859 appeared *Noble and Gentle Men of England*. Second and third editions of this last named work were published in 1860 and 1866. In 1859 he first published a book on *Lough Fea*, also one of his ancestral estates. A second edition appeared in 1869. In 1867 he published *Some account of English Deer Parks*. In 1869 were published *Church of Ireland—Reformation in Church of Ireland—Why is the Church of Ireland to be robbed?* three tracts. In 1869, *Historical Sketch on Endowments of Church of Ireland*. In 1872, *On Revision—Letter to the Primate*. A second edition of the last was issued in 1873. In 1874, *On Tenant Right*. 1879, *History of County of Monaghan*. 1880, *Lower Ettington*.

He was united in marriage Aug. 4, 1842, with Mary Clara Elizabeth Lechmere, eldest daughter of Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Baronet. There are four children from this marriage.

WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, LL.D., of Philadelphia, a corresponding member, admitted Sept. 8, 1858, was born at Readfield, Me., March 27, 1808, and died at Girard College, Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1882, aged 74 years and 5 months.

His father was Jonathan Allen, who was born in Readfield, May 26, 1778, and his mother, Thankful Longley, who was born in Sidney, Me., Jan. 11, 1779. His grandfather was Thomas Allen, who went from Braintree, Mass., in 1775, and purchased lands in Maine, on which his descendants have since lived.

Mr. Allen was fitted for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent Hill, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1833. Among his classmates were Dr. Samuel Harris, formerly President of Bowdoin College, and now Theological Professor in the Yale Divinity School, Dr. Benjamin Tappan, of Norridgewock, Me., and Dr. William T. Savage, now at Quincy, Ill.

Immediately after graduation he became a teacher in Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y., where he remained three years. From 1836 to 1846 he was professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in Dickinson College, Pa. From 1846 to 1849 he was professor of Philosophy and English Literature in the same institution, acting as its president during the years 1847 and 8. In 1849 he was elected president of Girard College, and filled the office for his first term of service from 1849 to 1862. For a short period he was president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. In 1867 he returned to Girard College as president, and remained till his death. He received the degree of M.D. from Bowdoin College in 1847, and that of LL.D. from the same in 1850.

Dr. Allen was the author of a *Manual of Devotion* for use in Girard College. He was a writer of many articles for reviews and magazines, but was not, to any large extent, a maker of books.

Dr. Allen was four times married. His first wife was Martha Ann Richardson, daughter of Rev. James Richardson, of Toronto, Canada. This marriage took place Sept. 15, 1835, and the wife died June 15, 1839. There was one child from this marriage, a daughter, named Anna Martha, who died Nov. 8, 1861.

He was married the second time, Dec. 22, 1842, to Ellen Honora Curtin, daughter of Roland Curtin, Centre Co., Pa. She died Aug. 7, 1851. From this marriage there were three sons (now all dead) and one daughter.

His third wife was Mary Frances Quincy, daughter of Samuel Quincy, of Boston, to whom he was married June 7, 1854. She died July 23, 1857.

His fourth wife was Mrs. Anna Maria Gamwill, widow of a prominent Philadelphia merchant, daughter of Jacob Dunton, of Philadelphia. They were married Oct. 5, 1858. She survives him.

For eight years, 1872-1880, Dr. Allen was president of the American Bible Society.

Hon. FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, LL.D., a corresponding member, admitted January 11, 1852, died August 18, 1882, at Rose Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Mr. De Peyster was born in the city of New York in the autumn of 1796. He belonged to one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the city. From about 1650 onward to the present time, the De Peysters have been distinguished in New York city for wealth, character and official standing. They have filled a great variety of offices civil and military.

The family was Huguenot in its origin, and held an honorable rank in France before the days of Huguenot persecution. When forced to flee from their native land they betook themselves to Holland. It was from Holland that Johannes¹ De Peyster came to New York about the middle of the seventeenth century, a man of dignity and wealth. From him Frederick⁶ was descended through Abraham,² Abraham,³ John,⁴ Frederick⁵ his father.

He was fitted for college at Nassau Hall, and in 1812 entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in due order in 1816. He at once entered upon his law studies in the office of Peter Jay, and was admitted to practice in 1819.

We cannot, in brief, give a better illustration of the honorable and useful life which he has lived, than by copying his record as given in the *Boston Journal* of August 19:

"In 1823 he became a counsellor in the Supreme Court and a counsellor in the Court of Chancery, and in 1824 was admitted as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. He early became interested in the state militia,

serving on the staff of Brig. Gen. Augustus Fleming. Gov. Clinton subsequently appointed Capt. De Peyster one of his personal aids, with the rank of Colonel, and made him Military Secretary for the Southern District of the State. Mr. De Peyster was secretary of the Tontine Association, president of the New York Historical Society, a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and was one of the original members of the American Academy of Fine Arts. He was the senior member of the Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, and was one of the oldest members of the New York Society Library. He was one of the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a founder and Director of the Home for Incurables, and Trustee and Secretary of the Lake and Watts Orphan House. He was one of the founders and a manager and Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and one of the founders of the Soldiers' Home erected by the Grand Army of the Republic. He presented Crawford's statue, 'The Indian,' to the Historical Society, and contributed largely to the erection of the statue of Fitz Green Halleck. Several of Mr. De Peyster's addresses have been published. He was a Warden of the Church of the Ascension, and was prominently connected with several banks, railroads and insurance companies. In 1867 he was made Doctor of Laws by Columbia College, and in 1877 was elected an honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain."

JOHN SCRIBNER JENNESS, A.M. (*ante*, xxxv. 117).—In the Necrology of Mr. Jenness in the REGISTER for April, 1881, page 197, the late Rev. Samuel Cutler states that Francis Jennings married Hannah (dau. Moses) Cox, of Hampton. [This statement was made on the authority of a manuscript by Mr. Jenness himself deposited with the society.] Mr. Cutler overlooked the article—Jenness, on page 93 of the REGISTER for 1880, furnished by Mr. Jenness, which corrects the statement made above. It is important only as the error may creep into the sketch of John S. Jenness, in some future volume of Memorial Biographies.

By John R. Ham, M.D., of Dover, N. H.

ALFRED MUDGE, Esq. (*ante*, xxxvi. 319).—In the closing paragraph of the obituary notice of Mr. Mudge, published in the REGISTER for October, 1882, his parentage is erroneously ascribed to *John and Hannah Mudge*. They were his grandparents. Their son, Capt. Samuel Mudge, was born at Lynn, Mass., Feb. 24, 1782, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 24, 1819. He married August 24, 1803, Anna Breed, and had nine children, of whom Alfred, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Towne Memorial Fund. Vol. II. 1853-1855. Boston: Published by the Society, 18 Somerset Street. 1881. 8vo. pp. 533. Price \$2.25; by mail \$2.50.

This is the second volume of the series of memoirs of deceased members of the Society projected by the late William B. Towne. The publication of these volumes, one of which is to appear yearly, is secured by a fund established for the purpose. The foundation of the fund was contributed during his lifetime by Mr. Towne, and for several years after his death was allowed to accumulate by adding the income to the principal. The income of the fund, together with what may be derived from the sale of volumes to members of the Society and others, will undoubtedly enable it henceforth to issue a volume annually without interruption. We see no reason why this series shall not continue until its volumes shall be numbered by the hundred. Indeed it is intended that the publication shall go on as long as the Society exists.

It is obvious to see that this collection of biographies will be of unsurpassed value and importance. The Society numbers about a thousand members. They are largely confined to New England, but many beyond this limit take an interest in New England local and family history, and members may in fact be found in nearly every part of the world. They are composed of the foremost and best of our citizens. They

are selected because they are interested in the development and preservation of our history. Some of them are writers of history, some of them are students of history, while many of them are absorbed in other occupations, but are nevertheless important factors in the process of making history in their several departments of life. They belong not to one, but to all classes. Among them may be found clergymen, educators, scientists, judges, lawyers, scholars, statesmen, bankers, merchants, farmers and mechanics. Selected as they are, they are good representatives, and often models in the several professions and callings which they represent.

To secure the best results in the preparation of these memoirs, the Society places the whole responsibility in the hands of an able and critical committee, who are not only themselves qualified to write the memoirs, but from their wide acquaintance with scholars and literary men, are able to select writers who possess special qualifications for this important service. This is not altogether an easy task. The readiness to undertake the work, and the qualifications to do it well, do not always go together. To write a memoir well, whether the subject be eminently distinguished or not, requires an unusual combination of qualities. There must be skill, perseverance and aptitude, if not a quasi genius, in collecting the necessary and fit material, a nice judgment in combining the parts into a complete, harmonious and logical whole, a command and mastery of the English language, which shall give simplicity, clearness and grace to every part. But a crowning qualification is a conscientiousness in the writer which shall enable him to transmit to posterity a picture of the life and character of his subject in its natural fulness and true proportions. Exaggeration, overstatement, or an exuberance of detail on the one hand, or a meagreness, sterility, scantiness of fact, anecdote and illustration on the other, may be equally regarded as grave defects. But the responsibility of the committee extends beyond this. They are to scrutinize the historical statements of the several writers, and see that the errors into which all authors are liable to fall are duly corrected. This is not the least responsible duty that rests upon them. It is this scrutiny, faithfully and conscientiously performed, that will give to these memoirs their superior value in all future time. The writers are unpaid, their efforts are inspired simply by their interest in history, and consequently they have little motive for haste and superficiality. The reward which they receive will only come in the public estimate and real excellence of their work.

Whoever reads the memoirs in the volume before us will, we think, find them for the most part, conforming to the exalted standard which we have pointed out as that which the committee are aiming to maintain.

The present volume contains the memoirs of forty-five gentlemen, all of high standing, many of them distinguished, and some of them without peers in the positions which they occupied. We have not space to speak of all of them individually, nor of any of them in detail. We must content ourselves by mentioning the names of a few, not merely because we think they are the most distinguished, but because we think them better known to the readers of this magazine. We find among the rest Simon Greenleaf, LL.D., Professor in the Law School in Harvard University, Samuel Sumner Wilde, LL.D., of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, John Davis, LL.D., a United States Senator and governor of Massachusetts, William Cranch, LL.D., Chief-Justice of the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, Samuel Church, LL.D., Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Thomas Day, LL.D., of the same state, Charles K. Williams, LL.D., Chief-Justice and Governor of Vermont, Harrison Gray Otis Colby, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Massachusetts, James Cushing Merrill, a fine classical scholar and a magistrate of Boston, Caleb Butler, Alfred Hawkins, Jacob B. Moore, Nathaniel Goodwin, Nahum Mitchell, severally authors of valuable historical works, Charles Ewer, a studious antiquary and the first president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Abbott Lawrence, LL.D., United States Minister at the Court of St. James, Robert G. Shaw and Samuel Appleton, eminent merchants of Boston, Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck, LL.D., of Boston, and Dr. Stephen W. Williams of Deerfield, Mass., an author and lecturer at the Berkshire Medical Institution, at Dartmouth College and other medical schools.

The eminence which these gentlemen attained was achieved, in all cases, by their personal exertions. Neither inheritance, nor what is technically called influence, aided them in gaining their merited distinction. To unusual natural endowments they added that steadfastness of purpose which Sir Isaac Newton says is next to genius. They were honest, conscientious, persistent workers, whose noble and generous ambition was simply to do their best. The career of such men is

prolific in instructive incident, and rich in lofty example. Their memoirs naturally constitute a storehouse of principles, maxims and apothegms for safely and successfully moulding and shaping the conduct of life. The volume before us is, we presume, a fair example of those that are to follow. They can never have the brevity and sterility of the biographical dictionary, or the cumbersome diffuseness and tedious overgrowth of the plethoric biography. They must always contain plain, clear and simple statements of facts, grouping together the leading and important characteristics with sufficient fulness and illustration to be easily comprehended, and at the same time to impart readily their lessons of instruction to the reader. We would therefore say, especially to the members of the society as well as to others, that in our judgment this is unmatched in the most important qualities by any other series of American biographies, and for the eminent examples which it presents in all the departments of life, it is entitled to hold the most prominent place among secular books in the library of every New England family.

The paper, letter-press and mechanical work of the volume are eminently satisfactory. The name of John Wilson and Son, of the University Press, Cambridge, is in general a sufficient guaranty of whatever comes from their hand, and in this case their reputation is fully sustained.

By the Rev Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Monthly Reference Lists. Issued by the Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island. Vols. I. and II. From January, 1881, to December, 1882. [Edited by William E. Foster, A.B., Brown University.] Post 4to.

The completion of the second volume of these useful Reference Lists on topics of historical and current interest, affords a good opportunity for reviewing Mr. Foster's work. A graduate of Brown University, he early turned his attention to the practical details of a librarian's office in a Massachusetts town, whence he was called by sharp-sighted men, who saw the advantage of his methods, to the Public Library in Providence, to mediate between the intellectual wants of a highly cultivated city and the literary supply which libraries and book markets afford. The trustees of the Providence Public Library, some of whom are the owners of superb private libraries, appear to have appreciated the idea that the collection and distribution of literature, in a wide sense, requires talent on the part of the librarian, the very best talent that school, college and practical experience can afford. They seem to have recognized the fact that a public library is the *highest school* in the community, that it requires the highest education and the highest art available; for the public library reaches not merely school children, but pupils of a larger growth; it holds in its hand the highest education of the town or city. Ignorance, incompetence, feebleness, sluggishness, incapacity for success in any other profession, are no qualifications for the modern librarian, who is or should be one of the quickest, readiest, brightest, most alive of all live men in the community, for he is the one who can supply and develop its highest intellectual wants by proper methods of mediation between literature and life.

It is perhaps highly significant that a college town like Providence, whence Dr. Barnas Sears, a former president of Brown University, went forth to propagate a common school system throughout the entire South, under the direction of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, of which Dr. Sears was the pioneer agent, should have also given birth to one of the most efficient systems of library management, which, if there is any virtue in good ideas, is bound to widen its influence. The efficiency of the Providence Public Library in supplying intellectual wants is indicated by the published Reference Lists, the genesis of which cannot be separated from Brown University, the common school system, and the general culture of a liberally minded city. Mr. Foster, although he came to Providence with a thorough knowledge of that admirable system of classifying library materials for ready reference on the part of readers—a system evolved from the experience of the Boston Public Library under the management of Justin Winsor—found it necessary to meet in peculiar ways the needs of teachers and students who desired to read very specially in connection with courses of lectures given by President Robinson, Professor Lincoln and others, including the late Professor Diman, whose catholic scholarship, admired in Baltimore and Cambridge, was also deeply appreciated at home. The cordial coöperation of such men with Mr. Foster's methods, the encouragement of trustees intimately associated with University professors, the wants and appreciation of an intelligent public, explain the development in Providence of that elaborate system of reference lists, newspaper clippings, notices and reviews of new books,—

all conveniently posted or classified, so that by means of these guides the reader can find his way with confidence and delight through the intricate mazes of modern literature. From manuscript reference-lists it was but a step to hectograph copies distributed for use in the public schools. Then came the publication of bibliographies in the Providence newspapers, which carried the suggestion of systematic courses of reading into every household in the city. These things are all very simple and inexpensive; but they represent *ideas*, which are of vastly more influence upon a living and progressive age than mere collections of books, however extensive, or mere library buildings of brick and stone, which are sometimes mausoleums instead of laboratories of knowledge.

Through the aid of appreciative friends of the Providence idea, Mr. Foster began in January, 1881, to publish his Monthly Reference Lists in serial form upon a folded sheet, the two leaves of which, with double columns, are of about the same size as the pages of the *Magazine of American History*. The transition to this special form of publication was made through such organs as the *Library Journal*, which allows some space to bibliographical matter. But the Providence idea of special adaptation to special needs has now assumed individual and concrete form. Evolving from the Providence environment, this idea has seized upon topics of current interest in that city; it has grown upon what it has fed; until now, in the shape of two published volumes, with tables of contents, indices, and an explanatory preface, it represents a bibliographical magazine which no American library or special student of contemporary American life can well do without. It is curious and interesting to one who turns the leaves of these two little volumes, to see with what unerring instinct the Providence librarian, from month to month, has grasped topics uppermost in the American current of ideas or popular discussion. A few examples will suffice to recall the drift of thought in many a home and literary circle during the past two years: George Eliot, Thomas Carlyle, Lord Beaconsfield, Revision of the Bible, Sophocles ("the Greek Play" at Harvard), Comets, the French in Tunis, Dean Stanley, Centenary of Kant, Protection, Yorktown, Olympia, French Allies, Inter-Oceanic Canal, Æstheticism, Longfellow, Chinese Question, South Eastern Europe, Darwin, Emerson, University Education, Local Self-Government, Herbert Spencer, etc.

It takes a librarian who is alive to present issues, to the swiftly moving and cosmopolitan thought of the present age, to catch such current topics, and to gather about them the floating literature of our times for the convenient use of his fellow men. Such talent is as rare as it is invaluable. A good librarian is an organizer of literary materials, and his influence is far from being local, if he publishes, as Mr. Foster has done, the results of his local experience. It is curious to observe how the supply of Providence-wants has met also the needs of a national circle of readers; for the Reference Lists are now widely patronized throughout this country, especially by students, teachers and librarians. It is also curious to note, in this current of popular bibliography, the "survival" of Lists which, although of sufficient scope to interest students outside of Providence, are clearly the original product of local occasions, lecture courses and the like, which, at one time or another, have particularly interested the schools and people of Providence.

The most noticeable and perhaps the most valuable feature of Mr. Foster's Reference Lists is the topical subdivision of the main subject. For a student or teacher, the "structural bibliography" is much more valuable and suggestive than a long list of authorities, which, in some cases, would be hardly better than a catalogue. For example, the subject of American "Local Self-Government" is much better treated under the subdivisions of "Origin," "Tendencies," "New England Towns," "Middle Colonies," "Southern Colonies," than under the main head alone, for the structural method presents the subject from different points of view and yet as an organic whole. This structural method stands in the same relation to the generic subject of study as that subject does to study in general. A catalogue of mere names or a long bibliography of authorities is often very discouraging to readers, but when attention is called to a *particular* subject, to a *special* point of view, and to an *individual* author, then a point has been made for the encouragement of readers and of original research. The most important function which any catalogue, bibliography, reference-list or consulting librarian can discharge, is to arrest attention, to make mental points. Mr. Foster distinctly says in his preface that his Reference Lists "are intended as *working-lists* and not as bibliographies." He does not aim at being exhaustive, or exhausting, but at being suggestive. Mr. Foster has well said in the *Library Journal* (vii. 86), the bibliography "aims at completeness for the sake of completeness;" but the working-list "is as complete

as it serves its purpose to be." The purpose of Mr. Foster is manifestly that of a practical librarian, desiring to aid a reading public, and not that of a scientific specialist, a mere antiquarian or bibliomaniac, desiring to collect or amass *all* existing authorities for the sake of having them at his command.

Scientific *point* in the description of books, monographs, magazine articles is of more consequence to most readers than bibliographic enumeration or catalogue completeness. A reader does not want *all* books; he wants the *best*, and more especially *one or two* at a time, with special reference to particular things that may be found within them. A skilful librarian and a well-guided reader will not find it necessary to read many books through, from beginning to end, in order to get their point or drift. Most books should be used like cyclopædias, for finding special things, not for learning all knowledge at once. A good book should have an index of topics. A good librarian, like Mr. Foster and many others in this country, will show the reader a subject-catalogue, a ready-reference-list, a definite way of finding out special things through some particular book. A poor librarian will be more likely to show his library *en masse* or in glass cases, saying "hands off;" if the visitor wants to learn something in particular, he is invited to examine a confusing catalogue of authors' names and see if he can chance upon any book that will help him. The good librarian knows what his books are good for; he has *point*. The poor librarian is careless, ignorant and dull. A good method of ready reference is like a bright, sharp needle in a skilful hand, deftly working some fine or useful end; a poor method is like hunting a needle in a haystack.

By Herbert B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education. No. 1—1881. The Construction of Library Buildings. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1881. 8vo. pp. 24.

Report on the Progress of Library Architecture. By WILLIAM F. POOLE, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Boston. 1882. pp. 16.

These two pamphlets, written by William F. Poole, the eminent bibliographer and librarian, ought to attract the attention of all those interested in educational and library matters. They discuss a very important subject; one that is destined to receive great attention in the immediate future, viz., the proper construction of our library buildings. The present style of "conventional American library building" is open to very grave objections. It is the purpose of Mr. Poole to point out these evils and suggest the proper remedies. This he has effectually done on two or three occasions when the librarians of the country have been in session; and so important have been these suggestions concerning library architecture that the Department of the Interior has ordered the first of his papers, "The Construction of Library Buildings," to be issued as a "Circular of Information," and spread broadcast over the land. The agitation of this subject is rendered the more important at this time because of the fact that two of our largest libraries, the Boston Public Library and the Library of Congress at Washington, are about to erect new buildings to meet existing wants.

The principal feature in our present form of library building to which Mr. Poole objects, and the evils of which he so clearly shows, is the "great hall." These several objections are a "large wastefulness of space;" "expense of heating this solid block of vacuity;" "the shelving of books in galleries where the alcoves are piled one upon another—because galleries are a wasteful expenditure of the physical strength of attendants in climbing stairs, and of the time of readers in waiting for their books; and because the bindings of books in galleries perish from heat, and the higher the books are above the floor the more active is this destructive agency;" "the difficulty of getting about from one part of the library to another;" "when used for a reading room, "too public and bustling a place for quiet study;" "insecurity from fire;" "the difficulty of enlarging," and "its great cost compared with a simpler, less pretentious and more convenient style." All of these points are elaborated at considerable length in a clear, forcible and convincing manner.

He then defines his plan for a properly constructed library building, showing that on a lot of 200 feet square 1,000,000 volumes may be accommodated, and, by enlarging without change of construction, 3,000,000 volumes. Compartments so constructed that a fire shall be confined to the one in which it originates; waste of room reduced to a minimum; more spacious and convenient quarters than in the present style for the administrative and working departments; no climbing of stairs and no overheating of buildings in galleries, books being shelved near the floor;

cost of construction kept within reasonable limits, and that "convenience, utility and economy shall be the controlling principles in the design." These points, also, are fully elaborated and explained.

This paper has attracted much attention and called forth discussion among librarians, and it is hoped the day of fruition is near.

The second paper is a report of the progress of these new ideas regarding library architecture, and takes a hopeful view of its general adoption in due time. It closes as follows: "Public attention has been awakened to this subject. Librarians are losing respect for antique absurdities, and are not afraid to think for themselves. Committees ask not whether the plan is old and typical, but whether it is convenient, useful, economical and sensible. Architects are now seeking information from those to whom they formerly dictated conventional rules. Whatever improvements are to be made in library construction must come from the experience and suggestions of our own profession. The future is full of promise, and doubtless before the next meeting of the Association we shall see the proof that our faith in progress is not groundless."

By E. H. Goss, Esq., of Melrose, Mass.

American Hero-Myths. A Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent.

By DANIEL G. BRINTON, M.D., Member of the American Philosophical Society, etc. etc. Philadelphia: H. C. Watts & Co. 1882. Pp. 251, 8vo. Price \$1.75. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.

This is one of five volumes by the same author, which with the exception of that devoted to the Maya Chronicles—the original text of the Pre-Columbian annals of Yucatan—deal with the myths and the religion of the native (red) race of America. We should also except one other work, probably, which covers a larger ground than the religious myths of this continent, being a discussion of the "Science and Philosophy of Religion," or "The Religious Sentiment." All of these works show that the author is a zealous and critical investigator of the subjects which he undertakes to elucidate. And this remark is emphatically true of the volume before us. It is, we believe, the first attempt at what is entitled to be regarded as a critically accurate presentation of the "fundamental conceptions found in the native beliefs of the tribes of America."

The time has long since passed, as the author very sensibly remarks, when among thinking men the religious myths of the aboriginal races were looked upon as trivial fables; for they express "in image and incident, the opinions of those races in the mightiest topics of human thought, on the origin and destiny of man, his motives for duty and his grounds of hope, and the source, history and fate of all external nature." In order therefore to grasp the full meaning of these fundamental religious conceptions, it is not sufficient merely to trace a myth back to the natural phenomena of which it was originally a poetic expression. It is necessary that we should thoroughly consider its essentially religious import, so that we may see how and to what extent it exerted an influence upon the individual mind and the national character.

This is the object and purport of this volume. In this view it is a very valuable contribution to the study of a subject as interesting as it is important. It is certainly important; for we cannot expect to arrive at an accurate and adequate knowledge of any people until we have comprehended the chief influence which moulded their character and institutions.

By Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., of Boston.

Detailed Minutiæ of Soldier Life in the Army of Northern Virginia. By CARLTON MCCARTHY, Private Second Company Richmond Howitzers, A.N.V. With Illustrations by WM. L. SHEPPARD, Lieutenant Second Company Richmond Howitzers, A.N.V. Richmond: Carlton McCarthy and Company. 1882. 12mo. Price \$1 50.

This narrative of four years' experience of soldier life in the Confederate army in Northern Virginia is a valuable contribution to the literature of our late civil war. It is "a voice from the ranks" of that army and details with minuteness the hopes, the trials and the privations of a private soldier. "At one time," says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, "its sharp sarcasms and biting satire cut like a razor; at another, it rings with merriment and is as full of innocent mirth and healthful enjoyment as Stuart's hilarious laughter; yet, again, in sober tones it tells us of the march, the bivouac, the battle; then sinking in tremulous pathos, it speaks of home and loved ones, and comrades dead on the well fought field."

The same paper says truly of this work: "It fills a niche that has not been made prominent in our war-literature; and it fills it marvellously well." The minutiae of soldier life which the author so faithfully records seldom enter into narratives which find their way into print; and for this reason these details will be highly prized by the reader who wishes to learn the true character of service in the ranks.

Mr. McCarthy's work bears evidence of candor and truthfulness. It will be read with interest, not only by his companions in arms, but also by the union soldiers against whom he fought, and in fact by all who are interested in our country's history. The events in which the author participated near the close of the war, are related with particular fullness, and the scenes here, as elsewhere, are picturesquely and vividly described. The sad condition of the soldiers after the surrender of Gen. Lee was borne by them manfully, and the author tells his experience with the utmost good humor. We commend the book to all our readers.

A Gazetteer of the State of Maine; with Numerous Illustrations. By GEO. J. VARNNEY. Boston: Published by B. B. Russell, 57 Cornhill. 1882. 8vo. pp. 611.

This Gazetteer supplies a want much felt. It is prepared in a very satisfactory manner, every town, village, plantation, mountain, lake, bay and river having had due attention paid to it. We are pleased to notice that the former names of towns are found in their alphabetical places as well as the present. It would perhaps have been an improvement if a different type had been used for obsolete names. The author seems to have bestowed great pains and used good judgment in preparing the work. He has collected, selected and arranged, so that we can readily refer to them, such facts as one would naturally expect to find in a gazetteer; and he has clothed them in clear and terse language.

A preliminary chapter of over fifty pages is devoted to the history and statistics of the state.

Celebrated American Caverns, especially Mammoth, Wyandot and Luray. Together with Historical, Scientific and Descriptive Notices of Caves and Grottoes in other Lands. By HORACE C. HOVEY. With Maps and Illustrations. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. xii.+228. Price \$2.

It is sometimes a relief, and certainly a novelty, to turn from the never-ending and frequently wearying accounts of what is *on* the earth to the rare and strange descriptions of what is *in* it. Works on subterranean history are not so numerous as to deaden one's interest in a new addition to the list; and when that addition appears in the beautiful form of the book under notice, this interest deepens into a pleasure and delight.

The author, Mr. Horace C. Hovey, is no new explorer in this curious, and I may add, literal *mine* of history, having been a contributor of cavern literature to the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, *Scribner's* (now the *Century*) *Magazine* and other periodicals. But those were gatherings by the wayside. Here he has garnered up his curious experiences, bound them together in attractive garb, and the result is one of the most interesting descriptive works given to the public for many years.

Mr. Hovey devotes seven chapters and seventy pages to the description of the celebrated Mammoth Cave near Lexington, Kentucky, justly considered the greatest wonder of the subterranean world. His style is vigorous and graphic, with just enough of picturesqueness to charm and entertain the general reader. He does not seem to exaggerate, a temptation which must frequently beset writers who deal with such strange and unfamiliar topics. Nor is he forgetful, while dwelling at such length upon the Mammoth Cave, of the other wonders which exist in the "bowels of the earth" in various parts of the country. The book is printed in large, clear type, and the illustrations are numerous, varied and generally well executed. It is altogether and in every way a book to be confidently commended to the attention of the reading public.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

Jewish Nature Worship. The Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature among the Ancient Hebrews. By J. P. MACLEAN. Limited Edition. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1882. 18mo. pp. 22. Price 25 cts.

This pamphlet treats of the worship of Nature among the Jews, and compares it with that in other religions. The subject is ably handled.

Biographical Sketch of Joseph Lemuel Chester, D.C.L., LL.D. By JOHN J. LATTING, Member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. New York: Privately Printed. 1882. 8vo. pp. 10.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Devoted to the Interests of American Genealogy and Biography. Issued Quarterly. Vol. XIII. 1882. Published for the Society, 64 Madison Avenue, New York City. 8vo. pp. 211. Price \$2 a year.

The Genealogist. Edited by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Vol. VI. London: George Bell and Sons. York Street, Covent Garden. 1882. 8vo. pp. vii.+343. Price 10 shillings a year.

The best memoir of the late Col. Chester which has yet appeared is that by Mr. Latting, whose title is given above. It is embellished with a life-like steel portrait, and is reprinted from the *Genealogical and Biographical Record* for October, 1882. A good memoir by Dr. Marshall was also published in the *Genealogist* for July, 1882. Several sketches of his life appeared while he was living. The first was printed in 1866, in the supplement to Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature." Large extracts from this were made in a memoir in the *Biograph and Review* for May, 1881. *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine* for June, 1881, also contains a memoir. Since his death the memoirs of Mr. Latting and Dr. Marshall and a number of newspaper obituaries have appeared. Among the latter are those in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, June 1, 1882, the *London Academy*, June 3, 1882, and the *London Athenæum* of the same date.

Mr. Latting's memoir contains much new matter concerning the life of Col. Chester obtained from his relatives, and from friends who knew him before he went to England. It also gives a good account of the literary and antiquarian labors of one of the most conscientious and successful investigators that has ever lived.

The *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* and the *Genealogist*, whose titles are also at the head of this article, have completed the volumes for the year 1882. Like the previous volumes of both works noticed in the REGISTER, they furnish their readers with valuable genealogical and antiquarian matter relating to England and America.

Gov. Bradford's Manuscript History of Plymouth Plantation and its Transmission to our Times. By JUSTIN WINSOR, Corresponding Secretary Massachusetts Historical Society. Private Edition, Seventy-Five Copies. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1881. 8vo. pp. 18.

In the review of this pamphlet in the April number, I omitted to notice Mr. Winsor's reference to the claim that Mr. Barry derived from Mr. Samuel G. Drake the idea that the "MS. History of the Plantation at Plymouth," quoted by Bishop Wilberforce, was Bradford's lost work. As I myself many years ago expressed an opinion that Mr. Drake was the first person to show that the quotations were from Bradford's history, I will briefly give my reasons for doing so. I had been informed on authority which I could not doubt, that Mr. Barry called with the book on Mr. Drake, showed him the quotations and asked him what he thought of them. Mr. Drake promptly replied that certain portions, which he pointed out, were the exact words of Bradford as preserved by Morton or Prince, and that other parts were new matter; and he at once said that the manuscript must be either Bradford's history or a work containing quotations from it. Mr. Barry could not be made to say whether he thought Mr. Drake's conjecture a plausible one. All he would say was that there was something new there. This information I had from Messrs. Frederic Kidder and James S. Loring, both now living, who were present on the occasion; and also from Mr. Drake himself. I afterwards stated these facts in a communication signed "IOTA," in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, July 17, 1856, which article was reprinted in the REGISTER, vol. x. page 354. Mr. Loring read the article at the time, and assured me that my statements were correct. Mr. Kidder, who in 1856 resided in New York, not long after confirmed my statements, as he has since done. The readiness with which Mr. Drake detected that the quotations were from Bradford, shows his familiarity with early New England writers and his critical sagacity; but his acquaintances need no evidence of this.

I called at Mr. Drake's soon after the occurrence, and Mr. Frederic Kidder, who was there, asked me if I knew that it had been discovered where Bradford's manuscript was. Mr. Drake checked him and said that they were not sure. Well, Mr.

Kidder replied, we are almost sure, to which Mr. Drake assented. I was then told about Mr. Barry's bringing the book to Mr. Drake and the opinion given him.

I omitted in my former notice to give the authority on which I there stated that the book was marked as represented in the fac-simile when Mr. Barry borrowed it. Before Mr. Thornton's death he placed the book itself in the custody of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and when he put it into my hands he assured me that all the marks on the pages relating to the Fullham manuscript were made by him before he loaned the book to Mr. Barry.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Register of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts. Constitution and By-Laws. Boston : Press of Rockwell and Churchill, No. 39 Arch Street. 1882. Royal 8vo. pp. 172+47.

This beautiful volume of more than two hundred pages royal octavo, with ample margin, is a valuable record of the services of New England officers who served in the War of the Rebellion, and the Commandery is indebted to its recorder, Col. Arnold A. Rand, of the 4th Mass. Cavalry, U. S. V., for the inception of this record, the care with which it has been written out, and the taste with which the volume has been published.

This register, which has been printed for the use of the companies of the Commandery and is furnished to them at a nominal price, is not for general sale, but is an exceedingly valuable document, particularly for future historians and genealogical inquirers, as it contains up to date the military record and successive promotions of 530 members, mostly from Massachusetts, who served in the civil war, and who have become companions of this Commandery. In addition it contains the Constitution and By-Laws of the order, which is similar in its character to the "Cincinnati." That hereditary society was formed at the close of our revolutionary war to preserve and keep alive the memory of the patriotism that resulted in the Declaration of Independence and the formation of the Republic of the United States. The Society of the Loyal Legion, kindred in its nature, is designed to perpetuate through their descendants the memory and services of those who fought to preserve the union which their fathers had conquered. *

The History of Woodstock, Me. With Family Sketches and an Appendix. By WILLIAM B. LAPHAM. Portland : Stephen Berry, Printer. 1882. 8vo. pp. 315.

This book shows the careful and patient work of one who unites the loving instinct of the true historian with the clear judgment of the practical journalist, and is valuable alike for its collection of the principal facts, data and events in the brief annals of the town, as well as the entertaining style in which it is written. A brief but comprehensive description of the natural scenery, mountains, streams, lakes ; the formation of its rocks and soils ; the Flora and Fauna of the region, is followed by the story of earliest explorers, fishers and hunters, and then the first settlers. The first settlement was made in the western part of the town in 1798 by Christopher and Solomon, sons of Solomon Bryant, of Paris. The territory belonged as yet to Massachusetts, but had never been surveyed and lotted out. These enterprising pioneers employed a surveyor to lay out ten lots of one hundred acres each, two of which lots they appropriated, and were followed soon by others to whom they granted other lots. While this was going on the State granted the same territory to Dummer Academy, and the trustees of that institution, in October, 1800, sold the grant to Michael Little, of Poland, Me., for \$6,240. This proprietor being under conditions to settle the township within a certain time, never interfered with the settlers' appropriated 1000 acres embraced in his grant. Soon after the western part was thus settled, the eastern part was granted to Gorham Academy, but previous to this grant, also, a settlement had been made by two brothers by the name of Abraham and Jonathan Walton, on a section of land surveyed by John K. Smith, and these pioneers were not disturbed, and still hold their titles as under the survey of Smith. The two sections were soon combined under the title of "Plantation No. 3," and gradually filled with settlers. The author is able to introduce each settler by name as he comes to the town, and gives many interesting details and reminiscences which twenty-five years hence it would have been impossible to gather. In 1812 there were forty-two families. In February, 1815, the Plantation was incorporated as the town of Woodstock. A full account of "Hamlin's Gore" is given, with a detailed census of its inhabitants in 1870, and its annexation to Woodstock in 1873. The statistics of the religious societies and names of ministers and members, and the various fortunes of different sects, are succinctly given. The

Baptists first, 1802, followed by the Methodists about 1814, and the Universalists in 1843. An account of the "Millerite" delusion and its pitiful effects follows, then the history of the temperance movement, schools, masonic and military bodies, post-offices, hotels, the several villages and their "nicknames," manufactories, lawyers, physicians, traders, &c. It will be noticed that the author puts "politics" just before "mills," which may or may not evidence his attitude in the matter of "civil service reform." A number of entertaining stories and incidents are here related, and then come biographical sketches and family notices. In the Appendix is given "Extracts from the Diary of Stephen Chase, 1801-1806," and also a complete census of the town for 1870. The many excellent pictures of the town's prominent sons are a pleasant feature of the work, and among these many will recognize with pleasure the genial faces of the author himself, ex-Gov. Sidney Perham, R. K. Dunham, Esq., Hon. Charles P. Kimball and others. The writer of this notice has been more particularly interested in the history since finding among these faces two valued friends and college "chums," two really self-made made men, Professor Charles O. and Rev. Harrison S. Whitman. Every part of the work is neatly executed, and all made accessible by an excellent index of names.

By the Rev. G. M. Bodge, Dorchester, Mass.

History of Billerica, Massachusetts, with a Genealogical Register. By the Rev. HENRY A. HAZEN, A.M., Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Boston: A. Williams and Co., Old Corner Book-Store. 1883. 8vo. pp. 319+188. Price \$3.

Family Genealogies and Town Histories are among the later products of the New England mind. In the early childhood of many who are still active upon the stage, this class of works was almost unknown. Within the last thirty or forty years they have been greatly multiplied. And certainly that man deserves well of his fellowmen who makes an exact record of the members of his family, from his earliest American ancestor down to the latest-born generation; or who traces carefully the history of some New England town through the changes of its existence. Books of this character will not be so exciting to the young people as the last new novel, but they will continue to live and to have an increasing interest and value long after most of the novels weekly issuing from the press shall be utterly forgotten. That which makes up the peculiar glory of our New England history, as a whole, is found in the history of the individual towns. An old New England township, with its two chief historical currents, the civil and the religious, running parallel, is a very unique institution, and hardly any one of our towns is so inconsiderable as not to furnish the materials for an interesting and instructive record.

The History of Billerica, by the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, with over three hundred pages of general narrative, and with its nearly two hundred pages embodying the genealogy of all families belonging to the town before the year 1800, five hundred and twenty pages in all, with copious references to those arriving after that date, will be found a very valuable addition to this branch of our literature. The author is well known for his pains-taking exactness, and this volume is the fruit of an immense labor.

One short chapter from the pen of the Rev. Edward G. Porter, of Lexington, gives us some pleasing glimpses of the ancient Billerica in Essex County, England, from which our American Billerica derived its name. The territory which the town covers was anciently given to Cambridge to prevent a second colony from removing from that town to Hartford, whither Mr. Hooker had already led his church. A map of Cambridge, when it included in its southern extension the present city of Newton, and what was recently the town of Brighton, and reaching in its northern stretch up to the present city of Lowell, has been likened to a bird of small body, furnished with two unequal but gigantic wings.

The town of Billerica was incorporated in 1655. It will be impossible for us to make even the slightest attempt to trace this history through its several steps. But it may be said with perfect safety that few town histories have ever been written with more care and laborious research than this.

The volume is also made attractive by many excellent pictures, chiefly of public buildings and private residences. The head of Gov. Thomas Talbot, a resident of the town, who has taken a lively interest in the progress of this work, stands as the frontispiece to the volume.

There are some pages in this book that will give the reader a most impressive idea of the fearful anxieties which the inland dwellers of New England passed through in those fearful years, 1675 and 6, during King Philip's War. This impression will

come not so much from general description as from the measures which the people adopted for their safety.

By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

An Historical Address delivered at the Service Memorial at St. Andrew's Church, Scituate, September 3, A.D. 1882. By the Minister of the Church (which, in 1811, became St. Andrew's Church, Hanover), the Reverend WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS, S.T.D. Published by Request. Boston: A. Williams & Co., Old Corner Bookstore. 1882. 8vo. pp. 42.

The Rev. Dr. Brooks in this address gives a history of St. Andrew's Church, of which he is rector. The address was delivered on the afternoon of the third of September last on the site of the first church edifice of this parish, which was opened for public worship Oct. 11, 1731, a little over a century and a half ago. The site is in the present town of South Scituate, and is about a mile distant from the present edifice of St. Andrew's Church in Hanover, erected in 1811. An interesting history of the church and its ministers, previous to its removal to Hanover, is here given.

Historical Sketch of Greene Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, delivered by C. REEMELIN before the Twenty-Third Annual Festival of the Greene Township Harvest Home Association, August 31, 1882. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. 29. Price 25 cts.

Mr. Reemelin is the author of "A Critical Review of American Politics," noticed by us in July last. The sketch before us is intended to be a companion and supplement to the historical address of the Hon. Alexander Long at Greene Township in 1869. Many subjects which have an interest outside of the locality are treated of, such as the efforts by France and England to obtain supremacy in America, the American land systems and the Symmes Purchase. Appended is a list of 395 of the earliest settlers of the township, between 1802 and 1850. Thirty of these settlers are now living, of whom the author is one.

Giornale degli Eruditi e Curiosi. Corrispondenza litteraria italiana ad esempio dell'Intermédiaire française e del Notes and Queries inglese. Padova, Alla Direzione del Giornale, Riviera Businello N. 4055. Published weekly. 8vo. pp. 16 each number. Subscription Price 20 lire (\$4) a year.

A new weekly journal with the above title, on the plan of the London *Notes and Queries*, has just been commenced at Padua in Italy. The first number was issued in October last. The numbers before us are filled with interesting matter. We trust that the work will be found as useful among the Italians as the various periodicals of this character issued in different countries have been to their respective peoples. The New York *Nation* of December 7 gives the following list of such journals:

"*Notes and Queries*, 1849-82, the parent of them all; *De Navorscher*, Amsterdam, 1855-82; *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*, Paris, 1864-82 (No. 347 is dated October 25); one published at Madrid called, if we remember right, *El Intermediario*; *Educational Notes and Queries* (Salem, Ohio, 1875-81); and finally the long-titled *Miscellaneous. Literary, Scientific, and Historical Notes, Queries, and Answers* (No. 1, July, 1882, Manchester, N. H.)"

Chicago Historical Society's Collection. Vol. I. History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois. Founded in 1817 and 1818 by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower. By GEORGE FLOWER, with Preface and Foot-notes by E. B. WASHBURN. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1882. 8vo. pp. 402.

The citizens of our western states are displaying a zeal in historical publications truly commendable. One of the volumes which leads to this opinion is this account of the early days of the English settlers of ancient Edwards County, in the south-east part of Illinois. It was written by George Flower, one of the chief purchasers of the land, through whose encouragement and zeal those from England came and settled upon it. Mr. Flower came from England in 1817, and in the year following, with Moses Birkbeck, also of England, made the purchase. Mr. Flower returned to England to encourage emigration, while Mr. Birkbeck remained in the colony. Mr. Birkbeck died in 1824, and Mr. Flower lived to advanced years, and in times of leisure penned these memoirs and reminiscences. The manuscript was placed in the keeping of the Chicago Historical Society, and now, through the liberality of L. Z. Leiter, is published. The book contains portraits of Messrs.

Birkbeck and Flower. It also has a good index, without which no historical book should be published; but lacks a map. The residences of these pioneers was at or near the present Albion, in the midst of rich and fertile prairie lands. A country which has its early history so well written out may consider itself as fortunate. The manuscript was edited by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, whose notes lend value to it. This initial volume of the Society's Collection is an excellent one, and we hope it is a prophecy of what may be looked for in the years to come.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., Weymouth, Mass.

The Commemoration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Church, Charlestown, Mass., November 12, 1882. Privately printed. 1882.

The exercises commemorating the quarter millenary of the First Church of Charlestown last autumn, consisted of a Sermon by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., an Historical Sketch of the Church by James F. Hunnewell, Esq., and addresses by the Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., the Hon. Charles Devens, the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., the Rev. A. S. Freeman, D.D., and the Rev. A. S. Twombly.

The Rev. Dr. McKenzie in his sermon introduced some of the principal incidents in the history of the church, but the historical sketch of Mr. Hunnewell will particularly please the student of local history for the thoroughness of its details on this subject. Mr. Hunnewell has devoted much attention to the history of Charlestown, and especially of this church.

Record of the Parish List of Deaths, 1785-1819. By Rev. WILLIAM BENTLEY, pastor of the East Church, Salem. Salem: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1882. Svo. pp. 176.

This record is a reprint from the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, which has heretofore printed many other valuable records. It has been copied and edited by Ira J. Patch, of Salem. The Rev. Dr. Bentley is well known to our readers as a very learned man and a painstaking and accurate diarist; and these records, which extend over a third of a century, are much more than mere entries of deaths. One entry will be given as a sample. Under date of Nov. 19, 1803, we find this death recorded: "John Bray, a venerable man. Of gradual infirmity. 80 years old, married at 24 years and had a married life of 28 years. His wife, a Driver, long dead. Two sons, dau. married B. Webb, one son married. His parents died aged. He was long infirm. A man of the greatest industry and most peaceful temper. Essex opposite Herbert. A shoemaker."

The War of 1886 between the United States and Great Britain. Cincinnati: Published by Robert Clarke & Co. 1882. 12mo. pp. 25. Price 25 cts.

This brochure belongs to the same class of fictions as the "Battle of Dorking" and "Dame Europa's School." The United States being unprepared for war is supposed to give provocation to Great Britain, who attacks and utterly subdues her; but the panacea of free trade being forced upon our country, a sound currency and an efficient military organization follow, and the "nation's disaster turns to a blessing." The reader will meet with suggestions that are worthy of consideration.

History of Augusta County, Virginia. By J. LEWIS PEYTON. Staunton, Virginia: Samuel M. Yost & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 387+7. Price \$3.50.

This work reaches us too late for an adequate notice in this number. The county which originally extended to the Mississippi river has been the seat of important events in the history of our country, and the author by his previous works, some of which have been noticed in these pages, has shown his capability for the task. The *Valley Virginian*, in a notice of the book, says: "The work displays the systematizing capacity of the author. It abounds in glowing descriptions of nature, profound thoughts and lofty sentiments—the style being every where characterized by warmth and animation." We shall notice the work more fully in April.

The Wheelman. The Wheelman Co., 608 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Published monthly, pp. 80 each number. Price \$2 a year or 20 cts. a number.

This periodical was commenced last October, and the first three numbers are before us. Its field has hitherto been unoccupied in American literature. It is intended to hold "the same relation to the bicycling weeklies that the literary magazine holds to the newspaper press." It is well filled with interesting matter for the bicyclist, and is well printed and illustrated by fine engravings on wood.

Vick's Floral Guide. 1882. 8vo. pp. 134. Published by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. Price 10 cts.

The *Floral Guide* for the current year contains three beautiful colored plates—one of flowers and two of vegetables, with the usual variety of matter and more than a thousand illustrations.

The Descendants of George Little who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. By GEORGE THOMAS LITTLE, A.M., Member of the Maine Historical Society. Auburn, Me. : Published by the Author. 1882. 8vo. pp. xvi.+620.

A Record of the Blakes of Somersetshire, especially in the line of William Blake, of Dorchester, Mass., the Emigrant to New England: With One Branch of His Descendants. From the Notes of the late HORATIO G. SOMERBY. Boston : Privately printed. 1881. Sm. 4to. pp. 64.

A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Captain Samuel Ransom of the Continental Army, killed at the Massacre of Wyoming, Pa., July 3d, 1778. Compiled by his Great-great-grandson, Captain CLINTON B. SEARS, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army. St. Louis : Nixon-Jones Printing Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. 234. Copies furnished at \$2 in plain binding, and \$3 in morocco, if ordered within four months. After that \$5, if any remain unsold. Address the author, St. Louis, Mo.

The Townshend Family of Lynn, in Old and New England. Genealogical and Biographical. By CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSHEND, of New Haven, Conn. Revised Third Edition. New Haven, Conn. 8vo. 1882. pp. 138.

Genealogy of the Descendants of Nathaniel Clarke of Newbury, Mass. By GEORGE K. CLARKE, Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Boston : Press of T. R. Marvin & Son. 1883. 8vo. pp. 120. Price \$2, including postage. Address : George K. Clarke, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

A Record of the Descendants of John Clark of Farmington, Conn. The Male Branches brought down to 1882. The Female Branches One Generation after the Clark Name is lost in Marriage. By JULIUS GAY. Hartford, Conn. : Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 94. Price \$2, including postage. To be obtained of Mervin W. Clark, 208 State Street, Portland, Maine.

A Record of the Descendants of John Baldwin, of Stonington, Conn.; with Notices of the other Baldwins who settled in America in Early Colony Times. Prepared by JOHN D. BALDWIN of Worcester, Mass. Worcester : Printed by Tyler & Seagrave. 1880. 8vo. pp. 68.

The Genealogy of the Hall Family, or Ancestors and Descendants of Noah Hall. By J. D. HALL, Jr. 1882. From the Press of F. U. Scofield, Danielsonville, Conn. 8vo. pp. 31.

Records of the McCrillis Families in America. Compiled and Arranged by H. O. MCCRILLIS, Taunton, Mass. Taunton : Printed at the Office of John S. Sampson. 1882. 8vo. pp. 42.

The Soule Family of North Yarmouth and Freeport, Maine. By Dr. CHARLES E. BANKS and ENOS CHANDLER SOULE. "Old Times" Office, Yarmouth, Maine. 1882. 8vo. pp. 31.

A Sketch of Some of the Descendants of Owen Richards, who emigrated to Pennsylvania previous to 1718. By LOUIS RICHARDS, Reading, Pa. Philadelphia : Collins, Printer, 705 Jayne Street. 1882. Royal 8vo. pp. 20.

A Biographical Sketch of Robert Gould Shaw (1776-1853). Prepared for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass. Printed for the Family. 1880. Royal 8vo. pp. 34.

1622. *Genealogy of the Whittier Family.* 1882. Compiled and Arranged by CHARLES COLLYER WHITTIER. Boston, Mass. Broadside, 30 in. by 43 inches.

Meeting of the Montague Family at Hadley, Mass., Aug. 2, 1882. Boston : Franklin Press. Rand, Avery and Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 107.

Address of the Hon. Andrew J. Bartholomew, of Southbridge, Mass., delivered Aug. 10, 1882, at Stony Creek, Conn., on the occasion of the First Reunion of the Descendants of Lieut. William Bartholomew. Boston : Press of Coburn Brothers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 37.

Descendants of Daniel Stone of Dorchester, Mass. By WATERMAN STONE, Esq., of Providence, R. I. 8vo. pp. 4. Boston, 1882.

We continue our quarterly notices of genealogical works.

The first book on the list, the *Little Genealogy*, is by the author of the small but elegant work noticed by us in October, 1877. The present work is greatly enlarged, and contains the record of nearly six thousand descendants of the emigrant ancestor. It is arranged on the Goodwin or Connecticut plan, with some improvements. Much labor has evidently been bestowed on this book. The records are full and the dates precise. The book is handsomely printed and thoroughly indexed, including places as well as names.

The Blake record by Mr. Somerby is edited by William H. Whitmore, A.M. It traces the ancestry of William Blake, an early settler at Dorchester, Mass., to Robert¹ Blake who "had his residence in the township of Calne, where he was assessed to the subsidies of Edward the Third, in 1347, to an amount far exceeding that of any other inhabitant of the town," through Henry,² William,³ Henry,⁴ Robert,⁵ William,⁶ William,⁷ Humphrey,⁸ John⁹ and Robert,¹⁰ his father, of Over Stowey, co. Somerset, England. The conjecture in the *Blake Genealogy* (Boston, 1857) page 10, that the Dorchester settler was William son of Giles and Dorothy (Twedy) Blake of Little Baddow, Essex, proves erroneous. The names of the author and editor are a sufficient assurance that the work is thoroughly prepared in every respect. It is elegantly printed.

The Ransom genealogy by Capt. Sears, U.S.A., gives the descendants, to the number of more than seventeen hundred, of Capt. Samuel Ransom of the Revolutionary army, who was born at or near Ipswich, England, about 1737. A prefatory "Historical Sketch" gives an account of Capt. Ransom and his immediate family. The work is wonderfully full as to details, and very precise as to dates. Particulars which, though important, are seldom found in such books, seem to have been scrupulously sought for. The book is got up in an elegant style, and has a model index.

Two editions of the Townshend Family have been printed before that whose title is given above, which is much enlarged and greatly improved. The first (Boston, 8vo. pp. 15) appeared in 1875, and was a reprint of an article in the *REGISTER* for January of that year. The second (Ridgefield, Ct., 8vo. pp. 27) appeared in 1881. It is more than a quarter of a century since Mr. Townshend commenced collecting materials for a genealogy of his family, and the result of his labors, the most important of which appear in these pages, leaves very little doubt that the emigrant ancestor of this country, Thomas Townsend of Lynn, Mass., was the son of Henry and Margaret (Forth) Townshend of that name, baptized at Bracon-Ash, Jan. 8, 1594-5. Margaret Forth was a cousin of the first wife of Gov. John Winthrop. The late Col. Chester had undertaken to make an exhaustive research for the purpose of settling the doubt, but was prevented from doing so by his death last year. His investigations had however satisfied him that the supposed connection, which was confirmed by tradition, was extremely probable. We have here also a very full account of the English family, which is traced in an unbroken line to Roger de Townshende in the fifteenth century. A large appendix of documents is given, bearing upon the history of the family and the point in question.

The next book, devoted to the descendants of Nathaniel Clarke, of Newbury, has been prepared in a very thorough manner. The author in his preface states that "all the genealogical matter of a material nature previous to the year 1800 has been proven and authenticated by examination of the original documents, and this practice has been continued to the present time, whenever it could conveniently be done." The book is well prepared, well indexed and well printed. As the edition is small, descendants will do well to secure their copies early.

The next book gives the descendants of John Clark, of Farmington, Conn. Mr. Gay, of Farmington, the author, seems to have done all that he could do to make his work perfect. Mr. Clark, the ancestor of this family, is not found in Farmington before 1657, but his descendants think that he was the John Clark who was one of the early settlers of Cambridge, Mass., supposed to be the person of that name subsequently in Hartford, Ct. But the descendants of John Clark, of Saybrook, Ct., doubt this, and claim that the Cambridge and Hartford settler was identical with their ancestor. Mr. Gay presents the prominent authenticated facts concerning the John Clarks of the four towns, and leaves the question in dispute to be determined by future researches. The book deserves much praise for the manner in which it is prepared. It is arranged on the *REGISTER* plan.

The genealogy of the Stonington Baldwins is by the Hon. John D. Baldwin, the senior editor of the *Worcester Spy*, who has devoted much time to collecting materials for this work. Mr. C. C. Baldwin acknowledges his indebtedness to him for

assistance on the large work on the Baldwin family noticed by us in July, 1881. It is arranged on the Goodwin plan, and has a good index.

The Hall book is devoted to the ancestors and descendants of Noah Hall, who completed the eightieth year of his age last April, and was living last fall when the book was published. It is embellished with a portrait of Mr. Hall and a view of the old family mansion in Danielsonville, built in 1696.

The Record of the McCrillis Families gives the descendants of four persons of this name, three of whom settled in New Hampshire and one in Massachusetts, near the middle of the last century. This seems to be preliminary to a future edition of the work, and the author desires persons of the name to send him complete records of their families for this purpose.

The Soule genealogy, by Dr. Banks and Capt. Soule, is reprinted from *Old Times*, a periodical which has often been noticed by us. The family is traced to George Soule, one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. The authors have done their work well. They intend, however, to bring out a fuller work, and desire information to be sent to Capt. Enos C. Soule, Newton, Mass.

The Richards pamphlet is a reprint of an article in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Sketches of Owen Richards and some of the more prominent of his descendants are given in this genealogy. It is embellished with portraits of William Richards, 1738-1823, and B. W. Richards, 1797-1851.

The sketch of the Hon. Robert G. Shaw is a reprint of an article by his son, the late Francis G. Shaw, of West New Brighton, N. Y., prepared for the second volume of "Memorial Biographies." A genealogy is appended to the reprint, giving the descendants of Francis Shaw, the father of Robert G., to the present time.

The Whittier genealogy, by Mr. D. B. Whittier, was noticed by us in April, 1874. The present chart, by Mr. C. C. Whittier, gives a larger list of the descendants of Thomas Whittier, an early settler at Salisbury, Mass., who is the ancestor of the poet Whittier, and probably of all others of the name in this country. It is evidently prepared with care. We hope the author will give us a genealogy in book form, where he can give fuller details, which no doubt he already has.

The Montague Family meeting was held last autumn at Hadley, Mass., where Richard Montague, the emigrant ancestor of this family, finally settled and died. This report of the proceedings on that occasion is ably edited by the Rev. Richard Montague, of Providence, R. I., who delivered an address on "The Montague Family in America." An address on "The Montague Family in England" was delivered by Prof. William L. Montague of Amherst College. These and the other addresses, the poems and the hymns, are very creditable to the authors.

The Bartholomew pamphlet, in the address named in the title, gives a glance at the history of the Bartholomews in this country and in England. Prefixed is an account of the gathering at Stony Creek and the formation of the "William Bartholomew Association." We presume that this meeting originated with George W. Bartholomew, Jr., of Austin, Texas, who has for eleven years devoted much time to the collection of genealogical materials relative to this family, in which he has been remarkably successful.

The pamphlet on the Stone family is a reprint from the REGISTER for October, 1882.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO DEC. 1, 1882.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

A Biographical Sketch of Capt. Oliver Brown, an officer of the revolutionary army who commanded the party which destroyed the statue of George the Third in New York City, July 9, 1776. By the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden. Privately printed. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1882. 8vo. pp. 22.

Address at the fifth Annual Re-union of the First Massachusetts Light Battery Association, held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass., October 3, 1882. By Comrade John W. Bell, of Washington, D. C. Boston: Franklin Press. Rand, Avery & Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 24.

In Memory of Mary May (1787-1882), wife of Samuel May, of Boston (1776-1870). Not published. 1882. 8vo. pp. 28.

Harvest Voices. A discourse delivered in the Central Congregational Church, Chelsea, Mass., on the occasion of the Harvest Offerings, Sunday, Oct. 22, 1882. By the Rev. C. P. H. Nason. Boston: D. C. Colworth, 66 Cornhill. 1882. 8vo. pp. 20.

Memorial Service. Life's Great Lesson. A discourse delivered before Theodore Winthrop Post 35 G. A. R. and Co. H, 8th Regiment M. V. M., in the Congregational Church, Chelsea, Mass., on the Sunday preceding Decoration Day, by the Rev. C. P. H. Nason, M.A. Chelsea: H. Mason & Son, Printers, 132 Winnisimmet Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 27.

Congressional Reminiscences. Adams, Benton, Calhoun, Clay and Webster. An address delivered at Central Music Hall, Thursday Eve, March 16, 1882, before the Chicago Historical Society, with Notes and an Appendix. By Chicago's first Congressman, John Wentworth. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 101.

Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. Edited by William A. Whitehead. Volume V. 1720-1737. Newark, N. J.: Daily Advertiser Printing House. 1882. 8vo. pp. 520.

The Prehistoric Architecture of America. A clue to the early stages of historic architecture in other lands. By Stephen D. Peet. Reprinted from the *American Antiquarian*. Vol. IV. No. 3. 8vo. pp. 99-112.

Computation of Time and Changes of Style in the Calendar. Addressed to students of history and genealogy. By Spencer Bonsall. Reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Vols. II. and III. 8vo.

II. Other Publications.

Sketches of Successful New Hampshire Men. Illustrated with steel portraits. Manchester: John B. Clarke. 1882. 8vo. pp. 315.

History of Bowdoin College, with biographical sketches of its graduates from 1806 to 1879, inclusive. By Nehemiah Cleaveland, class of 1813. Edited and completed by Alpheus Spring Packard, class of 1816. Boston: James Ripley Osgood and Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 905.

Plummer Hall. Its Libraries, its Collections, its Historical Associations. Salem. Printed at the Salem Press. 1882. Sm. 8vo. pp. 58.

In Memory of Arthur Francis Stoddard, who died at Bradfield, Port Glasgow, Scotland, on Saturday, June 3, 1882. Boston: Franklin Press. Rand, Avery & Co. 1882. 12mo. pp. 11.

Minutes of the seventy-third Annual Meeting of the General Association of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of New Hampshire, held at Lancaster, September 12, 13 and 14, 1882. Eighty-first annual report of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1882. 8vo. pp. 89.

Journal of a tour from Boston to Oneida, June, 1796. By Jeremy Belknap, in company with Dr. Morse. With Notes by George Dexter. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1882. 8vo. pp. 32.

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Address before the Essex Agricultural Society in Massachusetts, at their sixty-second Cattle Show and Fair, held at Haverhill, September 26 and 27, 1882. By Francis H. Appleton, of Peabody. Salem, Mass.: Observer Steam Printing Establishment. 1882. 8vo. pp. 27.

Passages from the life and writings of William Penn, collected by the editor from his published works and correspondence, and from the biographies of Clarkson, Lewis and Janney, and other reliable sources. Philadelphia. For sale at Friends' Bookstore, 304 Arch Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 512.

General Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates of Colby University, Waterville, Me., 1820-1882.

The Remains of William Penn. Pennsylvania's Plea, the Mission to England, visit to the grave, letters, etc. George L. Harrison. Privately printed. Philadelphia. 1882. 8vo. pp. 91.

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Address of the Hon. Andrew J. Bartholomew, of Southbridge, Mass., delivered August 10, 1882, at Stony Creek, Conn., on the occasion of the first reunion of the descendants of Lieut. William Bartholomew. Boston: Press of Coburn Brothers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 37.

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The Dominion Annual Register and Review for the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the Canadian Union. 1880-81. Edited by Henry J. Morgan, keeper of the records. Montreal: John Lovell & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 464.

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Manual of the Congregational Church in Chelsea, Vermont, with historical sketch and catalogue of membership from organization to June, 1882. Burlington Free Press Association. 1882. 8vo. pp. 63.

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The Semi-Centennial of Hopewell Church, Johnson County, Indiana, May 23, 1881. Franklin, Indiana. 1881. F. C. Williams, Book and Job Printer. 8vo. pp. 46.

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Sonnets and Canzonets by A. Bronson Alcott. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 149.

Collections of the New York Historical Society for the year 1878. Publication Fund Series. New York: Printed for the Society. 1879. 8vo. pp. 503.

Fortieth Anniversary of the election of Washington Parker Gregg as Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Boston. Celebrated by a Complimentary Banquet. Given by past and present members of the Common Council at the Hotel Vendome, June 7, 1882. Boston: Printed by order of the City Council. 1882. 8vo. pp. 82.

Sir Walter Raleigh and America. A sermon preached at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on May 14, 1882. By the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., at the unveiling of the "Raleigh Window," the gift of American citizens. Published by request. London: Printed at the "Anglo-American Times" Press, 127 Strand, W. C. 8vo. pp. 21.

Letters of Henry Wheaton, 1805-06. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. 1882.

October, 1882. Harvard University Bulletin No. 23, or Vol. II. No. 10. Edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian of the University, with the assistance of members of the various faculties. 8vo. pp. 362-432.

Vol. II. New Series. Part I. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the semi-annual meeting held at Boston, April 26, 1882. Worcester: Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 100.

Record of Engagements with hostile Indians within the military division of the Missouri, from 1868 to 1882. Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan Commanding. Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. Chicago, Illinois, Aug. 1st, 1882. 8vo. pp. 120.

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Report of an Examination of the Upper Columbia River and the territory in its vicinity, in September and October, 1881. By Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, chief engineer of the Department of the Columbia. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1882. 8vo. pp. 133+.

In Memoriam. A discourse preached in Harvard Church, Brookline, Sunday, May 21, 1882. By Rev. Reuben Thomas. Brookline, Mass.: Privately printed. 1882. 8vo. pp. 22.

The Dover, Great Falls and Rochester Directory for 1882-83. No. 17. Containing General Directories, &c. Compiled and published by Dean Dudley & Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. 240.

In Memoriam. Samuel Orr, born at Newtownards, Ireland, October 11th, 1810. Died at Evansville, Indiana, February 8th, 1882, aged 72 years. Faithful in the discharge of every duty, a citizen devoted to the advancement of the best interest of the community in which he lived. An exemplary husband and father, a consistent christian and an honest man. He died sincerely mourned, having passed forty eventful years in the midst of a people who loved and honored him. 8vo. pp. 50.

1832-1882. Semi-Centennial week at Wabash College, June, 1882. Crawfordsville, Indiana: Review Book and Job Printers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 151.

Proceedings of the Long Island Historical Society at the nineteenth annual meeting, held May 9, 1882, with the report of the directors and a list of the members. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Printed for the Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 52.

DEATHS.

PLUMER, William, died at West Newton, Pa., Sept. 22, 1882. He was born at West Newton, April 29, 1800, and with the exception of a few years spent in Illinois and Ohio, lived all his life there. He was a man of rare intelligence and exemplary piety, and was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church for nearly fifty years. He married in 1822 Miss Sarah J. Robinson, who died in 1870. He married second, in 1877, Mrs. Amelia Maginnis, who survives. By his first wife he was the father of twelve children, of whom seven are living. Four took up arms in defence of their country, three of whom sleep in soldiers' graves.

SHAW, Francis George, died at his home in West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., November 7, 1882, aged 73. He was the eldest child of the Hon. Robert G. and Mrs. Elizabeth (Willard) Shaw, and was born at Boston, Mass., October 23, 1809. He studied a year or two at Harvard College, but left before graduating. He subsequently became a partner in business with his father, under the firm of Robert G. Shaw & Co. He retired in 1840 with ample means. In 1849 he removed to Staten Island. He had the respect and trust of all who knew him. He translated "Consuelo" and "The Countess of Rudolstadt," by George Sand; also Zschokke's "History of Switzerland." He wrote a memoir of

his father for the second volume of "Memorial Biographies." He married Miss Sarah Blake Sturgis, by whom he had five children. Col. Robert G., his only son, was killed at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; Anne, his oldest daughter, is the wife of George William Curtis, LL.D.; Susanna is the wife of Robert B. Minturn; Josephine is the widow of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Lowell (*ante*, xix. 81, 96), and Ellen is the wife of Francis C. Barlow.

TORREY, Rufus Campbell, died in Claiborne, Ala., Sept. 23, 1882, aged 69. He graduated at Harv. College in 1833. He was author of a "History of Fitchburg," Mass., published in 1836, and reprinted in 1865.

WORCESTER, Hon. Samuel T., died at Nashua, N. H., Dec. 6, 1882, aged 78. He was a son of Jesse and Sarah (Parker) Worcester, was born in Hollis, N. H., Aug. 30, 1804, and graduated at Harvard College in 1830. He studied law, and in 1835 settled at Norwalk, Ohio. He was elected district judge of the 10th Ohio district, October, 1859, and while holding that office was elected a representative to congress in 1861. He removed to Nashua in 1867, where he resided till his death. He was the author of a "History of Hollis" and other works.

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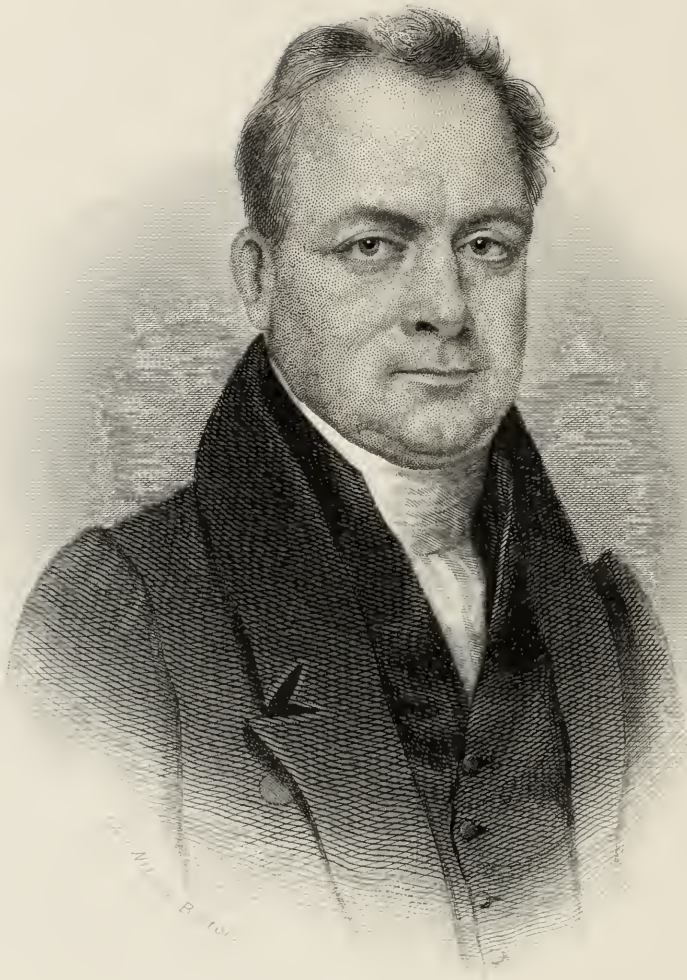
*** *Illustration*: Portrait of WILLIAM COGSWELL (*to face page 117*).

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William Cogswell

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL, 1883.

WILLIAM COGSWELL, D.D.

By the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

THIS christian divine and scholar, of whom we propose to write a brief biographical sketch, was born in the town of Atkinson, N. H., June 5, 1787, and died in Gilmanton, N. H., April 18, 1850.

His father was William⁵ Cogswell, M.D., of Atkinson, born in Haverhill, Mass., July 11, 1760, and his mother was Judith Badger, born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 15, 1766.

His grandfather Nathaniel,⁴ of Haverhill, Mass., was born in Ipswich, Mass., January 19, 1707, and his grandmother was Judith Badger, born in Haverhill, Mass., February 3, 1724.

It will be noticed that his mother and his grandmother bore the same maiden names.

His great-grandfather, Lieut. John,³ of Ipswich, was born in Ipswich, May 12, 1665, and his great-grandmother was Hannah Goodhue, born in Ipswich, July 4, 1673.

His ancestor of the next generation back was William,² of Ipswich, born in 1619, in Westbury, England, whose wife was Susanna, supposed to be the daughter of Adam Hawkes.

John¹ Cogswell was born in Westbury, Wiltshire, England, in 1591, and came to this country in 1635 with his wife Elizabeth Thompson, also of Westbury. They brought with them several children.

On his mother's side Dr. Cogswell was descended from a like vigorous and honorable stock. His mother, as given above, was Judith⁶ Badger. She was the daughter of Gen. Joseph⁵ Badger, of Gilmanton, N. H., who was born January 11, 1722, at Haverhill, Mass., and of Hannah Pearson, born in Lynn, Mass., July 23, 1722.

Her grandfather was Joseph⁴ Badger, of Haverhill, Mass., born

October 8, 1698, at Newbury, Mass., whose wife was Hannah Peaslee, born in Newbury, Mass., in 1703.

Her great-grandfather was John³ Badger, born in Newbury, April 26, 1665, and who married Rebecca Browne, born in Newbury, Nov. 16, 1667.

John² Badger, of Newbury, of the previous generation to the last named, was born June 3, 1643, and had for his wife Elizabeth, her family name unknown.

Giles¹ and Elizabeth (Greenleaf) Badger came to this country in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Mass.

John Cogswell, the founder, came to New England, as already stated, in the year 1635, and settled in Ipswich, at first near the centre, but afterwards in that part of the town known as Chebacco, and later as the Chebacco Parish, now the town of Essex. He was one of a very few men in this ancient town, who, by reason of his English rank, was privileged to have the title Mr. written against his name. Our fathers, in the early New England days, did not use this title without a nice and careful discrimination. In Felt's "History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton," whose territory was all comprised in the ancient town of Ipswich, there is given a list of the names of the men inhabiting the town up to the year 1652, and of these, three hundred and thirty-five in number, only thirty-one have Mr. appended to their names. Men who had been graduated from the English universities, men who had attained a certain social rank in the gradations of English society, were entitled to be so addressed.

Mr. Cogswell, before his emigration, was a manufacturer of fine woolen fabrics in Westbury, England. He sailed for this country from Bristol, England, May 23, 1635, in the ship *Angel Gabriel*. On his passage he was wrecked in a violent storm on the coast of Maine in Peniaquid Bay. By this catastrophe he lost a part of his property, but escaped safely to land with his family, where they lived for a short time in a tent. He arrived at Ipswich in August, and in the following October settled in that part called Chebacco, now the town of Essex.

Mr. Abraham Hammatt, in his genealogical manuscripts deposited in the town library of Ipswich, and since his death printed as "Hammatt Papers," speaking of John Cogswell, the founder, says: "He was a man of wealth, and had large grants of land principally in Chebacco, of which parish he became a resident. His family and descendants continued to reside in that parish many years. There does not appear to have been any of the name in the first parish when the meeting-house was built in 1669, no pews or seats assigned to any such at the seating of the meeting-house, January 16, 1700."

Another item in Mr. Hammatt's work is interesting in this connection, as showing the respect felt for the family. William Cogswell, son of John the founder, died at Chebacco in December, 1700,

at the age of 81, so that he must have been about ~~sixteen~~ years old at the time his father came over. From the town records of Ipswich Mr. H. gleans an item under date of December 17th, 1700: A town meeting was called for that day, and this meeting, the record-book says, "by reason of several persons being absent and gone to Mr. Cogswell's funeral, is adjourned to next lecture day."

One or two more brief passages pertaining to this family, culled from Felt's History of Ipswich, will give us an idea of the simple and slow-moving ways of our fathers in the early years. In the year 1636 (p. 83), is the following item: "A Grammar School is set up, but does not succeed." On the same page, bearing date January 11, 1651, we have this record: "The town give all the Neck beyond Chebacco River and the rest of the ground up to Gloucester line—to the Grammar School. They chose five Trustees of this donation. 16th. This land is leased to John Cogswell jr. and his heirs and assigns for ever, for £14 a year; i. e. £4 in butter and cheese; £5 in pork and beef; £5 in corn at the current price."

So matters seem to have gone on from 1651 to 1720, nearly seventy years, when we find the following record:

"1720, March 8. The town having become dissatisfied with the small rent which was paid by the heirs of John Cogswell for the school farm, are about commencing a suit against them. The Rev. Messrs John Rogers and Jabez Fitch Excuse themselves as feoffees, from having any thing to do with this suit, because they deem it unjust."

Mr. John Rogers and Mr. Jabez Fitch were at that time the associate pastors of the old First Church at Ipswich, and they evidently thought that the town, having made a bad bargain a good many years ago, was now determined to break the contract, and they would not be parties to the transaction.

The Chebacco Parish in Ipswich, where the Cogswell family lived, was organized as a separate parish in 1681. It was long known as the second parish in Ipswich. In 1819 this parish became the present town of Essex, and the church is now the First Congregational Church in Essex. This parish, in the olden time, became somewhat famous by reason of the ministry of Rev. John Wise, which began in 1683 and ended in 1725. Mr. Wise was a strong, independent, original thinker, and he was well-nigh the first man, of any considerable note, who undertook the cause of the laity against the dominating rule of the clergy, as embodied in the Cambridge Platform, and in their associated public action. In 1710 he published his book, with the peculiar and taking title, "The Churches' Quarrel Espoused." It was a plea for greater liberty and for a larger recognition of the rights of common men in the government of the church. During the years of Mr. Wise's ministry the Cogswell family lived and multiplied around its original homestead. The days of wide dispersions had not yet come. This was an age of long ministries and

steady work upon the farms. The Rev. John White of Gloucester, who preached Mr. Wise's funeral sermon, said in the course of it: "He told me in the beginning of his sickness that he had been a man of contention, but the state of the churches making it necessary, upon the most serious review, he could say he had fought a good fight, and had comfort upon reflecting upon the same." We shall be pardoned for dwelling a little longer upon this John Wise and his ministry at Chebacco, for he had much to do in setting in motion the influences under which the earlier generations of the Cogswell family were reared. John Wise was graduated at Harvard in 1673, and was settled in the ministry at Chebacco as we have seen in 1683. In 1688 he was put in prison by Andros for refusing to pay a tax unlawfully levied by him in the service of his master, James II. But the speedy expulsion of James II. from his throne set Mr. Wise at liberty, when he brought an action against Mr. Joseph Dudley, Chief Justice of the colony, for not granting him the benefits of the habeas corpus act. This incident may serve to show his pluck and courage as a defender of civil liberty.

Dr. Allen, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, has the following passages with reference to Mr. Wise as a reformer: "When several ministers signed proposals in 1705 for establishing associations, which should be intrusted with spiritual power, he exerted himself with effect to avert the dangers which threatened the Congregational churches. In a book which he wrote upon this occasion, entitled the *Churches' Quarrel Espoused*, he exhibited no small share of the wit and satire of a former minister of Ipswich, Mr. Ward [Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of the *Simple Cobbler of Aggawam*]. He contended that each church contains in itself all ecclesiastical authority. . . . He was enriched with the excellences of nature and religion, uniting a graceful form and majestic aspect to a lively imagination and sound judgment, and to incorruptible integrity, unshaken fortitude, liberal charity and fervent piety. His attachment to civil and religious liberty was zealous and firm. He was a learned scholar and eloquent orator."

The position of the Cogswell family in this parish, from generation to generation, may be understood by such a passage as this, taken from Dr. Crowell's *History of Essex* (p. 149): "Jonathan Cogswell, commissioned a justice of the peace, Oct. 26, 1733, was a great-grandson of the first settler of that name, and was the father of the late Col. Jonathan Cogswell. He was married July 1, 1730, to Miss Elizabeth Wade, of Ipswich, and resided on the Cogswell farm, which he inherited."

But we must not dwell longer upon the early generations of this family in this country, though abundant material exists for such illustration.

It will be noticed that the subject of this sketch was born soon after the close of the revolutionary war. As a boy he must have

been made well acquainted with the stories of that long struggle for liberty. His father had served in the army, first at a very early age as a common soldier, and then as surgeon's mate and chief surgeon in the West Point Hospital. Rev. E. O. Jameson, of East Medway, son-in-law of Dr. Cogswell, in his article prepared for the first volume of our society's Memorial Biographies, says that William Cogswell, M.D., of Atkinson, N. H., "together with his seven brothers, completed an aggregate service of more than thirty-eight years, said to be the longest period of service rendered by any single family in the country during the great struggle for our national independence."

From the earliest days of memory, therefore, the boy William must have been made acquainted with the hardships and dangers attendant on that long contest for liberty. In the visits to and fro between his father's house and the homes of his seven revolutionary uncles, he must have had deeply impressed upon his memory at what an immense price of toil and suffering our American liberties were purchased. He was the eldest child in a family of nine brothers and sisters. It was a family in which the leanings toward the higher education were strong, and a great helper in this direction was Atkinson Academy, founded in 1791, near at hand, and presided over, in those years, by Hon. John Vose, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, and for twenty-one years held the office of preceptor in this institution. Here young Cogswell was fitted for an advanced standing at Dartmouth, which college he entered as sophomore in 1808, and was graduated in due course in 1811. Of his brothers, Nathaniel, afterwards Rev. Nathaniel of Yarmouth, Mass., was graduated at Dartmouth in 1819; Francis, afterwards Francis, Esq., of Andover, Mass., was graduated at the same college in 1822; and George, now George Cogswell, M.D., still living at Bradford, Mass., was graduated also at Dartmouth in 1830. His youngest sister was united in marriage with Hon. William Badger, of Gilmanton, thus bringing again into connection two family names which were conspicuously united in the early generations.

Dr. Cogswell had among his classmates at Dartmouth, Gov. Lemuel H. Arnold, of Rhode Island; Hon. Joel Parker, LL.D., Chief Justice of New Hampshire and professor in the Harvard Law School; Hon. Ether Shepley, LL.D., Chief Justice of Maine, and Amos Kendall, LL.D., Postmaster General of the United States.

During the period of Mr. Cogswell's connection with Dartmouth College, the Foreign Missionary Board had been organized at Bradford, Mass., and the thoughts of christian people began to be turned toward the formation of other societies to meet the growing wants of our new settlements, and for acting more widely upon the world at large.

Mr. Cogswell's first enterprise after leaving Dartmouth was in

connection with Atkinson Academy, where he was called to be an instructor. In a year he was invited to Hampton Academy in Hampton, N. H. During the year he taught there he pursued theological studies, reciting to Rev. Josiah Webster, minister of the town. Mr. Webster was graduated at Dartmouth in 1798, was settled in Hampton in 1799, where he remained till his death in 1837.

On leaving Hampton in 1813, Mr. Cogswell received a license to preach, and was advised by his physicians to take an extensive horse-back journey for his health, which he did—combining preaching with journeying. Returning from this excursion he again gave himself to theological studies, first in the family of Dr. Daniel Dana, of Newburyport, and afterward with Dr. Samuel Worcester, of Salem. His theological studies occupied about three years, which was a longer period than had been usual for theological students to devote to such studies in the former times. But Andover Theological Seminary was then a new thing in the land, and the course at Andover was three years. This fact may have helped to extend the period for private pupils in theology.

Finishing his studies, he was invited to settle in the South Church of Dedham, Mass. He was ordained and set over this church, April 26, 1815, where he remained fourteen years, honored and beloved, and very successful in his labors.

In the third year of his ministry at Dedham, November 11, 1818, he was united in marriage with Miss Joanna Strong, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., of Randolph, Mass. Dr. Strong was one of the able ministers of his generation. A native of Bolton, Conn., but early in life carried by his parents to New Hampshire, he was graduated at Dartmouth in 1786, was settled in Randolph in 1789, and after a ministry of twenty-seven years, died in 1814 at the age of fifty. He had been dead four years at the time of the marriage of his daughter with Mr. Cogswell, but she brought into the parsonage house at Dedham the refinements of thought and culture which she had learned in her own superior home at Randolph. She was truly a helper to her husband in his work, and was greatly honored and beloved by the families of his parish.

During the years covered by Dr. Cogswell's ministry at Dedham, 1815–1829, new institutions were rising into being, and changes of the utmost importance were going on in the land. The great movement of population from the Atlantic slopes westward had set in with power. The forms of new states and territories, as far away as Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, began slowly to emerge out of the shadows of the great western wilderness. Ministers must be raised up to go and take possession of these new lands in the name of Christ and the church. Missionary societies must follow upon their track to bear them up and sustain them while engaged in this rough pio-

neer work. It is to the honor of the christian people of the East that they saw the great needs of that time and hastened to meet them.

In the year when Mr. Cogswell began his ministry at Dedham, 1815, the preliminary meeting was held in Park Street Church, Boston, looking towards the formation of the American Education Society. The charter of the society was obtained from the Massachusetts legislature in the year following. That such a society was then felt to be greatly needed is made manifest by the fact that small local organizations, looking to the same end, had already been made in different parts of New England. There was such a society formed in the south part of Worcester County, Mass., in the year 1812. There had been similar movements in Connecticut and Vermont. From the close of the revolutionary war to the end of the last century, and still on through the earlier years of the present, the production of ministers had been small in proportion to the growing wants of the country. Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth Colleges, and Brown University, were the chief sources of supply until near the close of the century, when Williams College was added to the list, as also Middlebury and Bowdoin at the beginning of the present century.

Dr. Eliphalet Pearson of Andover Theological Seminary, in the year 1815, in setting before the people the necessity of this new organization, says: "From a computation made on a period of thirty years (this would be from 1785 to 1815), it appears to be a fact that six of the colleges in New England, viz., Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Rhode Island, Middlebury and Bowdoin, annually furnish but twenty-eight ministers. Small as this number is, it is probably two-fifths of the ministers annually educated at all the colleges in the union, i. e. seventy; a number inadequate to repair the loss annually made by death among two thousand ministers of education, if indeed the country contain so many."

By "ministers of education," Dr. Pearson is supposed to mean *educated ministers*. At that time there was quite a large number of preachers, east, west, north and south, who, on beginning their sermons, were wont to thank the Lord that they were not "any of those college larned ministers." It is likely that, in the whole country, there were as many ministers of this stamp as of the other, and perhaps more.

By the census of 1880, the number of ministers in the country, of all denominations, is given as 64,698. We may, I think, safely assume that half of these, at least, are men of collegiate education. While the population of the country has grown from about 9,000,000 in 1815 to about 50,000,000 in 1880 (between five and six times as many), the ministers are fifteen or sixteen times as many as in 1815.

And yet, just now, there is a cry heard in almost every part of

the land, calling for additional supplies of ministers to meet the wants of the newer as well as the older fields of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

To show what a change was wrought in a few years by the influences set in motion in 1815, it may be stated, that during the period from 1830 to 1840, single classes in Yale College gave to the world more ministers than did the six colleges enumerated by Dr. Pearson in the years of his estimate. The class of 1831, of which President Porter was a member, sent out thirty-three ministers. The class in Yale of 1837, of which Dr. Stone, formerly of Park Street Church, was a member, furnished thirty-seven ministers. Single classes in Amherst, between 1830 and 1840, then an infant institution, did the same; i. e., they gave to the world more ministers than the whole number from the six colleges instanced by Dr. Pearson. The class of 1837 at Amherst, of which Prof. Nahum Gale, D.D., and Rev. Daniel W. Poor, D.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, were members, furnished thirty-four ministers, and the class of 1839, in which were Bishop Huntington and Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, furnished thirty-two ministers.

During the early years of the American Education Society, Dr. Cogswell was performing the duties of his pastoral office at Dedham, but was a careful observer of all that was going on about him. In 1826 Dr. Elias Cornelius was called from his pastorate in Salem to become Secretary of the Society. He brought to the office remarkable powers of influence and persuasion. During the few years of his connection with it, a large part of the permanent funds of the society, now amounting to more than \$100,000, were raised, chiefly by his personal efforts. In 1831 Dr. Cornelius was called to be Secretary of the American Board. He entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1832, and died on the 12th of February following.

Meanwhile, in 1829, Dr. Cogswell had been called from his pastorate in Dedham to act as General Agent of the Education Society. So well did he perform the duties of this office, that on the resignation of Dr. Cornelius, he was chosen to fill his place. He entered upon his work in January, 1832.

The period in the Society's history, covered by the secretaryship of Dr. Cogswell, was one of peculiar burdens and responsibilities. In 1827 the Presbyterian Education Society had been united with the American, and bore the name of the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society. This addition greatly enlarged the field of operations, and increased the complications of the work. It came to pass also that, between the years 1830 and 1840, the list of men aided by the society grew into such proportions as had not been known before and have not been known since. For three or four years between 1835 and 1840, more than a thousand young men stood enrolled upon the society's list, looking to its treasury for

aid. The care of the society during those years was a heavy and anxious one. It was exceedingly difficult to provide the funds for so large an expenditure.

In 1827 the society began the publication of the *American Quarterly Register*, which reached fifteen volumes, when it was suspended. There are a goodly number of persons in the land who know the exceeding value of those fifteen volumes, and would not be without them as books of reference for hardly any consideration. The earlier volumes were prepared under the joint care of Dr. Cornelius and Prof. B. B. Edwards, D.D., afterwards of Andover Theological Seminary. After Dr. Cornelius had passed away, Prof. Edwards had charge of the work, alone, or nearly so, till the ninth volume was completed in 1837. The volumes from the tenth to the thirteenth, inclusive, were issued under the mutual labor and care of Dr. Cogswell and Prof. Edwards. Rev. S. H. Riddel (appointed secretary after Dr. Cogswell's resignation in 1841) and Prof. Edwards issued the fourteenth volume together, and Mr. Riddel had sole charge of the final volume, the fifteenth.

During the eleven years of Dr. Cogswell's connection with the society, there can be no doubt that he led a very busy and toilsome life. The railroad age was just coming in when he finished his labors in this connection. His long journeys throughout New England and the middle states had to be made chiefly by stages. These, joined to his office work, must have kept him in incessant activity. Rev. Mr. Jameson, from whom we have already quoted, has prepared some comparative statistics covering this period, which are certainly very suggestive. It will be remembered that the society began its operations in 1816, and Dr. Cogswell resigned his office of secretary in 1841, after serving as secretary between nine and ten years, and as General Agent about two years. Mr. Jameson says: "Of the three thousand three hundred and eighty-nine beneficiaries, two thousand five hundred and sixty-three had been aided during this time, being nearly three-quarters of the whole number who had then been assisted by the institution. Of the eight hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars then raised by the society, six hundred and fifty-two thousand were contributed during the period of his connection with it, being more than three-quarters of all the money hitherto brought into the treasury of the society."

In the early part of the year 1841 Dr. Cogswell received the appointment of Professor of National Education and of History in Dartmouth College, and on the 8th of March of the same year resigned his office of secretary. He was persuaded to remain with the society till the appointment of a successor, so that his resignation did not take effect until the close of the society's financial year, April 30, 1841.

To go back to Dartmouth College was almost like going to an ancestral home, he himself and so many of his kindred and friends

having been graduated there. The professorship to which he was appointed in the college was a new one, and its duties were not very clearly defined. In fact it was left very much to him to shape its meaning and end, according to his own judgment. He filled this office from 1841 to 1844, and was its only occupant, no successor to him having since been appointed.

He left Dartmouth to enter upon his duties as President and Professor of Theology at Gilmanton Theological Seminary. This Seminary had been only recently founded. It was set in motion in 1835. In the year 1840 it had twenty-six students, and the number of its alumni was then twenty-six. At that time the number of theological students in New England was large, and the Gilmanton School of Theology had a brief season of hope and expectation, but was not destined to an enduring prosperity. He closed his connection with the institution by resignation, November 12, 1846.

The associations and experiences of Dr. Cogswell for some fifteen or sixteen years previous to the last date, had been such as to interest him greatly in matters historical and antiquarian. His natural tastes ran also in the same direction. In different years, about this period, he was chosen an honorary or corresponding member of many societies of this general character, such as the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Georgia, as also of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Denmark.

He was elected a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, April 8, 1846. This was in the very infancy of this organization. In this connection there fell to his lot the honorable task of editing the first volume of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." The title-page of this first volume bears the name, "Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., Editor." We call this an honorable task, both because it was well performed, and because it was giving shape and character to a periodical which has grown to be one of great importance. The REGISTER is now passing through the thirty-seventh year of its existence, or, what amounts to the same, its thirty-seventh volume. We think we are correct in saying that there is no Quarterly now existing in the land which, if put to auction sale (the whole work), will bring as much per volume as the Historical and Genealogical Register. Dr. Cogswell, when he was carefully at work over those pages in the years 1846 and 7, was laying the foundations of a larger structure than he himself knew.

Just before, and partly contemporaneous with the work above mentioned, he was editing the "New Hampshire Repository," of which only two volumes were ever published, and the last one not complete.

He was editor for a time of the "Massachusetts Observer," a newspaper published in Georgetown, Mass.

He edited also the sixth volume of the "New Hampshire Historical Collections." This was the closing literary work of his life, reaching down into the year 1850.

Two years before, a heavy affliction had fallen upon him from which he never fully recovered. His only son, William Strong Cogswell, a member of the senior class in Dartmouth College, nineteen years old, was taken away by death. His name stands on the Dartmouth General Catalogue with the class of 1848, his degree of A.B. having been conferred after his death. He was a young man of excellent scholarship and high promise, and the light of life in the father seemed almost to go out at this untimely death. He lingered and labored on for two years more, dying in 1850.

His wife and two daughters survived him, another daughter having died in early infancy. The widow died March 31, 1857. The eldest of the two daughters, Mary Joanna, is now the wife of Rev. Ephraim O. Jameson, pastor of the Congregational Church in East Medway, Mass., and the youngest daughter, Caroline Strong, usually makes her home with her sister.

Rev. Mr. Jameson has for some years been engaged in the preparation of the genealogy of the Cogswell Family, in which he has carefully traced to the present time the descendants of John Cogswell, of Ipswich (1635). From such opportunities as we have had of noticing the progress of this work, which now draws near completion, we doubt not it will be admirably done and every way worthy of its subject. The Cogswell family in this country has in every generation had a goodly number of men and women who have filled high and responsible places, and exerted a large influence upon society. The generation now upon the stage of active life is no exception. The name abides in dignity and honor.

The writings of Dr. Cogswell, from the nature of his life-work, were largely miscellaneous, and if they could be found and gathered together, would make volumes. Some of his published pamphlets and works are the following :

Nature and Extent of the Atonement. Sermon on Communion Sabbath. Boston, 1816, pp. 12.

Sermon containing a Brief History of South Church and Parish in Dedham. Dedham, 1816, pp. 23.

Sermon before Auxiliary Education Society of Norfolk County. 1826, pp. 26.

Religious Liberty. Fast Sermon. Boston, 1828, pp. 22.

Valedictory Discourse at South Dedham. Boston, 1830, pp. 28.

Theological Class Book. 1832.

Harbinger of the Millennium. Boston, 1833.

Assistant to Family Religion : Manual of Theology and Devotion. Boston, 1828 and 1836.

Letters to Young Men preparing for the Ministry. Boston, 1837.

Christian Philanthropist. Boston, 1839.

Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., was president of Dartmouth College at the time of Dr. Cogswell's connection with the institution as professor. Rev. Mr. Jameson, in his Memorial Sketch, has quoted at length Dr. Lord's testimony to the character and worth of Dr. Cogswell. One distinction made by Dr. Lord is a very nice and important one, and those who knew Dr. Cogswell in the days of his activity will recognize the beauty and force of the following paragraph. "He was," says Dr. L., "the most remarkable instance I have ever known of a strong self-love in a christian mind never exalting itself against the love of God, and never degenerating into selfishness. That is a great virtue. I never knew the time when the question was between himself and God, or between himself and man, that he did not with a hearty disinterestedness and a child-like humility, and with affectionate weeping, cast himself down that man might be benefited and God glorified."

That is very remarkable testimony, and shows, at the same time, what a keen and philosophical observer of character Dr. Lord was, and how well Dr. Cogswell stood the test of his close and discerning scrutiny.

In bringing this article to a close, and as a brief summary of all that has gone before, it may be said that Dr. Cogswell's life was cast in a very important period of our New England and of our national history. It was a transition period, when we as a nation were passing out from our narrow domain along the Atlantic shore into the vast reaches of the west. It was a period when the gateways of the European world were thrown wide open to let the hurrying millions depart to their new homes. It was a period of change and organization. It is sufficient to say that Dr. Cogswell acted his part well in this forming and transforming period of our nation's history. When he died in 1850 the country was a very different one from that on which he had opened his eyes in 1787, and a candid judgment would allow that he had borne an important part in bringing about great and beneficent changes. He lived a busy, earnest, useful, christian life, and left behind a fair and honored name.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, January 3, 1883.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :

ONCE MORE ! Though so oft repeated, I am here to rejoice with you in the progress and prosperity of our association, once more to accept with heartfelt gratitude the honor which you have so often conferred on me, and once more to exchange congratulations with you that we still live to prosecute our noble work.

Another year, with its lights and shadows, has taken its flight, and has borne away to the spirit land many of our associates and beloved friends.

The whole number of deaths for the past year, as will be seen by the Report of the Rev. Dr. Tarbox, our historiographer, is thirty-one. The average of their lives is seventy-one years, eleven months and four days, being a little over the period allotted by the good Book to man ; and it may be interesting to know that the average life of our deceased members for the last ten years has been very nearly as great, namely, seventy years, eight months and twenty-three days. Only one of the officers of the Society, William Duane, Esq., honorary vice president for Pennsylvania, has died during the year. He had good New England blood in his veins, his mother, Deborah Bache, having been a grand-daughter of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was a man of historical and literary tastes, and was an author and editor of ability.

Among other members more especially distinguished in official and private life, or for their devotion to historical researches, we may name the following : Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., of London, the eminent antiquary, a native of this country, who, at his death, confessedly stood at the head of the genealogists of the English speaking race ; the Hon. Frederick DePeyster, LL.D., of New York city, president of the New York Historical Society ; the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, LL.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., a learned investigator of early American history, who held a high rank alike in literary, political and business circles ; the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, LL.D., of Worcester, the able orator, who filled with distinction the executive chair of this commonwealth ; Delano A. Goddard, Esq., the high-toned editor, whose life adds lustre to the journalism of this land ; Gen. William Sutton, of Salem, who worthily filled important military, political and masonic offices ; the Hon. John P. Healy, LL.D., solicitor of the city of Boston, an independent and learned councillor ; the Hon. Ezra Wilkinson and the Hon. John P. Putnam, impartial judges, who honored the bench.

of this State ; the Rev. Lyman Coleman, D.D., the learned divine, and the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., the eloquent preacher ; the Hon. Otis Norcross and the Hon. James D. Green, who acceptably filled the office of Mayor in the sister cities of Boston and Cambridge ; the Hon. James S. Pike, of Calais, an able journalist, who had held the office of United States minister to the Hague ; Evelyn Philip Shirley, F.S.A., of Stratford-on-Avon, England, celebrated as an antiquary and author ; and William H. Allen, LL.D., of Philadelphia, the honored president of Girard College, who for eight years was president of the American Bible Society.

Special notice by resolutions and appropriate remarks has been taken by the Society in regard to some of the most prominent of these associates, and memorial sketches of others, who have died during the past year, have been read, published in the Historical and Genealogical Register, and placed in the archives of the Society.

I would not fail to record in our proceedings the decease of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson and William Barton Rogers, with whom some of us have been connected in other associations—the poet, the philosopher, the scientist—three great lights of our western hemisphere, whose names will forever live to grace the pages of American History. It was my great privilege to be intimately associated with Prof. Rogers, from the establishment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the day of his death. He was its first president, and discharged the duties of the chair with extraordinary ability and fidelity. He held a most prominent place in the scientific and classical world. He was pre-eminently a man of progress, ardently devoted to science, and especially interested in the welfare of young men. He will long be remembered for his remarkable fitness for the position which he occupied, for the expanding interest which he had awakened in the public mind in behalf of the Institute, and for the confidence which he had inspired by his plans for its advancement.

These were all benefactors to our race, and I feel quite sure that the world will accord to them a fame which history will cheerfully preserve and posterity gratefully cherish. We mourn the loss of these friends ; but let us not murmur or repine. God knows what is best for us. Some of us are also nearing the river ; the lights of a new morning are brightening on the other side.

Soon we shall reach that blissful shore,
Where life's rough wave will surge no more,
There we shall wake to new-born light,
A day eternal without night!

But whether life be short or long, let us still work on, so that when the angel shall come to waft us over, he may find that we have garnered up some precious fruits for those that may come after us—some that neither he, nor time nor tide can destroy—some that shall live when we are dead.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to state that, as will be seen by the Report of the Committee, good progress has been made on the third volume in the series of the Memorial Biographies of deceased members. These volumes are among the most interesting and valuable in our library, and their publication is carrying out the benevolent design of the founder—to preserve and hand down to posterity the names of those who have aided us in our work, and to perpetuate the memory of good men and good deeds. These are great incentives to virtue and progress. Nothing, if we except the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, has given such promise of usefulness as this undertaking, and I know I express the feelings of every member of our Society when I say, that we are under great obligations to the committee who have had charge of the preparation and publication of these volumes, for their gratuitous labors, and for the admirable manner in which they have discharged their delicate and important trust.

These volumes, as was stated last year, do not embalm the memory of a single class alone, but of all classes of those whose lives have been benefactions to mankind, and which offer noble examples for imitation to the generations that are to succeed us. One or more volumes, it is expected, will be issued every year, and will contain in coming time biographies of thousands of the leading and influential men of New England, which will constitute a collection of the most useful biography in this or any other land. Members should therefore be prompt in securing these precious volumes, as they appear, before the limited edition is exhausted. Every family in New England should have the complete series.

During the year we have received the gift of many valuable books in the departments of family and local history. The specific mention of these gifts at our monthly meetings by our Corresponding Secretary, is a new feature introduced during the past year. It furnishes an opportunity for the communication of a great variety of interesting and important information of a bibliographical and historical character. In addition to many useful books and some unique manuscripts, we have received other precious memorials, such as portraits of distinguished men, the seals of societies and corporations, and other antiques and relics of the past. Among the rest but not the least, I desire to speak particularly of the chair that once belonged to the memorable John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of American Independence, and the first governor of the State of Massachusetts. This chair I occupy to-day on this platform for the second time. Its coverings of worsted damask, in old gold, as we saw it at the December meeting, worn almost to shreds by a century's use, has not been removed, but is overspread and concealed by a substantial covering of claret-colored leather, rich and lasting, and finely harmonizing with the splendid old mahogany of the chair itself. I beg to bespeak for this antique, so closely associated with the birth-day

of our national existence, another century of dignified usefulness, as it may be occupied successively by the future Presidents of this Society. I must not omit to add, gentlemen, that we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Slafter for the gift of this ancient chair, and for the appropriate and expensive covering in which it appears before us to-day for the first time.

By the reports which are to be submitted to-day, it will be seen that our Society is in a very healthful and progressive state. The continued interest manifested in our welfare by the public, and by the historical societies of our own and other lands, gives us the most gratifying evidence that our work is appreciated, and confirms our faith in its usefulness in the future. The spirit of enterprise, activity and personal sacrifice which has so long characterized the labors of our members, still continues, and from this the world is reaping a rich harvest of historical and genealogical knowledge, especially of that which pertains to our own New England. The judicious management of our funds, under the policy that not a dollar shall be pledged or expended until it has been received, has given the important assurance that bequests and donations will be securely invested, and their income applied to the objects for which it was designed. In this connection it should also be gratefully remembered that all the services rendered in past time by our various officers and committees, with the exception of the librarian and his assistants, have been made without any compensation whatever. We are deeply sensible of the debt of gratitude we owe for these acts of personal devotion. Nor would we ever forget those other benefactors who have contributed funds for the purchase of this House, and the care of our Library.

Much has been accomplished, but we cannot stop here. The work must go on! And for this purpose we must have an enlargement of this House.

In my last address I stated that the time would soon come when we should need additional library accommodation, and a larger fire-proof room for the preservation of such books, manuscripts and other valuables as could not be duplicated, and that we were morally bound to provide the means of protecting them from the ravages of fire. This subject was referred to our Board of Directors, and I confidently anticipated that this most desirable object would ere this have been accomplished; but ill health and other circumstances, that could not be controlled, have prevented its execution to this time. The constant growth of our membership, and the continued acquisitions to our library, render this enlargement imperatively necessary. The time has arrived when it must be done; and if life and strength are given me, with the kind assistance of friends, it shall be accomplished.

The present period has become memorable in the history of our land for the recognizance of important events. The numerous

centennial celebrations which have occurred during the past few years have inspired a very general desire for researches into town and local annals, and have added valuable material to the stores of our historical societies.

Among those at which I have been called on to respond for our Society, may especially be named, the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, New England's most illustrious son. In our own State this was celebrated by the Marshfield Club, the Alumni of Dartmouth College resident here, and by the Webster Historical Society.

To this may be added the municipal celebration of the renovation and re-dedication of the Old State House, and the occupation of its time-honored halls by the Bostonian Society. Most heartily do we rejoice in the establishment of that Society, which had its birth within the walls of this House, and more especially do we rejoice in the wisdom manifested by our city fathers, in compliance with our own and other requests, for the restoration as far as possible of this venerable structure to its original appearance. And here let me thank our associate member, Mr. William H. Whitmore, one of the commission, for the judicious and persistent manner with which he executed the trust committed to his charge. Nothing could be more grateful to the American people than the preservation of this sacred relic of by-gone days, which like the Old South and Faneuil Hall are henceforth to be places of historical association, forever to be cherished in the hearts of our people as memorials of those great historical and thrilling events connected with the days of the American Revolution. Other structures have risen and will continue to rise in beauty and colossal proportions to add to the glory of our goodly city, but I feel quite sure that none will ever possess more hallowed associations than this same Old State House, where American independence drew its first breath; where Otis, Adams, Quincy and Warren stood forth in defence of human rights. Long may it stand, and on its altars may the sacred fires of Liberty never cease to burn!

But the most conspicuous celebration of the year was the centennial commemoration of the birth of Daniel Webster, by the Webster Historical Society, at Marshfield, Oct. 13, on the ground where now rest the remains of that great man.

This celebration was honored by representatives of civic and military bodies—the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the first military organization on this continent, performing the duty of escort. But a distinguishing feature of the occasion was the presence of the President of the United States with members of his cabinet, his Excellency Governor Long, who presided on the occasion, his Honor Mayor Green, of Boston, the governors of other States, with numerous officials and thousands of citizens of our own

and other States, who had come to do honor to the memory of the great statesman, orator and jurist.

We claim Mr. Webster as New England's illustrious son, the great apostle of constitutional authority and national rights, but he was too much the benefactor of mankind to be appropriated by any one nation under the sun, bearing ever in his great heart the welfare of the world. His lessons of political wisdom and his love of country are among the choicest memorials of American history. His hatred of despotic power still thunders in our ears, and will continue to reverberate down the long line of generations while there shall be a despot on a throne. No political leader for centuries has wielded so powerful an influence in behalf of constitutional authority, the safety of all republics and the sheet anchor of our hopes. He was, like Moses, the chief figure of his time. His teachings have become household words, inwrought by the teaching of our schools. They are as familiar as lessons of Holy Writ, interwoven with every fibre of our nation's prosperity, and without which who shall say that we should now have a commonwealth, a constitution or a union of these states? Well do we remember his majestic form, his noble brow, his matchless eloquence, as he stood before us the very impersonation of greatness and power, towering above all his compeers as the granite crest of the heaven-piercing mountains under whose shade he was born. He was a star that never sets! Who that knew his love of universal freedom and human rights—who that heard his terrible denunciations of arbitrary and despotic power, his memorable words on Bunker's heights, in Faneuil Hall and on the floor of Congress, burning with love of country, liberty and union, can ever forget them?—words that are imbedded in the soul of every true American,—“OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY! LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER!!”—words that shall blaze and thoughts that shall burn to illumine the pages of history down to the latest period of time. In the words of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, when speaking of “that bright northern star,” “Make any deduction that you may in its path across the sky, still, still, there is radiance and glory enough left, as we contemplate its whole golden track, to make us feel and acknowledge that it had no fellow in our firmament.”

One of the most noticeable centennial celebrations this year, was that in Philadelphia, commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the arrival in America of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. A whole week was devoted to it. It began with historical addresses from pastors of churches in that city, Sunday, October 22d, and was followed on successive days by civil, military and masonic parades and pageants. The number of persons who took part in the parades or saw them has been estimated at not less than a million and three quarters. The arrival of the founder of Penn-

sylvania in his own colony took place October 29, 1682, old style, corresponding to November 8, new style. This event was commemorated in a more quiet way by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the 8th of last November.

The year 1882 has also seen the completion of three centuries since the reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582. The tercentenary of this event occurred on the 15th of October last, but I have no knowledge that there was any celebration of it. Its occurrence, however, was noted in the Historical and Genealogical Register, and in some of the newspapers of the day; and Mr. William E. Foster, of Providence, a member of this Society, made it the subject of an article in his *Monthly Reference Lists*.

The great interest which has of late years been manifested in geographical, archæological, astronomical, historical and other researches, is still on the alert. Every day witnesses the establishment of institutions for the advancement of these objects, and every year brings to light discoveries, inventions and acquisitions which astonish and electrify mankind, thus adding momentum to the great wheel of modern progress and improvement, which are ultimately to bring together in the bonds of civilization and christian fellowship the nations of the earth. But I have so often spoken of these signs of progress that I shall not task your patience with their repetition. We should, however, record in our transactions of the past year some notice of the great events in the astronomical world. Among them should be mentioned the transit of Venus, which occurred December 6th, moving in a direct line across the sun's disk, a similar transit having taken place just eight years ago. These transits are among the important astronomical events of our present century, and have awakened universal interest throughout the world. Five transits only, which have been observed and recorded, have occurred in the history of all past time, those of 1639, 1761, 1769, 1874 and 1882. Nor will mankind witness another until $121\frac{1}{2}$ years shall have passed, or in the year of our Lord 2004. Hundreds of expeditions, public and private, both in our own and in foreign countries, were organized and sent to convenient stations to witness the transit on the 6th of December. Its importance can hardly be over-estimated, furnishing, as is expected, data for ascertaining the distance between the earth and the sun, the correction of lunar tables, and for solving many other astronomical problems.

This year has also witnessed the appearance of Cruls's comet, one of the largest and most brilliant of any on record, rising with the dawn as though it were the herald of a new morn, and had come to sweep the heavens with its broad fiery tail, and open a pathway for the God of Day.

The old theories in regard to the antiquity of our race on this continent, its government and progress anterior to the discovery

of Columbus, have been much changed, and are involved in doubt. I shall on this occasion confine my remarks to the origin and progress of historical studies in New England. We have been favored by an array of able and faithful laborers in this field. The early governors of the Plymouth and the Massachusetts colonies laid a solid foundation for the history of New England. Gov. Bradford's work on the Plymouth Plantation narrates the heroic endurance of the Pilgrim Fathers—both before and after they landed on our shores—which has so often been the theme of the orator and the poet. Gov. Winthrop's History of New England furnishes an equally valuable narrative of the events in the Massachusetts colony, and to some extent in the neighboring colonies. These works show the rise of institutions that have had a marked influence on the destinies of our country. Though Winthrop's work remained in manuscript till within the life-time of some now living, and Bradford's was first published in our own times, yet their contents were in part made public by the extracts of the early New England writers on historical subjects. Not a few tracts, preserving the history of important events in our annals and the characteristics of the colonists of these shores, written by residents of or transient visitors to this country, were also printed at the time.

A few years before King Philip's war, Nathaniel Morton,—a nephew of Gov. Bradford, and son of George Morton, supposed to be the editor of what is known as Mourt's Relation,—published his New England's Memorial. He was much indebted to his uncle's manuscript for the facts in this compilation. Several years later two Massachusetts clergymen, the Rev. William Hubbard of Ipswich, and the Rev. Increase Mather of Boston, wrote works upon the history of New England and also histories of the Indian wars that had convulsed these infant colonies. The two books on the Indian wars and Mather's Early History of New England were printed soon after they were written, but Hubbard's New England remained in manuscript till our own day. Roger Clap, Joshua Scottow and others, also preserved for us narratives relating to the early days of these colonies.

But the first person of truly antiquarian tastes, who appeared in New England, was Judge Samuel Sewall, who has been styled "the father of American antiquaries," of whom an original portrait belongs to our Society; and a memoir of whom was published in the first volume of our "Register." Samuel Sewall was born at Bishop Stoke, England, March 28, 1652, and was brought when a youth by his parents to New England. He was educated at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1671. He held many offices of honor and trust in the colony, and was at one time Chief Justice of the Superior Court. He died at Boston, January 1, 1730. His diary, lately published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, throws a flood of light upon contemporary public events, in many

of which he himself participated. Besides being the annalist of his own times, he indulged his antiquarian tastes by gathering up and preserving the memorials of the fathers, inquiring diligently of aged persons and entering in writing in his books facts concerning the early days of the colony.

The Rev. Cotton Mather deserves the next place among those who have gathered up memorials of the fathers of New England. He was born in Boston, February 12, 1663, and was also educated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1678. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather, probably the earliest native author in New England, of whom I have before spoken. Dr. Cotton Mather died in his native town, Feb. 13, 1728. He deserves great praise for what he did to preserve the history of his native land. Though some recent writers have depreciated his labors, it would be difficult to write the annals of New England without the aid of his writings.

The Rev. Thomas Prince follows, whose learning and antiquarian labors are well known, and whose name the "Prince Society" and its valuable series of publications honors and commemorates. Besides his *Annals of New England*, his occasional sermons and his historical and biographical contributions to the newspapers, he collected a large library of New England literature, a rich legacy to our own times, still preserved without material loss, which is now one of the most useful portions of the Public Library of this city. Judge Sewall was also a collector of books, though his library has long since been scattered. There was an intimate acquaintance between these two antiquaries and book collectors, owing no doubt to the similarity of their tastes, which was strengthened by the fact that Prince was a colleague of Sewall's son as minister of the Old South church, at which Sewall himself was a worshipper. The Rev. Mr. Prince died October 22, 1758.

Governor Thomas Hutchinson followed Prince, and his *History of Massachusetts* still holds a high place among our historical books. It will never be superseded, as it is an original authority on many matters. After the Revolution, the Rev. Jeremy Belknap is the most prominent figure among New England antiquaries and historians. His *History of New Hampshire* and his *American Biography* are models of historic research and critical sagacity.

These and the other persevering workers in the antiquarian field who followed them, among whom Dr. John Farmer, the Hon. James Savage, LL.D., and Samuel Gardner Drake, A.M., are conspicuous, laid a good foundation for the work of our own and kindred societies. Indeed Dr. Belknap was a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the first institution of the kind in this country; Dr. Farmer was one of the founders of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and Mr. Drake was one of the founders of this Society.

Since the origin of historical societies in this country, less than a

century ago, a host of these and kindred societies have sprung up in all parts of our country, the North, the South, the East and the West. The Massachusetts Historical Society was formed in 1790, and fourteen years later, in 1804, New York followed the example of Massachusetts and formed a State Historical Society. Eight years later, in 1812, the American Antiquarian Society was formed. State Historical Societies were formed in Maine and Rhode Island in the year 1822; in New Hampshire in 1823; in Connecticut and Pennsylvania in 1825; in Michigan in 1828; in Virginia in 1832; in Vermont and Kentucky in 1838; in Georgia in 1839, and in Maryland in 1843.

In January, 1845, the New England Historic Genealogical Society was formed, and in the same year the New Jersey Historical Society. Since then there have been state historical societies formed in Alabama, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas. Some of these societies have ceased to exist, and in a few cases other organizations have been formed to supply their places. At the present time there are state societies in all the original states of the Union, except, perhaps, North Carolina, while nearly if not quite two-thirds of the present galaxy of states have such institutions. Some of the latest formed are at least the equals of their elder sisters in enterprise and zeal as well as in the work they have accomplished. The legislatures of some of the western states have wisely made appropriations to their historical societies, and this liberal endowment has been returned to the givers four fold in the materials for history which have been preserved from destruction for them. Wisconsin was, I think, the first state to make appropriations for this purpose. This was more than a quarter of a century ago; and no year has since passed without such a gift from the treasury of the State. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, organized in 1869, has done an important service for the family history of that State.

Besides state societies we have county, city, town and other local historical associations, among which may be named the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth; the Long Island Historical Society at Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Old Colony Historical Society at Taunton; the New Haven Colony and New London County historical societies in Connecticut; the Chicago Historical Society in Illinois; the Buffalo Historical Society in the State of New York; and the Dorchester, Natick, and Weymouth historical societies in Massachusetts. The last named society has given an earnest of much future usefulness by the valuable contribution to our historical literature, its first volume of collections. And to these may be added the Bostonian Society, and the Webster Historical Society.

These associations have incited the careful preservation and publication of public records and original documents. They have been the forerunners of innumerable town histories and biographies; and

have prompted local celebrations and the public commemoration of eminent men and notable events. Future generations will reap a rich historical harvest from the seed they have sown.

The influence of historical pursuits may be classed not only as one of the most beneficial to ourselves, but as one of the most beneficent to mankind, and the more we instil into the minds of the rising generation the lessons of wisdom, patriotism and virtue which they teach, the more will their souls become imbued with the value of the great principles upon which the world must ever depend for its prosperity and happiness.

History is the store-house of wisdom and genius—the progress and results of human intelligence—all intended to guide us on the journey of life, to warn us of the shoals and quicksands, and point out the paths to honor, usefulness and renown.

History is the voice of wisdom crying aloud down the long line of ages,—“this is the way, walk ye therein.” History opens to us the great book of human life,—presents to our view the panorama of times long gone by,—photographs the form and visage of the age, warning us as with living illustrations to avoid the bad, and inspiring the soul with sublime aspirations to imitate the examples of the good. Who can review the history of the American Republic and not see in it the hand of Providence,—the workings of those great principles of civil and religious freedom which have given us the most perfect and free government on the face of the globe, nor perceive that they must forever constitute the basis of all prosperous governments on earth.

But for the history of this republic, and its benign influence on the nations of the earth, who shall say that the spirit of civil and religious freedom which is now thundering in the ears of cruel and despotic power might not be still sleeping as in the ages which preceded the landing of our fathers on these shores?

With the coming of the Pilgrims and the Puritans to these shores a new era dawned on the civil and religious freedom of the world. The principles for which they sacrificed their all have not only redeemed this land from despotic rule, but their blessed influence gives promise of that glorious day which is to bind together the nations of the earth in one great family of love and good will, making them one in a common interest—one in fraternal regard and one in efforts for the welfare of mankind. To doubt this would be to doubt the word of Him who hath promised that the day shall come “when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together and nations learn war no more.” Though terrible as the conflict may yet be between despotic power and human rights, we believe that the golden era is coming when the bloody sword shall be sheathed, and peace wreath her olive leaves around the nations of the earth. O, yes, it's coming yet,

“When man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that.”

The cause of American Liberty is the cause of Heaven. Blessed be God, its bright bow of promise hath encircled our happy land. From sea to sea, o'er hill and vale and mountain peak it has scattered broad-cast its blessings; numerous as the flowers which deck its bosom, all radiant with the gleamings of that millennial day when universal freedom, equal rights and good will to men, shall be the countersign of the nations of the earth. And what more dutiful or grateful service can we render to our country and the world than to hand down to those that may come after us the history of our civilization. Let us then continue this noble work, and though we may be called from our labors on earth, let us feel assured that others will rise up to fill our places. We shall die, but our Society shall live, and generations yet unborn shall bless the men who founded it and have fostered it, and set it forward on its noble mission. So may it be! Let the light of American history, so rich and luminous with blessings to mankind, continue to shine with brighter and brighter light until the perfect day. And when the historian of some far distant age shall be asked, whence came these glorious principles which have redeemed the world from despotic power and made the nations of the earth one in union and one in destiny, may he be able to say—From the United States of America, **THE LAND OF LIBERTY AND UNION, THE HOME OF THE FREE.**

We would not forget our mother land, from whose kindred blood we derived those heaven-born principles which she now so graciously appreciates. How truly did the Rev. Canon Farrar express these sentiments on the occasion of the unveiling of the Raleigh window in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, presented in behalf of our countrymen by our beloved citizen Robert C. Winthrop. After alluding to some of the early discoveries, especially Newfoundland, in America, he said, "And what is America now! A mighty civilization, destined, perhaps, to surpass our own—a land of illimitable hopes, spreading our race and tongue from a narrow island to a boundless continent. If glorious has been our legacy to her, glorious too have been her gifts to us. She has given us a type by the Puritans of New England, a type of manhood at once manful and godly, practical and enthusiastic, prudent and self-sacrificing." These were his words, and with what a loving christian spirit does he speak of the friendly relations which exist between us and the mother country. "Henceforth we are brother nations—brothers in amity—brothers by the tongue that Milton and Shakspeare spoke—brothers by the memories of a common Bible—brothers for the progress and freedom of the world—brothers to colonize and civilize, until no wind can sweep the earth that does not bear the echoes of an English voice. She has a vast work to do. Will she keep her name inviolate?" O yes, my reverend sir, our Declaration has been made and we believe it will stand,

“While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave.”

Yes! England and America shall stand side by side for the progress and freedom of the world, and then, in your own words, “under the banner of the cross, and in the name of God, the mighty and merciful—

‘Come, the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will crush them.’”

How rapid the march of intelligence and civilization in our day! Nearly half of all the papers and periodicals of the world are now published in our mother tongue, giving promise that it may become the universal language of mankind. How sublime the developments of science, and the power of man over nature, thus confirming the words of the good book: “Thou madest man to have dominion over the works of thy hand,” and foreshadowing the time when shall be realized the declaration “Thou hast put all things under his feet.” How marvellous the increase of our population, rising in our own day from five millions to more than fifty-five millions of souls! How vast the expanse of our territory! How magnificent the resources of our republic! The past year has been more unexampled for the extension of internal improvements—the opening up and occupation of public lands—and the products of our soil, than any which has preceded it.

During the past twelve months we have added—

To our population more than two millions of souls;

To our facilities of intercourse ten thousand miles of railroads;

To our cereals more than six hundred million bushels of precious grains; to the great staple of the South one million bales of cotton more than was ever grown in a year before.

And our national debt has been decreased more than one hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

I have often spoken of these things, but I deem it proper that we should annually take some cognizance in our proceedings of what we have seen and are seeing in our own time—some account of events and circumstances which have elevated our republic to a commanding position among the nations of the earth. To this, New England has contributed largely by the genius and enterprise of her sons. Many of the grandest and most extraordinary developments of the age have come from the brains of New England men, whose inventions have annihilated space, relieved toil, suppressed pain, and transformed animal and human force into stupendous improvements—discoveries and inventions which shall stand as proud memorials while the pulse of gratitude shall beat in the heart, while the iron track shall enclasp our land, the mystic wire give voice to thought, or the lightning be controlled by the hand of man. I would not assume the rôle of a prophet, but my hope and faith is that ere another half century shall have passed the visions of my brain will be fully

realized—when imperial Texas with fertile territory for several states—the great valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, the Columbia, Willamette and Pelouse, the Yellowstone, Colorado and Rio Grande, and the cotton fields of the south, shall all be brought under cultivation—when the banks and borders of our seas, our immense lakes, rivers, our railroads and canals, shall be fringed with cities, populous towns and smiling villages, and thus the fertile soils of the broad Atlantic slope and the immense stretch of the Pacific front encircle a republic whose growth, prosperity and power will, I trust, be the admiration of the world.

Nor can I fail to include in this vision of my hopes, that finally, the immense territory of our mother land on our North, and the vast possessions of Mexico on our South, with whom by the golden chains of peace and commerce we are daily becoming more closely united in friendship and sympathy, and over whose broad expanse the genius of American liberty and enterprise is sure to move, may become one with us in the enjoyments which flow from liberty of conscience and equal rights; thus verifying the words of scripture, “a land in which thou shalt eat bread without scarcity. Thou shalt not lack anything in it.”

When I review the past history of our nation and look forward to its future greatness and glory—still to flow on with no backward tide—when I reflect on the marvellous progress which we have witnessed in our own times, my soul yearns for a longer life, for a reduplication of my years, that I might witness the untold grandeur and power that it will achieve in the future!—when our vast territory shall be filled up with its hundreds of millions, imbued with the love of order, law and union, all united in intelligence, enterprise and philanthropy so characteristic of American blood,—and, above all, that I might see more of the blessed influence of its free institutions, our schools and churches so benevolent in their design, and so powerful in promoting the civilization and evangelization of the world—that I might see our national banner, the emblem of **FREE-DOM, PROSPERITY and POWER**, with its constellation of ever increasing stars, wave in triumph over a hundred states,—the eagle of our liberties still sheltering under her broad wings the strongest, most prosperous and independent nation on the globe!

BRISTOL RECORDS.

Communicated by the Rev. JAMES P. LANE, of Norton, Mass.

[Continued from page 20.]

BAPTISMS. BY REV. JOHN BURT, PASTOR.

1757.

May 22. John, son of John and Mary Ingraham.

June 5. Samuel Royal, son of Stephen and Mary Paine.

12. George, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 Hannah, daut. of James and Sarah Allen.
 19. Samuel, son of Samuel and Anna Church.
 July 31. Joshua, son of John and Mary Gladding.
 Aug. 21. John, son of John and Sarah Anthony.
 Sept. 25. Josiah, son of Stephen and Mehitable Wardwell.
 1758.
 Jan. 17. Thomas, son of Jonathan and Ann Drown (Deceased).
 29. Tabitha, daut. of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 Mar. 12. Hannah, daut. of Richard and Lucretia Smith.
 April 23. Lydia, daut. of William and Lydia Martindale.
 May 28. Billings, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
 Lydia, daut. of Isaac and Sarah Wardwell.
 Priscilla, daut. of John Jr. and Elizabeth Waldron.
 Phebe, daut. of Capt. Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
 June 25. Jonathan, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bosworth.
 July 16. Mrs. Elizabeth Norris. Adult.
 Aug. 27. Samuel, son of William and Mary Wardwell.
 Sept. 3. Benjamin, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
 Timothy, son of William and Mary Bosworth.
 17. John, son of John and Elizabeth Norris.
 Oct. 8. Mary, daut. of Samuel and Mary Gladding.
 Nov. 19. Abigail, daut. of Jonathan and Mary Peck.
 Dec. 10. Samuel, son of Samuel and Priscilla Oxx.
 Mary, daut. of " " "
 24. Edward, son of Edward and Anstis Talby.
 31. Thomas, son of Stephen and Mary Paine.
 1759.
 Feb. 15. Mrs. Ruth Holmes. Adult.
 April 8. Hannah, daut. of Capt. Joseph and Lydia Reynolds.
 18. Abigail Wilson. Adult.
 May 6. Nathaniel, son of Grindal and Sarah Reynolds.
 11. Benjamin and William, sons of Henry and Phebe Bosworth ;
 baptized previously on y^e account of sickness, Ye parents own-
 ing ye covenant.
 June 16. Samuel, son of William and Mary Lindsey.
 Abigail, daut. of John and Sarah Anthony.
 Molly, daut. of Josiah and Molly Finney.
 17. Sarah, daut. of Isaac and Sarah Wardwell.
 24. John, son of John and Dorothy Reynolds.
 July 8. William, son of Capt. William and Ruth Holmes.
 Aug. 19. George, son of Iaaac and Joyce Young.
 Oct. 14. Molly, daut. of Henry and Phebe Bosworth.
 Elizabeth, daut. " " "
 Nathaniel, son of " " "
 Oct. 28. Elizabeth, daut. of Joseph and Mary Reed.
 Ruth, daut. of " " "
 Nov. 4. Hannah, negro woman of Col. Green.
 11. Scipio and Mary, children of Hannah, a negro woman.
 1760.
 Feb. 10. Ezbon, son of Ezbon (deceased) and Martha Sandford.
 Mary, daut. of " " " "
 17. James, son of Stephen and Mehitable Wardwell.

- Mar. 2. John, } twins of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
Abigail, }
30. Desire, daut. of William and Lydia Martindale.
- May 18. Samuel, son of John and Mary Ingraham.
25. Daniel, son of John and Phebe Wardwell.
Samuel, son of William (deceased) and Mary Wardwell.
- June 8. Abigail, daut. of Thomas and Elizabeth Throop.
15. Leonard, son of Capt. Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
Elizabeth, daut. of John and Elizabeth Norris.
- July 6. Mrs. Mary Richmond. Adult.
13. Thomas, son of Will. and Ruth Holmes.
Joanna, daut. of " " "
Lucy, daut of " " "
- Sept. 7. Jonathan, son of Isaac and Sarah Wardwell.
- Oct. 5. Jonathan, son of Jonathan and Mary Peck.
Elizabeth, daut. of Grindal and Sarah Reynolds.
12. Gilbert, son of Doct. Ichabod (deceased) and Mary Richmond.
Samuel, son of James and Sarah Allen.
- 1761.
- March 22. Samuel, son of Benjamin and Sarah Smith.
29. Sarah, daut. of Samuel and Priscilla Oxx.
- April 12. John, son of John and Sarah Anthony.
- Aug. 16. John, son of Samuel and Mary Gladding.
30. Nathaniel, son of Doct. Ichabod and Abigail Richmond.
Ruth, daut. of Samuel (deceased) and Elizabeth Bosworth.
- Sept. 20. Benjamin, son of Joseph and Mary Reed.
John, son of John and Sarah May.
Abigail, daut. " " "
Sarah, " " " "
Elizabeth, " " " "
Hannah, " " " "
27. Bristow, son of Hannah, Col. Green's negro woman.
- 1762.
- Jan. 3. Priscilla, daut. of William and Lydia Martindale.
- May 30. William, son of William and Dorcas Tomlin. She being mem-
ber of Church of England.
Elizabeth, daut. of Capt. Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
- June 6. Thomas, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
William, son of Capt. William and Ruth Holmes.
- July 18. Allen, son of John and Phebe Wardwell.
25. Nicholas, son of Capt. Jonathan and Mary Peck.
- Aug. 8. Joseph, son of Joseph and Rebecca Waldron.
Elizabeth, daut. " " "
29. Martha, daut. of Joseph and Martha Finney.
- Sept. 6. Benjamin, son of John and Mary Ingraham.
Rebecca, daut. of Timothy (deceased) and Rebecca Noonning.
19. William, son of Isaac and Joyce Young.
26. Daniel, son of Henry and Phebe Bosworth.
Elizabeth, daut. of Nathaniel and Kezia Green of Providence.
- 1763.
- Jan. 9. Charles, son of Charles and Eunice Church.
Constant, daut. " " "
Mary, daut. " " "

30. Hannah, daut. of Stephen and Mehitable Wardwell.
 Mar. 6. Lydia, daut. of James and Sarah Allen.
 April 24. Hannah, daut. of Charles and Eunice Church.
 May 29. Priscilla, daut. of Edward and Anstis Talby.
 Mary, daut. of Isaac and Sarah Wardwell.
 June 26. Jonathan, son of Joseph and Lydia Reynolds.
 July 17. Benjamin, son of Grindal and Sarah Reynolds.
 Sept. 5. Priscilla, daut. of Samuel and Priscilla Oxx.
 Nov. 6. Rebecca, daut. of William and Dorcas Tomlin.

1764.

- Jan. 8. Molly, daut. of Capt. Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
 April 15. Charlotte, daut. of Josiah and Martha Finney.
 22. Mary, daut. of Hannah, Col. Green's negro woman.
 May 20. John, son of William and Lydia Martindale.
 27. John, son of Jonathan and Mary Peck.
 June 21. Ambrose, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
 Sept. 23. Elisha, son of John and Sarah May.
 Grindal, son of Grindal and Sarah Reynolds.
 Nov. 4. Nathaniel, son of John and Mary Ingraham.
 Rachel, daut. of Edward and Anstis Talby.

1765.

- May 26. Sarah, daut. of Charles and Eunice Church.
 June 2. Allen, son of John and Phebe Wardwell.
 Willouby, daut. of Isaac and Sarah Wardwell.
 Oct. 6. Sarah, daut. of Samuel and Priscilla Oxx.

1766.

- April 27. Grey, son of William and Lydia Martindale.
 May 11. Sarah, daut. of Capt. Jonathan and Mary Peck.
 25. Greenwood, son of Joseph and Lydia Reynolds.
 July 27. Mary, daut. of John and Sarah Smith.

N. B. Ye child being sick was baptized privately at ye desire of ye mother who had been baptized in infancy, tho' she had never publicly own'd ye Covenant. She acknowledging ye obligations of her baptism Ye ordinance was administered to ye child and she was told y^t when God should give her opportunity it was expected y^t she publicly renew her baptismal Covenant. My conduct herein was agreeable to y^e advice of ye associated Pastors of ye Colony.

- Aug. 17. Samuel, son of John and Elizabeth Howland.
 John, son of " " "
 Daniel, son of " " "
 Elizabeth, daut. " " "
 Sept. 21. Constant, son of Grindal and Sarah Reynolds.
 28. Lydia, daut. of John and Mary Ingraham.
 Oct. 12. Rebecca, daut. of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
 26. William, son of Capt. Mark Anthony and Abigail DeWolfe.
 James, son of " " " "
 Levi, son of " " " "
 Nov. 16. Abigail, daut. of Joseph and Rebecca Waldron of Newport.

1767.

- April 12. Sarah, daut. of Josiah and Martha Finney.
 19. Martha, daut. of John and Elizabeth Howland.

- July 12. Phillis, daut. of Hannah, Col. Green's negro woman.
 Aug. 2. Elizabeth, daut. of Capt. James and Sarah Alden.
 9. Abigail, daut. of Charles (deceased) and Eunice Church.
 Sept. 13. Nathaniel, son of Benjamin and Mary Bosworth.
 Oct. 4. Mary, daut. of Capt. Jonathan and Mary Peck.
 John, son of John Jr. and Lucretia Gladding.
 Hannah, daut. of John Jr. and Lucretia Gladding.
 Lucretia, daut. of " " "

1768.

- Jan. 10. Marcy, daut. of Capt. Daniel and Phebe Waldron.
 16. Jonathan, son of Samuel and Priscilla Oxx.
 April 17. Samuel, son of John and Lucretia Gladding.
 May 8. Abigail, daut. of John and Elizabeth Howland.
 22. William, son of William and Lydia Martindale.
 Sept. 15. Mary, daut. of Capt. Mark Anthony and Abigail DeWolfe.
 Nov. 13. Josiah, }
 Benjamin, } Twins, sons of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
 Daniel, son of Isaac and Joyce Young.
 Sarah, daut. of " " "

1769.

- Jan. 1. Thomas Gibbs, son of Josiah and Martha Finney.
 April 9. William, son of Capt. Jonathan and Mary Peck.
 June 25. Frazer, daut. of Benjamin and Mary Bosworth.
 July 23. Daniel, son of John and Mary Ingraham.
 Sept. 10. Samuel Vial, son of Thomas and Mary Peck.
 Nathaniel, son of " " "
 Hannah, daut. of " " "

1770.

- May 13. Peleg, son of John and Elizabeth Howland.
 July 15. William, son of Samuel and Priscilla Oxx (deceased).
 Oct. 14. Sarah, daut. of Grindal and Sarah Reynolds.
 28. Benjamin, son of Stephen and Jemima Wardwell.
 Nov. 4. Richard, son of John and Lucretia Gladding.
 Dec. 30. Mary Bradford, daut. of Benjamin and Mary Bosworth.

1771.

- April 7. George, son of Josiah and Martha Finney.
 May 12. Lydia, daut. of Capt. Jonathan and Mary Peck.
 19. William Throop, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
 June 23. Davis, son of John and Mary Ingraham.
 Oct. 8. Rogers Richmond, son of Thomas and Mary Peck.
 27. Benjamin, son of Josiah and Eleanor Smith.
 Abigail, daut. of " " "
 Rebecca, daut. of " " "
 Nov. 24. Peter, son of Hannah, T. Green Jr's negro woman.

1772.

- May 17. Rebecca, daut. of Eleazer and Abigail Blake.
 Ebenezer, son of " " "
 24. Susanna, daut. of Josiah and Eleanor Smith.
 July 19. Martha, daut. of James and Phebe Smith.
 Phebe, " " "
 Elizabeth " " "
 26. Priscilla, daut. of Stephen and Jemima Wardwell.

29. William, son of Samuel and Rebecca Oxx.
baptized privately being dangerously sick.
- Aug. 9. Mary, dau. of Nathaniel and Parnel Smith.
16. John, son of John and Sarah Smith.
William, son " " "
30. Thomas, son of Jeremiah and Deborah Finney.
Loring, son of " " "
Elizabeth, dau. of " " "
Deborah, dau. of " " "
Rebecca, dau. of " " "
Mary, dau. of " " "
- Sept. 5. Samuel, son of John and Elizabeth Norris.
Elizabeth, dau. of John and " "
Paul, son of " " "
Benjamin, son of " " "
- 1773.
- Jan. 10. Nathaniel, son of John and Elizabeth Howland.
- May 2. Benjamin, son of John and Lucretia Gladding.
9. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Jonathan and Mary Peck.
- July 4. Alfred, son of Benjamin and Mary Bosworth.
Susanna, dau. of Thomas and Salome Diman.
Salome, dau. of " " "
Mary, } Twin daus. of Thomas and Salome Diman.
Deborah, }
- Sept. 5. Allen Taylor, son of Nathaniel and Parnel Smith.
19. Ann, dau. of Josiah and Martha Finney.
26. John, son of Jeremiah and Deborah Finney.
- Oct. 3. Seabury Manchester. Adult.
Miriam Manchester. Adult. His wife.
Martha, dau. of Seabury and Miriam Manchester.
Benjamin, son of " " "
William, son of " " "
24. Samuel, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Waldron.
31. Simeon, son of William and Hannah Munro.
Allen, son of " " "
Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah Smith.
- Nov. 14. Samuel Gladding. Adult æ. 24. Son of Mr. James Gladding
formerly of y^e town died.
- 1774.
- Mar. 20. William Hardon. Adult.
Richard, son of William and Hannah Hardon.
William, son of " " "
James, son of " " "
John Glover, son of William and Hannah Hardon.
Elizabeth, dau. of " " "
27. Mrs. Rebecca Nooning. Adult.
Timothy, son of James and Rebecca Nooning.
- April 11. Jemima, dau. of Stephen and Jemima Wardwell.
- May 1. Mrs. Hannah Potter. Adult.
- June 5. Barnabas Taylor, son of Josiah and Eleanor Smith.
- July 10. Abigail, dau. of Roscom and Abigail Sandford.
Hannah, " " "
Molly, " " "

- Anna, daut. of Daniel and Susanna Wardwell.
 Mary, " " " "
 17. Josiah, son of Archibald and Rebecca Munro.
 22. Wiatt, son of Seabury and Miriam Manchester,
 baptized privately, being sick.
 Aug. 9. Hannah, a twin child of William and Hannah Hardon,
 baptized privately, being sick.
 21. Polly, daut. of John and Mary Ingraham.
 Sept. 25. Offered to baptism by y^r grandmother Mrs. Phebe Wardwell
 and Mrs. Margaret Swan, the following
 Samuel Woodbury, }
 Sarah, } Children of John and Hannah Ward-
 Hannah Swan, } well, both dead.
 Peggy, }
 Jemima, daut. of Samuel and Rebecca Oxx.
 Oct. 9. Nathaniel Wardwell, son of James and Phebe Smith.
 23. John, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wardwell.
 Phebe, daut. of " " "
 Sarah, " " " "
 30. Sarah, daut. of John and Elizabeth Howland.
 Nov. 6. Rebecca, daut. of John and Elizabeth Norris.
 1775.
 Jan. 22. Elizabeth, daut. of Jonathan and Margaret Peck.
 April 30. Sarah, daut. of Archibald and Rebecca Munro.
 Susanna, daut. of Daniel and Susanna Gladding.
 May 21. Royal, son of Joseph and Margaret Diman.
 Jeremiah, son of " " "
 Margaret, daut. " " "
 Rebecca, daut. of Barnard and Ruth Salisbury.
 Sept. 24. Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Mary Bosworth.

"Here end the records of that worthy and faithful servant of Jesus Christ the Rev^d John Burt who died on that memorable day of the bombardment of the town by British soldiery the 7th of October A.D. 1775."

PATTERSON FAMILY.

By the Hon. JOHN R. ROLLINS, of Lawrence, Mass.

AMONG the adherents of Charles II. in the Scottish army, defeated at the battle of Worcester by Oliver Cromwell, and transported to New England to be sold as slaves or servants for a term of years, is found the name of James Patterson. The prisoners sailed from London in the ship "John & Sarah," about November 11, 1651, and arrived at Charles-town before May, 1652. (REGISTER, i. pp. 377-380; Brown's Hist. of the Highland Clans, vol. ii. p. 61.)

In 1658, James Patterson, supposed to be the Scotch prisoner, received a grant of land from the town of Billerica, and between that date and 1685 he received sixteen different grants of land; and in 1661 his name appears on the town records in a vote of the Proprietors of the township. He married March 29, 1662, Rebecca, daughter of Andrew and Jane Stevenson, of

Cambridge. He was admitted freeman April 18, 1690. During Philip's war, Oct. 8, 1675, his house was appointed for garrison, and the garrison consisted of himself, John Baldwin, Edward and Thomas Farmer, Henry and John Jeffts, and two soldiers. For services in the war his son James, with descendants of other soldiers, was rewarded by a grant of land in Narragansett No. 6 (now Templeton). REG. xvi. p. 144. He was also in the Canadian Expedition of 1690, and his son James, by virtue of his father's services, was a proprietor in the Sudbury Canada grant of 1741, located in Maine, and comprising the present towns of Jay and Canton. (REG. vol. xxx. p. 192.)

James Patterson died May 14, 1701, aged about 68; will proved 1701. His widow Rebecca was administratrix on the estate. Among the debts mention is made of one to sister Kebee, of Charlestown, and one to Peter Proctor, of Chelmsford. (Probate Rec. Cambridge.) Children :

- i. MARY, b. Billerica, June 22, 1666; m. Jan. 30, 1688-9, to Peter Proctor, of Chelmsford, son of Robert and Jane (Hildreth) Proctor, of Concord and Chelmsford. (Prob. Records.)
- ii. JAMES, b. Billerica, Dec. 28, 1668; d. Aug. 3, 1677.
2. iii. ANDREW, b. " Feb. 4, 1672.
3. iv. JOHN, b. " Feb. 8, 1675.
4. v. JOSEPH, b. " Nov. 1, 1677.
- vi. REBECCA, b. " May 18, 1680; d. 1683.
5. vii. JAMES, b. " Feb. 13, 1683.
6. viii. JONATHAN, b. " Nov. 31 (sic.), 1685.*

2. ANDREW² PATTERSON (*James*¹), settled in Charlestown, Mass.; married 1697, Elizabeth Kibbee, of Charlestown. She was baptized, according to Savage, August 14, and according to the church records of Charlestown, June 14, 1681; was daughter of James Kibbee by his second wife Sarah, the daughter of Andrew Stevenson of Cambridge, and widow of John Lowden, who married James Kibbee, Oct. 23, 1679.† She was *probably* the Elizabeth Patterson who purchased Thomas Hodgman's homestead in Reading, Sept. 8, 1725. Andrew Patterson was a mariner, and was lost at sea, March, 1707, leaving but one child (posthumous):

7. i. JAMES, b. Oct. 5, 1707.

3. JOHN² PATTERSON (*James*¹), resided in Billerica; married at Concord, December 29, 1702, Joanna Hall, of Billerica. Their children, all born in Billerica:

- i. KEZIAH, b. Dec. 5, 1703.
- ii. REBECCA, b. Nov. 15, 1705.
- iii. HANNAH, b. May 9, 1710.
- iv. MARY, b. Jan. 19, 1713-14.
- v. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 24, 1722-3.

4. JOSEPH² PATTERSON (*James*¹), settled in Watertown; married at Sudbury, September 22, 1701, Mercy, the youngest daughter of Capt. John Goodenow, of Sudbury. She died in childbed, September 1, 1710; his second wife was Mary —. He married a third time, November 29, 1724, Rebecca, widow of James Livermore, and daughter of John and Elizabeth

* Town Clerk of Billerica. The record makes a rather long November.

† James Kibbee, or Kibby, was of Dorchester, son of Edward of Boston, removed to Cambridge, and thence to Charlestown. According to Eaton, James Kebbe was in Reading 1685-6, but was not in the list of tax-payers in 1720.

(Trowbridge) Myrick, of Newton.* Joseph purchased, March 19, 1701, of Edward Harrington, "one mansion house with 12 acres of orchard meadow and arable land" in Watertown, and became quite a considerable landholder. In 1714 was constable and collector of taxes for Watertown. His will, executed Nov. 15, 1736, was offered for probate, Feb. 14, 1736-7. Children :

- i. MERCY, b. Sept. 1, 1702 ; m. 1721, Dea. Samuel Brown, of Watertown, Leicester and Stockbridge, a member of the Provincial Congress 1775.
- ii. MARY, b. Aug. 16, 1704 ; m. Feb. 14, 1733-4, Jeremiah Hewes, or Hawes, or as probate records say, Haas.
- iii. LYDIA, b. Oct. 9, 1706 ; d. young.
- iv. EUNICE, b. April 19, 1708 ; m. Dec. 28, 1726, Jonathan Flagg, of Watertown and Framingham.
8. v. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 27, 1710.

By second wife :

- vi. HEPZIBAH, b. Dec. 7, 1713.
- vii. SYBIL, bapt. Nov. 27, 1715 ; m. July 10, 1735, David Ball, of Watertown and Waltham.
- viii. LYDIA, b. Oct. 12, 1718.

By third marriage :

- ix. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 27, 1727 ; m. July 6, 1749, Abigail Bond, of Watertown, who settled in Concord, Mass.

5. JAMES² PATTERSON (*James*¹), removed to Dunstable and thence to Groton, where he died 1738. He was a farmer. From the county records it appears that he sold his farm in Dunstable, 700 acres on the Merrimack River, to Eben Taylor in 1717, and purchased another in Groton on the "Nashaway" River, 1715-16. He married Mary —, who died in Shirley, Sept. 17, 1769, æt. 83. Children :

- i. JOHN, b. April 10, 1711 ; d. young.
9. ii. JAMES.
10. iii. JOHN, b. 1723.
11. iv. HEZEKIAH.
- v. MARY, m. April 2, 1745, Nathan Hubbard, of Groton. They had a family of twelve children, of whom, Betty, born Dec. 24, 1750, married Amos Lawrence, Jr., eldest son of Lieut. Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence, of Groton.
- vi. ELIZABETH, m. July 16, 1751, John Longley, of Shirley.
- vii. ESTHER, b. March 10, 1731 ; m. Nov. 20, 1751, Ensign Joseph Langley, of Shirley.

6. JONATHAN² PATTERSON (*James*¹), settled at Watertown ; was there in 1707, and was, as well as his brother Joseph, a tailor. Removed to Deerfield, where he married, July 30, 1713, Mary, daughter of Dea. Eleazer Hawkes, of Deerfield. He removed to Northfield about 1716, grants of land being made to him in N. on condition that he would settle there. He died at N. 1718. His widow deceased March 4, 1757, æt. 61. Children :

- i. JONATHAN, b. Dec. 18, 1714 ; d. aged 7 years, Feb. 24, 1721.
12. ii. ELEAZER, b. Sept. 2, 1716.

* Elizabeth Trowbridge was born in Dorchester, October 12, 1660, m. John Myrick at Newton, 1682. Her father was James, of Dorchester (son of Thomas, probably, of D.), who married, December 30, 1659, Margaret, daughter of Maj. Humphrey Atherton.

James Livermore was son of Lieut. John, of Watertown, and grandson of John (ancestor of all the Livermores), who came to New England at the age of 28 in the ship Francis, Capt. John Cutting, master, 1634.

7. JAMES³ PATTERSON (*Andrew*,² *James*¹), resided Sudbury; married October 14, 1730, Lydia, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Reed) Fiske, of Lexington, and of Sudbury 1718 (*Hudson*). James removed to Princeton and Petersham. He died at Princeton, May 4, 1766. His widow died September, 1776, a. 66. Children:

- i. JONATHAN, b. Nov. 30, 1735. He was Sergeant in Capt. Samuel Howe's company from Marlboro', sent to the relief of Fort William Henry, 1757. Was also in Capt. Samuel Dakin's company in the Canadian Expedition of 1758, and was killed by the Indians at Lake George, July 20, 1758. Holt's Journal (REG. x. p. 308) calls him by his right name. Hudson in his History calls him John.
13. ii. DAVID, b. May 17, 1739.
14. iii. ANDREW, b. April 14, 1742; m. Elizabeth Bond, of Worcester, October 21, 1761; residence Sudbury.

8. JOSEPH³ PATTERSON (*Joseph*,² *James*¹), resided Waltham; married 1737, Lydia Merean, of Newton. He was a member of Capt. Eleazer Melvin's company in Gov. Shirley's expedition to the Norridgewock country, 1754. In 1767, May 24, he and his wife Lydia were dismissed from Waltham church "to the christian brethren in Richmond, Mass., soon to be embodied into a church." She was living in Richmond a widow, Jan. 19, 1781. Children:

- i. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 15, 1738; m. Richmond, Mass. Descendants not traced. Was he the one at Bunker Hill? (See REG. xxviii. 260.)
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. April 2, 1740; m. Dec. 9, 1760, William Saltmarsh.
- iii. BEULAH, b. Jan. 20, 1741-2; m. her cousin, Capt. Abraham Brown, of Stockbridge, son of Dea. Abraham and Merey (Patterson) Brown. He was born 1740, was a captain in the militia, and repeatedly in service in the early part of the Revolution. Died, Jan. 8, 1777, of small-pox communicated by a letter. His widow and five sons emigrated to Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y., about 1795, where she died, July 6, 1820, æt. 79.
- iv. ABIGAIL, b. July 7, 1743-4; resided unm. at Richmond, 1781.
- v. LYDIA, b. Dec. 16, 1745; m. Col. David Pixley (second wife), probably son of Lieut. David Pixley, of Stockbridge. He was one of the five commissioners about 1786-7, for the purchase of a large tract of land in New York, of which Binghamton is near the centre. He settled in Owego, Tioga County, where he was buried. The following is the inscription on his gravestone: "In memory of Col. David Pixley, who departed this life August 25, 1807, in the 67th year of his age. He was an officer in the Revolution. Was at the siege of Quebec under Gen. Montgomery; was the first settler of Tioga, 1790, and continued its father and friend until his death."
15. vi. Hon. AMOS, b. Feb. 18, 1747-8; was a trader in Richmond, Mass.; removed to New York, and was one of the earliest settlers of Union Village, Broome County. He became a prominent citizen and Judge in that county, and a member of the U. S. Congress.
- vii. MARTHA, b. May 26, 1750; m. William Woodbridge, a farmer of Stockbridge, afterwards of Vermont.
- viii. SARAH, b. June 30, 1753; m. Oct. 1775, Phineas Brown, of Stockbridge; removed to Waltham, Vt. He was son of Capt. John and Hannah (Flagg) Brown, of Waltham, Mass.; went to Stockbridge as early as 1776, and resided there till 1784. He was a land surveyor, and for several years previous to the Revolution was engaged much of the time in surveying in Castleton, Leicester, Salisbury, Middlebury, Cornwall, New Haven, Paxton, and other towns, in what is now the western part of Vermont, then known as the "New Hampshire Grants."
- ix. ESTHER, b. Jan. 10, 1756; m. Thomas Merean, of Richmond, Mass.

9. JAMES³ PATTERSON (*James*,² *James*¹), resided Groton, Mass. He was one of the thirty individuals who petitioned, March 1, 1747, to have

the town of Groton divided and the District of Shirley formed. (Butler, pp. 65-6.) Shirley was incorporated as a separate district, Jan. 5, 1753. He married at Groton, January 17, 1744-5, widow Elizabeth Bartlett (widow of Nicholas Bartlett). After Mr. Patterson's death, which occurred May 8, 1759, the widow married Samuel Nichols. She died at New Ipswich, N. H., July 28, 1813, aged 96. Children :

- i. SYBIL, b. Groton, July 22, 1747 ; m. — Brown ; resided Temple, N. H.
16. ii. NICHOLAS, b. Groton, March 22, 1749.
- iii. JOSEPH, b. Groton, Dec. 25, 1751 ; was a carpenter ; resided at Boston ; m. — ? He had three children, all daughters. He died of consumption while on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Scripture, at New Ipswich, N. H.
- iv. JAMES, b. Shirley, May 8, 1754 ; d. November, 1787 ; was captain in the militia, and served against the insurgents in Shays's rebellion ; resided at Fitchburg and Lunenburg ; m. Miriam Hovey ; had five children, of whom Dea. James,⁵ b. March 9, 1782, d. June 30, 1865, m. Sarah Stearns (see Bond's *Watertown*, p. 488) and was father of James H.,⁶ of New York and Boston ; Mary S.,⁶ for many years a teacher ; Rev. Stearns,⁶ professor of languages in Female College, Wilmington, Del. ; Lucius⁶ ; Oliver S.,⁶ M.D., Geneva Med. Coll., of Waterloo, N. Y. ; and Sarah S.,⁶ wife of the compiler of this article.
- v. JANE, b. Shirley, June 23, 1756 ; m. Oliver Scripture, of New Ipswich, N. H.
- vi. THOMAS, b. Shirley, March 25, 1759 ; descendants not traced.

10. Dea. JOHN³ PATTERSON (*James*,² *James*¹), resided Shirley ; farmer ; was deacon in the church at Shirley ; married at Groton to Jane Parker, January 4, 1758. The Fitchburg Railroad is located in the village near where his house stood, and where Dr. Longley subsequently resided. He died at Shirley, June 18, 1797. Children :

- i. LEMUEL, b. Jan. 8, 1759.
- ii. SARAH, b. March 19, 1761 ; d. March 21, 1764.
- iii. JOHN, b. Dec. 8, 1762.
- iv. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 3, 1764. Was a cooper by trade ; resided for a time with Capt. James P. at Lunenburg, and after his death, 1787, conducted the farm and kept the tavern there till 1796. He was never married, and relinquishing the farm and tavern at the time of Mrs. Patterson's second marriage to Dr. Haskell, he removed to New York in the vicinity of Troy or Albany.
- v. SARAH, b. Feb. 3, 1767.
- vi. JAMES, b. July 26, 1769 ; descendants not traced.

11. Lt. HEZEKIAH³ PATTERSON (*James*,² *James*¹), resided Shirley ; farmer ; married Mary Pierce, of Groton, Nov. 18, 1762. Children :

- i. JONATHAN, b. May 9, 1763 ; d. Sept. 16, 1765.
- ii. HEZEKIAH, b. Aug. 26, 1765 ; resided Shirley ; m. Jane Hazen, 1792 ; d. without issue, Sept. 1825. Widow died April 10, 1851.*
- iii. SUSAN, b. Feb. 26, 1768 ; m. Thomas Hubbard, of Groton, June 16, 1796. She died at G., Oct. 30, 1806.
- iv. MARY, b. Sept. 7, 1770 ; was second wife of Thomas Hubbard, above ; d. Feb. 3, 1852, leaving two children, Charles and Andrew.
- v. ESTHER, b. Oct. 5, 1773 ; m. Sylvester Phelps, of Lancaster, Sept. 21, 1795.
- vi. BETSEY, m. Philemon Atherton, of Harvard ; intention pub. Nov. 11, 1805.

* See stones, Shirley Burial Ground. Probate Rec., Cambridge.

12. Col. ELEAZER³ PATTERSON (*Jonathan*,² *James*¹), resided Northfield, Mass.; married first, Lydia —, who died April 4, 1761, a. 46. He married second, about 1770, Abigail — (Parsons?), of Northampton, who died October 3, 1783, a. 58. Eleazer was corporal in Capt. Elijah Williams's company from Northfield in the Crown Point expedition of 1755; sergeant in Capt. Salah Barnard's company in Col. Williams's regiment in the Canada expedition of 1758. He resided in the north part of the town (now Vernon); was selectman, 1747–8 and 1751; was active in behalf of the New York party in the New Hampshire grant troubles, and received a commission from New York as colonel of the lower regiment of Cumberland County, August 18, 1778, and in 1782 was appointed by the same power Justice of the "Court of Common Pleas and General Gaol Delivery." He removed to Brattleboro' about 1792, where he died, April 8, 1801. The style of clapboards used in building his house, 1763, is thus described in Temple and Sheldon's History of Northfield: They were split from oak bolts or cuts, were 5 to 7 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, and about 1½ inches thick at the back. They were laid lapping, and made a durable and tolerably tight covering. This was among the first of the second style of houses in Northfield, the buildings previously being thatch-covered huts. Children:

- i. LYDIA, b. Sept. 2, 1737; m. Jan. 28, 1757, William White, of Hadley, Hinsdale, Northfield and Springfield. She died before 1765, and he m. Nov. 1765, Martha Chapin. Lydia had one son Giles White, bapt. Feb. 26, 1758, who m. Sarah Dodd and settled in Cobleskill, N. Y.
- ii. JONATHAN, b. Sept. 16, 1748; descendants not traced.
- iii. MARY, b. June 19, 1752.
- iv. ELEAZER, b. Dec. 15, 1754; m. —; resided Northfield, Mass.; had two children—Sylvester, bapt. April 17, 1776; Lydia Moore, bapt. July 6, 1777.

13. DAVID⁴ PATTERSON (*James*,³ *Andrew*,² *James*¹), resided Sudbury; blacksmith; removed to Framingham; married Beulah Clark, of Framingham, and with his wife "owned the covenant" of the church, Nov. 16, 1759. They moved to Boylston 1783, but returned to F. 1799, where he died, Nov. 28, 1809, a. 70. His widow died May, 1829 (born July 23, 1740). An interesting account of Mrs. Patterson's family Clark may be found in Maine Hist. Coll., vol. i. 203, 208, 214, and Barry's Framingham. Children:

- i. DAVID, b. Aug. 7, 1760; m. New Haven, Ct.; d. S. Carolina. 1798.
- ii. LYDIA, b. Dec. 8, 1761; m. Ezra Rice, of Northboro', Nov. 12, 1786, and d. at Concord, July 18, 1842. (Erroneously stated by Barry, 1832.)
- iii. MOLLY, b. Sept. 30, 1763; m. Elias Hemmenway; resided N. Marlborough.
- iv. JONATHAN, b. Sept. 3, 1765; m. Sarah, daughter of Dea. Seth Rice, of Westboro', March 11, 1792; resided at Northboro', also in Vermont, Canada and Connecticut; d. at Northboro', Aug. 20, 1845, a. 80 y. 11 mo. 18 d.
- v. JAMES, b. Sept. 3, 1767; m. Lovisa Wyman, of Northboro', Sept. 13, 1798; d. at the South, 1838.
- vi. ISAAC, b. March 9, 1769; m. Persis Wyman, of Northboro'; resided in Boylston; was infirm, and killed by a fall from a loaded wagon, Nov. 2, 1795.
- vii. NANCY, b. Feb. 18, 1771; m. April 15, 1798, Jabez Maynard Parker, of Westboro'. They removed to Phillipston, where she died in 1843. Descendants in Phillipston.
- viii. ENOCH, b. Sept. 30, 1772; m. Mary Adams; resided in Boston, where

for many years he was an innholder—proprietor of the Elm Street House, known and popular for a long time to a past generation as the Patterson House, a favorite resort of traders from the interior, partly on account of its location, but mainly in consequence of its excellent table and moderate charges—a reputation maintained for a long time after by Mr. Wildes. Mr. Patterson served the city at one time in the Board of Aldermen. Removed to Dedham, where he died March 17, 1858, a. 86. His widow died May 19, 1858, a. 78. They had ten children, of whom, Rev. Albert C. Patterson died at Buffalo, N. Y.; Hepsibeth married Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, of Cambridge; and Almira was wife of the late Col. John T. Heard. (See REG. xxxvi. 354)

- ix. ARTEMAS, b. March 30, 1774; m. Asenath Hemenway, April 12, 1802; resided Northboro'; d. Nov. 11, 1851, a. 77.
- x. SALLY, b. April 12, 1775; d. Sept. 23, 1775.
- xi. SALLY, b. July 31, 1776; m. Gill Bartlett of Northboro', Aug. 26, 1796; d. July 21, 1826.
- xii. BEULAH, b. June 20, 1779; m. April 6, 1797, Henry Hastings, of Northboro'; residence N.
- xiii. CATHARINE, b. Feb. 7, 1781; m. Adam Hemenway, of Framingham, March, 1804; d. at the Hemenway homestead, where she had resided 70 years, July, 1875.
- xiv. WILLIAM, b. April 19, 1782; m. 1st, Hannah Hemenway, Sept. 12, 1802; m. 2d, Eliza Adams. He was killed at Natick, Nov. 14, 1835, by the cars of the Boston & Wor. R. R.
- xv. FINIS, b. Sept. 1, 1784; m. Luther Hemenway, July 10, 1803; residence Boylston; removed to New Hampshire.

14. ANDREW⁴ PATTERSON (*James*,³ *Andrew*,² *James*¹), resided Sudbury; married Elizabeth Bond, of Worcester, Oct. 21, 1761, youngest child of John and Ruth (Whitney) Bond, of W. (See Bond Genealogies.) He married second, Anna ——. They removed to Petersham about 1783. Andrew and Daniel were taxed at Petersham in 1817, and till 1823 and no further. (See Town Clerk of P.) Children :

- i. SARAH, b. Sudbury, May 15, 1764.
- ii. JAMES, b. " Feb. 22, 1768; d. young.
- iii. JAMES, b. Princeton, June 6, 1774; went to Ohio and died unm.
- iv. JANE, b. " May 11, 1776; m. —; d. in Petersham, s.p.
- v. DANIEL, b. " Dec. 9, 1777; d. Dec. 23, 1781.
- vi. ANNA, b. " June 20, 1779; d. June 5, 1782.
- vii. JEREMIAH, b. " July 25, 1781; } d. Jan. 20, 1782.
- viii. DANIEL, b. " July 25, 1781; } d. unm. in Petersham.
- ix. SALLY, b. " Nov. 22, 1782; m. —; d. in Ohio, leaving family.
- x. JONATHAN, b. " Went to Ohio and died unm.

15. HON. AMOS⁴ PATTERSON (*Joseph*,³ *Joseph*,² *James*¹), married Anne Williams; resided Richmond, Mass. Children :

- i. ANNE, b. Richmond, Oct. 19, 1787; m. Anson, son of Elijah and Lucretia (Barnes) Higbe, May 7, 1811, of Newark Valley, N. Y.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. Union, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1795.
- iii. CHESTER, b. Richmond, Sept. 24, 1777; removed with his father to Union, Broome County, N. Y., 1793. He was sheriff of that county from 1809 to 1812; represented the county in the state legislature from 1819 to 1821 inclusive, and was one of the presidential electors for state of New York in 1824, giving his vote to John Quincy Adams. He was town clerk of Union for many years, and otherwise much engaged in service for the town. In 1839 he removed with his family to Newark Valley, Tioga County, N. Y., where he died, September 22, 1857, æt. 73. He m. Mary Ann Eliot, and one of his sons is *David Williams Patterson*, of Newark Valley, well known as a genealogist, from whom these records of Joseph 1st and his descendants were obtained.

16. NICHOLAS⁴ PATTERSON (*James*,³ *James*,² *James*¹), settled at Harvard, Mass.; trader; was twice married, first to Anne —, second to widow Abigail Whitney; intention of marriage pub. Sept 12. 1778. He and his son Artemas, about 1790, went to Vermont and purchased a tract of wild land on Otter Creek. Both died of fever while there, the family remaining in Harvard. Children:

- i. SYBIL, b. Jan. 31, 1774.
- ii. BETSEY, b. July 31, 1776.
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. July 22, 1779; d. in infancy.
- iv. ABIGAIL WILLARD, b. June 13, 1780; d. June 23, 1813.
- v. ARTEMAS, b. April 7, 1781.
- vi. LUCINDA, b. Feb. 25, 1783; d. 1832.
- vii. ANNA WILLARD, b. March 5, 1785.
- viii. ALEXANDER, b. May 15, 1787; d. unm. at sea.*

EDWARD RANDOLPH.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

EDWARD RANDOLPH, the writer of the following letters, was the fourth son of Edmund Randolph, M.D., of Canterbury, of Oxford and Padua (Italy). He was baptized at St. Margaret's, Canterbury, July 9th, 1632. He married three times—firstly, Jane, daughter of Thomas Gibbon of West-Cliff, County Kent. By this marriage there were two daughters: Deborah, baptized July 6, 1671; and Elizabeth, born in 1664. Jane Gibbon, their mother, was of the same family as the historian. Her brother Matthew had a son Edward, he again a son Edward, and this last also a son Edward the historian. Jane Gibbon Randolph died in 1679. In 1681, Edward Randolph again married at St. Martin's in the fields, London, Grace Greenville of the same parish. She died in Boston, U. S., in 1682.† A third daughter is mentioned, Sarah, probably the child of the third marriage, her mother, Sarah Platt (widow), whose maiden name was Backhouse, and related to the wife of the Earl of Clarendon (Hyde). This marriage took place also at St. Martin's in the fields, in 1684. At this period he is described as of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He appears to have had no sons by either of his wives. He was appointed by Charles the 2nd as his Envoy to New England to reclaim the charter formerly granted to that Colony, and went over on this mission in 1676. He made frequent voyages back and forth, Bancroft says as many as eight in seven years. His will was made on the eve of his seventeenth voyage to America, and is dated June 15, 1702.

* Town Records, Harvard.

† She died late in November or early in December, 1682. Noadiah Russell, in his Diary under that year, has this entry: "3^d 10th (being friday) Mr. Randall's wife was buried in Boston alamode England." (See REG. vii. 58.) Dec. 3, 1682, did not fall on Friday, but on Sunday. The funeral was probably on the following Friday, the 8th.—ED.

Letters of administration were granted December 7, 1703, and the testator is named as "of Acgnamat," the modern "Acco'nac" in Virginia, where he must have died not long after his arrival from England.*

1684: A Generall account granted to y^e Gov^r & Company Erected in Engl^d for Evangelizing Indians in New England.

About y^e year 1643 letters patent were granted to y^e L^d Warwick and other factious Lords as also to Hugh Peters Goodwin: Oliver Cromwell Cornelius Holland & other Seditious Commoners: to the number of 18: with power to collect money all over England to dispose of y^t money accordingly. Great suns of money were collected & imployed by commissioners in New England nominated placed & displaced by the said Gov^r & Company, See the Ordinance of Parliam^t in Rushworths Collections 1643: Upon his late Maj^{ties} Restauration the Patent was renewed with enlargement of powers & some members of the former company kept in. M^r Boyle being by y^e late Lord Clarendon made Governor & M^r Ashirst made Treasurer.

By these Letters Patents the Lord Chancellor for y^e tyme being has power to inspect & call to account that Gov^r & Company: who are made accountable from tyme to tyme to his Lordsh^p: for all their revenues & how employed. As by the letters patents kept in y^e Plantation offices does a large appeare.

There was formerly belonging to this Company 800 or 1000£ per annum as I have been credibly informed: they were wont to send the yearly produce of this estate to New Eng^d to be disposed of as their trustees there thought fitt & to be accountable to y^e Gov^r & company. Great part of this estate as I have been told was in houses, which were burnt down in y^e fire in London, so that their revenue is lesñed above halfe, if not more. Now instead of sending money to N. Eng^d they draw money yearly from thence where 'tis said they have aboue 2000£ at interest. I could never inform myself of any account that has been given of this money, Since his Maj^{ties} restauration. The L^d Chancellor Nottingham intended it but was prevented by the unhappy troubles in Eng^d. I was ordered to attend his Lord^p but was hindered by a suddain voyage to N. Eng^d. It did in former tymes cost y^e Company yearly in money & goods above 500£ to translate into y^e Indian Language some of Baxter's pamphlets these are committed to y^e custody of Rigid Independent ministers under y^e name of Indian Ministrey & have a yearly salary, they have the disposing these bookes to y^e Indians, but the whole design tends more to y^e encouragement of ill ministering then beneficiall to y^e poor Indians.

* Mr. Seull, in the above sketch, gives new and interesting facts concerning Edward Randolph and his family; and the documents to which it is prefixed are important and instructive. Little was known in this country of the personal history of Randolph till the late Charles W. Tuttle Ph.D., read a paper before the Massachusetts Historical Society, February 12, 1874, upon his life and character, which was printed in the Proceedings of that society, vol. 13, pp. 240-2.

Randolph's Narrative of his proceedings and voyages, from 1675 to 1687, is printed from the Massachusetts Archives in the Andros Tracts,—edited by William H. Whitmore, A.M., and published by the Prince Society,—vol. 3, pp. 214-18, followed by several of his letters obtained from the same source. The Narrative is also printed with other documents from the Massachusetts Archives and from the Phillipp's Papers in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, November 11, 1880, vol. 18, pp. 254-61. See also the Hutchinson Papers, ed. of 1769, pp. 477-574, or Prince Society's edition, vol. 2, pp. 210-318, for important letters from and to Randolph; and Foote's Annals of King's Chapel, vol. 1, p. 56, note, for facts concerning his life.—EDITOR.

It is humbly proposed

That a commission be directed to Examine & inspect y^e stock & revenue here in England.—That they may be informed how y^e money drawn from New England is employed here at home.

To know what stock they have in New England, to inspect the accounts of their Trustees there and to know in whose hands it now is Lodged . . .

Names of Gentlemen in New England to be putt into the Commission of Enquiry John fitts Winthrop—Waite Winthrop—Richard Wharton—Samuell Shrimpton—John Usher—Nicholas Paige—Sampson Sheafe—Humphry Lyscomb—Francis Brenley—Benjamin Church & Thomas Savage or any 7 to sitt in Boston : power to send for all persons concerned and their Bookes. to administer Oathes, &c.

And if the Act for Charitable uses may extend to New England tis here fitt they were likewise imposed to examine and report upon the foundation of Haverard Colledg in Cambridg New England and to call to account M^r Thomas Danforth now or lately Treasurer of that Colledge and other preceding Treasurers and Trustees for that Colledge

all which is humbly submitted by

E R.

My lord

March 26: 1684.

I humbly recommend y^r Grace to speak to M^r Solicitor Gen^l about y^e Patent for Évangélizing Indians some tyme since left with him by your Grace and my L^d of London to have liis opinion upon it. Its questioned by some wheither the Commissary for inspecting money given for charitable uses may not require an account how that Company have for these many years last past disposed of that publick stock.

I am your Graces most dutyfull serv^t

His Grace

ED. RANDOLPH.

Archbishop of Canterbury

A short account of present State of New England.

By severall Grants of tracts of Land some from a Great Councill appointed by King James for planting & setling Colonyes in new England others by private grants ffrom y^e Earl of Warwick in 1643 most of which have a confirmation under y^e Great Seale in King Charles y^e first and this King's Reigne, New England is devided into 7 small Colonyes or Governments, at present managed by men of weake & inconsiderable parts : most of them having different Laws & methods of Executing them. They are devided into Presbiterians, independents—Anabaptists—Quakers—Seaventh day men ; who are some of them in all Governments. Such of the church of Eng^d, th^o the Cheife men & of good parts not appearing soe till a regulation in Government from hence directed. One chiefe colony is that of Boston, made soe by a continuall concourse of people from all parts they drew a great trade in y^e world & in deed give Lawes to all the rest ; here all is managed by their clergy without whom the Magistrates venture not to act, as in the late Example of this Gov^t upon receipt of his majesties letter &c &c. here noe children are baptized but the children of church members : some give a larger latitude & admitt the gran children of church members : others the children of such who own the church & promise to live under their watch. But none in any of the Colonyes are admitted to the Eucharist but are in full communion. All are obliged by one way or other to maintain the Ministry. Some by making contributions in the meet-

ing houses ; anabaptists & Quakers ; pay not under that notion but are rated in towne rates which is really for that intent. In Road Island is noe meetinghouses built nor children Baptized nor in deed any Government Juries in civill affaires, not swearing but professing to act according to Evidence & the lawes of the Colony, and according to the directions of their Own Conscience. (Their Lawes are not printed nor known to be other than opportunity or Justice allows.) In all the Colonys there are by farr more men, women & children unbaptized for ye reasons aforesaid. Since my being amongst them of Boston I find them willing to admitt of a minister to baptize & administer the Sacram^t, which thing duely considered, its not in their election.

ffor besides the many forfeitures of their charter (granted by Charles the first) even to this day their settling & acting as a Gov^t in new England doth absolutely destroy their charter ; for they were by that constituted a body Politick & to act here in Eng^d (as for some yeares upon y^e first grant they did) as now the African and Bormodos company doe. All which they now well understand & respect his Maj^{ties} will, Exert his Authority there by his Governor : that power upon their staite being solely invested in y^e King a gov^r will be well received & have an honorable subsistence from the Country & noe charge to y^e King. Butt above all its very necessary that his Maj^{ties} subjects should be debarred the use of the sacraments, which onely will be supplied by sending over discreet gentlemen who will find encourag^t from many by Baptizing Marriing & Burialls &c &c. Butt that they may not depend upon uncertaintyes its to be desired that his Maj^{tie} in Councill would order a survey of the money gathered in y^e yeare 1642 : by a Patent & now managed by the Hon^{ble} M^r Boyle, Lord Alglicys &c &c which did before the fire in London amount to yearly nigh 1000£ per annum but since to 500 or 600£. This is called the stock for Evangelizing Indians But in truth the money is bestowed upon some in y^e Magistracy others in y^e Ministry, Eather as pension then any other publick good works proceeding from that charge, Christians becoming heathens, whilst endeavours are pretended to convert y^e Infidels. Its therefore for rectifying so notorious an errour humbly pray'd that y^e Lord Anglycy &c doe approve of & allow two able Gentlemen at least recommended by my Lord of London to be sent over & to have 100£ a yeare paid out of that stock, and that M^r Thomas Graves formerly fellow of the colledge in Cambridge (a man of great Learning & worth) putt out because he would not publicly disown the Church of Eng^d be again restored by his Maj^{ties} Mandamus & that an Exhibition of 30£ be yearely paid him (with the Charities of his Maj^{ties} Divinity lecturer) out of L^d Anglice's stock &c.

ED: RANDOLPH.

If it be directed from his Maj^{tie} in Councill that none shall pay by rate or otherwise to their Ministers who will not at least baptize their children It will bring many about in remote places where their maintenance doth yearly arise by rate or Composition. As to reducing the Boston Gentⁿ to his maj^{ties} obedience, a writt of Quo. Warr^{to} brought over agst them by y^e attorney Gen^l will soon bring them all to a full Complyants ; if that will not doe his maj^{ties} declaring them to be out of his protection will bring them in with a witness.

May it please your Grace—

August 23^d—1684

Such has been my continued zeale to settle his Maj^{ties} affaires in n Eng^d that I have thereby raised my selfe many enemies here in London, who by

their false reports that I have gott a great estate in his Maj^{ties} service, have invited an Anabaptist at Deale to bring an Action of 125£ principle money ag^t me for which I was engaged nigh 14 years ago ; and the plaintiff knew that by fire I had lost above 1000£, and had the remainder of my estate nigh 1130£ more swep^d away by being further engaged for a very unjust brother in Law & never intended to sue me for it. It is not unknown to your Grace that I was sent for by an Order of the Lords of y^e Committee for Trade (your Grace being present as I remember) to prosecute a Quo war^{to} ag^t ye Boston charter: that Immediately I exposed myself to y^e Dangers of y^e seas ; leaving my family and small estate in Boston to attend here his Maj^{ties} Commands. I have remaining due to me above 400£ upon account in y^e Treasury & hoped upon petition to have some money allowed me ; but wanting that supply I still lie under a very chargeable confinement: which will speedily ruine me & overthrow his Maj^{ties} intentions to reduce that whole plantation to the rules of Govern^t in regard I have no visible estate in Eng^d & so cannot procure Bail to the Action as is expected. Yesterday a Gentⁿ condoling my unhappy Condition offered me 50£ to be deposited in the hand of the Sheriffe as Caution for my liberty till y^e next Term begins ; and that loan will be then duely returned to those concerned. I humbly submitt my selfe to your Graces favour intreating that your Grace will please to promote so Christian a proposall that others of the Lords of his Maj^{ties} Councill being encouraged by your Graces Example may in a few days make that money up 220£ & if your Grace think not fitt to have your money in the sheriffs hands I shall desire M^r Poney of the Plantation office to reserve it in Bank for my liberty & your Graces use againe. My lord this present advance will be of greater benefitt to me than above twice as much given me at Mich^s for this is the tyme of my extremity & I shall thereby be enabled to solicit the procuring my money in the Treasury. I have desired D^r Morice to lett me know your Graces intention herein and humbly subscribe in all Duty your Graces most dutyfull & most obedient servant.

Ed. RANDOLPH.

THE FORGERY IN THE ADAMS PEDIGREE.

IN 1880, Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D., of Johns Hopkins University, reprinted, in his *Adams and Hastings genealogy*, from the REGISTER for January, 1853, the pedigree furnished by one of its contributors tracing the Adams family of Braintree, Mass., to one Ap Adam who came out of the Marches of Wales in the thirteenth century. In the notice of this book (REG. xxxiv. 432) the editor stated his reasons for putting no faith in this pedigree. In a subsequent interview with Prof. Adams the editor recommended him to write to Col. Chester, who had pronounced the pretended connection between the English and American families "utterly incorrect" (See REGISTER, xxxi. 333). Prof. Adams wrote to Col. Chester, and received the following reply :

124 Southwark Park Road,
London, England,
Nov. 13, 1880.

Dear Sir :

I have your letter of the 31st of October. My inability to accept the Adams descent [as printed in the REGISTER, vol. vii. page 39, and reprinted in the Adams and Hastings genealogy] arises from two causes :

1st, From being, for good and substantial reasons, unable to accept the testimony of Mr. — in such matters unless verified by other evidence, and

2ndly, From being unable, after the most persevering and exhaustive investigations, to establish a single one of the facts stated in the latter portion of the pedigree.

The early portion of the pedigree is all right, as it is a mere transcript of the one recorded by the Heralds in their Visitation of Devonshire in 1564. This Visitation pedigree, however, ends with Nicholas, who stands in the pedigree in your book, page 22 [and in the REGISTER, vol. vii. p. 40, line 4], thus: "1574, Nicholas,¹³" by which you will identify him, who was then married and had issue. No brothers of this Nicholas are given, and according to the construction of these records at the College of Arms, the absence of brothers is *prima facie* evidence that there were none.

The rest of the pedigree, beginning with John, brother of Nicholas, is an addition by somebody, but whether by Mr. — or some one else I do not pretend to say. All I can or choose to say is, that I have exhausted every possible resource and have been unable to substantiate it in any one particular. Mr. — himself promised me over and over again that I should have a sight of the original document, but he never kept his promise, always having some excuse. . . . I think I remember rightly that Mr. Henry B. Adams, son of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, when the latter was minister here, experienced the same difficulty in obtaining anything satisfactory from Mr. —. At all events, I have in my possession every Adams will and administration (I mean I have personally examined them and have full abstracts of them) in the Principal Registry of Probate in London (which covers the whole country), and also from the District Registry at Exeter (which covers Devonshire), besides collections from every part of the kingdom where an Adams is ever known to have lived, and I cannot find the slightest corroboration of this portion of the pedigree. Hence, with my knowledge of Mr. —'s character and reputation in such matters, I am unable to place the least reliance upon the later portion of the pedigree. The construction of it is ingenious, but defective. The end of the old pedigree was a most convenient place to which to attach the New England descent, and my own opinion is that this was done, by somebody, without the slightest authority. A precisely similar thing has been done with the Washington pedigree within the last year or two. I have not yet received the copy of your book which you sent me, but I have had a copy for some weeks sent me from Boston.

Very truly yours,

JOS. L. CHESTER.

Though the readers of the REGISTER have repeatedly been told in its pages that no reliance can be placed in this pedigree, we are sorry to say that it has since been reproduced several times. The latest instance which has come to our knowledge is in a recent volume devoted to the biography of prominent New Hampshire men.

WILL OF JAMES HAINES OR HINDES, OF SOUTHOLD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 1652.

Communicated by A. M. HAINES, Esq., of Galena, Ill.

JAMES HAINES removed from Salem, Mass., to Southold, L. I., about 1651-2, and was a cooper by profession. He is described in a deed made August 7, 1660, as "James Haynes late of Salem in the County of Essex," &c., which is of record at Southold. His name is written on the Salem church records Haines, Haynes, and Hindes. Hatfield, in his History of Elizabeth, N. J., states that John Haynes appears at Elizabeth among the first 65 settlers, Feb. 19, 1665. This John Hinds or Haines and his brother James were sons of James Hinds, of Salem, Mass., and Southold, L. I., and were bred coopers, &c. A John Hinds died at Elizabeth, N. J., 1749, and John Dayton was one of his executors.

We have failed to trace the first James Hindes or Haines beyond Salem, but he undoubtedly came from England.

I James Haynes being weake in bodie, but by divine Providence in p'fect memorie do make this my last will and testament:

Inpris. I doe give and bequeath that small estate the Lord hath been pleased to lend me to my loving wife Mary Haynes my children being Smale for to bring them upp withall, only my tooles that belong to my calling I give them all to my oldest sonn John Haynes.

2^d: my will is that my children continue with my wife till they be twenty one years of age, th' older laboring to be a help to bring upp the younger, unless Providence order it otherwise that she shall dispose of herselfe in marriage and then shall see or have cause to put any of them to some honest trade or callinge.

I leave it to her & my loving ffrinds M^r John Youngs, Sen: & John Herbert my overseers to dispose of, or in case she should not dispose of herself in marriage, that she finde not herselfe able to govern them, or that it bee not advantagious to the family to keep them all at home, then I leave it to her and my aforesaid overseers to dispose of them.—In testimony hereof I have sett my hand the 1 March 1652. Southold.

JAMES HINDES.

Signed and delivered in the p'sence of us.

Jo. Yongs John Herbert.

An Inventorie of the Goods & Chattels whereof James Haynes lately dyed possessed taken uppon oath according to order in that behalfe the 18th of 9th m 1655.

		£
Inpris.	houses & lands appertaining, 3 Cowes & 2 Steers	50. 00. 00
It.	1 Calfe, 2 hafers & 1 Steere	08. 04. 00
It.	14 goats & Kiddy & 7 Swyne younge and old	10. 12. 00
It.	1 debt £7.—11 yds of Searge, 2 yds ½ n'g Searge	12. 02. 00
It.	his wear'g cloaths, hatt, 5 pr Sheets, 12 Pillow cases	11. 14. 00
It.	2 Shirts—7 table napkins, 9 table Cloths & lynin cloths	03. 08. 10
It.	fustian—pewter. warming pan & frying pan	03. 02. 00

It.	a bedstead—feather bed & curtains	08. 00. 700
It.	a chest & bedstead & all other household goods	09. 17. 00
It.	10 bushells of Indian corne & 7 bushells of Wheate	03. 01. 06
It.	6 bushells of Pease—3 loads of hay	03. 04. 00

123. 05. 04
Apprais^{rs}

Barnabas Horton

Thomas Moore

This will and inventory seems to have been recorded on the 5th of December, 1655, in the Southold Town Records, liber B, page 91, from which volume this copy was made, October 15, 1881. His widow Mary married in June, 1656, Ralph Dayton, at Southold.

The records of the First Congregational Church of Salem, Mass., show that this James Haines was a member as early as 25. 12. 1637, and the baptism of his eight children are also recorded as follows :

John,	so ⁿ of Broth Haines	28. 6. 1639.
James	“ Bro. “	2. 6. 1641.
Benj.	“ “ “	26. 6. 1643.
Mary	d “ “	19. 2. 1646.
James	s “ “	27. 12. 1647.
Jona	} child “ “	11. 4. 1648.
Sarah		
Tho ^s	s of James Haynes	4. 3. 1651.

PASSENGERS AND VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN AMERICA.

[Continued from vol. xxxiii. page 310.]

UNDER this head we propose to print lists of passengers and documents and memoranda concerning the arrival of vessels in America, and the passengers in them. Contributions to this series of articles are solicited from our friends.

No. XI.

A SHIP WHICH ARRIVED AT BOSTON, DEC. 1, 1673.

Communicated by HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., of Salem.

The Testimony of George Booth aged about 35 yeares. Saith that he came from England in a ship with Henry Dispaw Sen^r: and Henry Dispaw Jun^r: & knew them both to be servants to m^r John Gifford, and that they did ariue at Bostone the first daye of December in the yeare 1673: Herlackendine Simonds* testifieth to what is aboue and beneath

* Mr. Symonds was then returning from England after a visit of more than fifteen months, the most of which time he claimed that he had passed in waiting for a power of attorney from Henry Bennet, of Ipswich, to secure a legacy of one hundred pounds, bequeathed to him by his brother, William Bennet, of London, vintner, whose son-in-law,

written, being a passenger coming ouer sea with them, to be truth to my best knowledg: Taken upon oath: 1: 10^{mo}: 75: by all pties:

W^m: HATHORNE Assistant.

Likewise Alce the wife of George Booth abouesaid aged about 35 yeares: testifieth to the very same that is aboue written.

"ARTICLES of Agreement indented and made this eleventh day of the month of August Ann^o Dnⁱ: 1673. & in the five & twentieth yeare of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second &^c Between John Wright of Writsbridge Esq^r. John Giffard of New-England merchant & Ezekiel Fogg citizen & Skinner of London of th' one part, And Henry Dispaw Sen^r. & Henry Dispaw jun^r of Horsemenden in the County of Kent Potters of the other part," &c.

Essex County Court Papers, B. xxiv. L. 24 and 27.

No. XII.

SHIP NATHANIEL OF DARTMOUTH, WHICH ARRIVED ABOUT 1662.

The deposition of Nicholas Bartlett and Damaris Phippeny, Sept. 2, 1706, about this voyage, is printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxviii. 378.

BRAINTREE RECORDS.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. BATES, Esq., Town Clerk of Braintree, Mass.

[Continued from page 32.]

— Belcher son of Moses Belcher & Mary his

— nash daughter of ffrancis nash & Elisabeth

Bethia nucome daughter of John nucome & Ruth his wiffe borne 11th mo. 14. 73.

Rachell Mash daughter of Allexander Mash & Mary his wiffe borne 12 mo. 2. 73.

prudence Curtis daughter of Solomon curtis and prudence his wiffe borne 12 mo. 24. 73.

mary walsbee daughter of David walsbee & his wiffe borne 11th mo. 15. 73.

Sarah dassitt daughter of John dassitt & hannah his wiffe borne 10th mo. 1. 73.

Edward Lincford son of Edward Lincford & hannah his wiffe borne 1 mo. 21. 74.

Jonath peniman son of John peniman & hannah his wiffe borne 2 mo. 5. 74.

hannah Savill daughter of Sam^l Savill & hannah his wiffe borne 5th mo. 13. 74.

Abigail Belcher daughter of Sam^l Belcher & Mary his wiffe borne 8th mo. 24. 74.

patience Belcher daughter of Joseph Belcher & Rebeca his wiffe borne 10th mo. 5. 74.

Henry Jennings, also a vintner, lived at the White Hart, without Bishopsgate. Those interested in the Symonds family may like to learn that there is a deposition on file, in this case, signed 19 Aug. 1673, by John Symonds, Esq., of Yeldham, which, he says, is about forty miles distant from his, Jennings's, abode.

Beniamin Scott son of peter Scott & Abigail his wiffe borne 9th mo. 24. 74.

Sarah flisk daughter of M^r Moses flisk & Sarah his wiffe borne 7th mo. 24. 74.

Sam^l Allin son of Joseph Allin & Ruth his wiffe was borne 12th mo. 5. 74.

Beniamin niles son of Joseph Niles & Mary his wiffe borne 11th mo. 2. 74.

John Witty son of Georg Witty & Sarah his wiffe borne 11th mo. 7. 74.

Elizabeth peniman daughter of Sam^l peniman & elizabeth his wiffe borne 11th

Liddia Saunders daughter of Martin Saunders & Lidia his wiffe borne 12 mo. 19. 74.

Cornelius darly son of denice darley & hannah his wiffe borne 1 mo. 23. 75.

Jonath hayden son of Jonath hayden & elizabeth his wiffe borne 12 mo. 17. 74.

Martha fliske daughter of M^r Moses fliske & Sarah his wiffe borne Novemb. 25. 1675.

John Bass son of Thomas Bass & Sarah his wiffe borne the 1 mo. 26. 75.

William & Twin sons of Samuell Thompson & Sarah his wiffe borne 11th mo. 25. 75.

Jonath hayden son of Jonath hayden & elizabeth his wiffe borne 12 mo. 17. 74.

Stephen willis son of Stephen willis & hannah his wiffe was borne 12 mo. 14. 74.

Alce Man daughter of John Man & Alce his wiffe borne the 4th mo. 23. 75.

elizabeth neale daughter of henry neale & hannah his wiffe borne 4th mo. 28. 75.

William Thayre son of Shadrach Thayre & deliverance his wiffe borne 6th mo. 1. 75.

hannah cleverly daughter of John cleverly & Sarah his wiffe borne 5th mo. 30. 75.

Rebecca curtis daughter of Solomon curtis & prudence his wiffe borne 6th mo. 3. 75.

Joseph Brackett son of James Brackett & Sarah his wiffe borne 9th mo. 5. 75.

William harris son of Richard harris & Mary his wiffe borne 1 mo. 12. 74. 75.

Martha flisk daughter of M^r Moses flisk and Sarah his wiffe borne 9th mo. 25. 75.

ebenezer Mott son of nathaniel Mott & hannah his wiffe borne 10th mo. 7th. 75.

Susanna Mills daughter of John Mills Jun^r & elizabeth his wiffe borne 8th mo. 23. 75.

Abigail Webb daughter of christopher Webb & hannah his wiffe borne 8th mo. 13. 75.

hannah peniman daughter of John peniman & hannah his wiffe borne 11th mo. 23. 75.

Mary harper daughter of Joseph harper & kithtine his wiffe borne 10th mo. 19. 74.

deborah chapin daughter of Josia chapin & Mary his wiffe borne 12th mo. 13. 75.

william veasey son of william Veasey & Mary his wiffe was born 10th August. 1674.

Samuell hayward son of Jonath hayward & Sarah his wiffe was borne the 1 mo. 2. 75. 76. & dyed 6th mo. 4th 76.

Jacob Aldridg son of Jacob Aldridg and hulda his wiffe was borne the 3 mo. 7th 76.

John Scott son of peter Scott and Abigail his wiffe was borne the 4th mo. 16. 76. the 9th day of the month.

Mary Speere daughter of Georg Speer & Mary his wiffe was borne the 4th mo. 3. 76.

Sam^l Lincford son of Edward Lincford & hannah his wiffe was borne the 5th mo. 13. 76.

John plumly son of Joseph plumly & Jane his wiffe was borne the 4th mo. 16. 76.

Mehetable Belcher daughter of Moses Belcher & mary his wiffe was borne the 9th mo. 12. 76.

James Penniman y^e son of Joseph Penniman & waiting his wife born y^e 16th February 1783. [Recorded in another hand—an error, 1683.]

Moses Penniman son of Joseph Penniman & Waiting his wife born March 15. 1676. [By another hand.]

Joseph Baxter son of John Baxter & hannah his wiffe was borne the 4th mo. 4th 76.

Sam^l peniman son of Sam^l peniman & elizabeth his wiffe was borne the 1 mo. 15. 75. 76.

Benjamin hubbert son of Caleb hubbert & elizabeth his wiffe was borne the 2 mo. 13. 1677.

Margritt daly daughter of John daly & elizabeth his wiffe was borne the 1 mo. 30. 77.

Abigail Twells daughter of Robert Twells & Martha his wiffe was borne the 5th mo. 28. 77.

Lidia chapin daughter of Josia chapin & Liddia his wiffe was borne the 7th mo. 29. 77.

Sam^l hayden son of Jonathan hayden & elizabeth his wiffe was borne the 4th mo. 19. 77.

Joseph Aldridg son of John Aldridg & Sarah his wiffe was borne the 7th mo. 25. 77.

Anna flisk daughter of M^r Moses flisk & Sarah his wiffe was borne the 6th mo. 17. 77.

Sarah Aldridg daughter of Joseph Aldridg & patience his wiffe was borne the 8th mo. 29. 77.

Sarah hayward daughter of Sam^l hayward & Sarah his wiffe was borne the 8th mo. 29. 77.

hanna darly daughter of denice darly and hanna his wiffe was borne the 4th mo. 14. 77.

elizabeth nash daughter of francis Nash & elizabeth his wiffe was borne the 9th mo. 9th 77.

Tryall Steevins daughter of Joseph Steevins & Sarah his wiffe was borne the 10th mo. 16. 77.

Jacob Aldridg son of John Aldridg & Sarah his wiffe was borne the 10th mo. 27. 77.

hannah Savill daughter of Benjamin Savill & Liddia his wiffe was borne the 9th mo. 7th 75.

Sarah Ruggles daughter of John Ruggles & Rebeca his wiffe was borne the 12 mo. 21. 77.

Sam^{ll} peniman son of Samuell peniman & Elizabeth his wiffe was borne the 9th mo. 5th 77.

John peniman son of John peniman and hannah his wiffe was borne the 11th mo. 5th 77.

Ebenezer King son of .ebenezer King & Mary his wiffe was borne the 6th mo. 23. 77.

Abigail curtis daughter of Sollomon curtis prudence his wiffe was borne the 1 mo. 23. 77. 78.

melietabell fisher daughter of Sam^{ll} fisher & Melatia his wiffe was borne the 1 mo. 14. 77. 78.

Elizabeth Belcher daughter of Sam^{ll} Belcher & mary his wiffe was borne the 4th mo. 22. 77.

John Mills Clarke records of deaths 6^{mo} 10th 1654.

Thomas Copeland the first sonne of Laurance Copeland and Lidia his wiffe was Buried the 11th mo. 4th 1652.

Thomas Smith servant to Thomas Gatlive dyed 4th mo. 7th 1654.

andrew Rounsimon servant to Gregory Belcher a scotish man dyed the 8th mo. 31. 1657.

Bethia deeringe the wiffe of Samuell deeringe dyed the 11th mo. 3. 1649.

Mary deeringe the wiffe of Samuell deeringe dyed the 5th mo. 1. 1657.

John pimenter the sone of Robert pimenter and Leah his wiffe dyed the 9th mo. 4th 1653.

hanna walsbee the wiffe of David walsbee dyed 12th mo. 2. 1655.

Rachell Saunders the wiffe of Martin Saunders dyed the (15) (7) 1651.

Judith Saunders the daughter of Martin Saunders and Rachell his wiffe dyed the 7th mo. 5th 1651.

hanna Brackett the daughter of peter Brackett & prissilla his wiffe dyed the (15) (4) 1657.

moses payne the sone of Moses payne and elizabeth his wiffe dyed the 12 mo. 2. 1648.

Sarah payne the daughter of Moses payne and elizabeth his wiffe dyed the 6th mo. 10th 1651.

John Georg the sone of peter Georg and Mary his wiffe dyed the 9th mo. 2. 1653.

John Addams the sone of Joseph addams and Abigail his wiffe dyed the (27) (11) 1656.

Joseph Saunders the sone of martin Saunders and Liddia his wiffe dyed the (19) (3) 1657.

Josia Allis the sone of william allis and mary his wiffe dyed the (15) (8) 1651.

edmond quinsy the sonne of edmond quinsy and Joanna his wiffe dyed the 9th mo. 11th 1657.

hanna harbour the daughter of John harbour and Jael his wiffe dyed the (30) (2) 1657.

Jane Niles the wiffe of John Niles dyed the (15) (3) 1654.

William Ames dyed the 11th mo. 1. 1653.

Thomas ffrench the sone of John ffrench and Grace his wiffe dyed the (28) (8) 1656.

Rachell Thayre the daughter of Sidrick Thayre and mary his wiffe dyed the (23) (9) 1656.

Mary the wiffe of Sidrick Thayre dyed the 2 mo. 2. 1657.

Mary ffackson the daughter of Richard ffackson and elizabeth his wiffe dyed the (14) (7) 1657.

peter Shooter dyed the (15) (5) 1654.

Richard hardier dyed the (27) (10) 1657.

John downam the sonne of John downam and dorathy his wiffe dyed the 8th mo. 9th 1644.

mary chapman the daughter of Richard chapman and mary his wiffe dyed the (15) (5) 1657.

Sarah Tomson the daughter of Samuel Tomson and Sarah his wiffe dyed the 9th mo. 11th 1657.

Margrett flynt the daughter of M^r henry flynt and Margery his wiffe dyed the (29) (6) 1648.

david flynt the sonne of M^r henry flynt and margery his wiffe dyed the (21) (1) 1652.

cotton flynt and John flynt dyed the (20) (9) 1656 being the sons of M^r henry flynt.

John Saunders the sone of John Saunders and Mary his wiffe dyed the 10th mo. 2. 1657.

hanna the wiffe of William Savill dyed the (14) (4) 1650.

Sarah the wiffe of william Savill dyed the (13) (5) 1655.

Sarah deeringe the daughter of Samuel deeringe and Mary his wiffe dyed the 7th mo. 4th 1657.

miriam Aldridg the daughter of Georg Aldridg and katheren his wiffe dyed the 1 mo. 10th 1651.

Samuel Speere the sone of Georg Speere and Mary his wiffe dyed the 4th mo. 5. 1654.

Sarah davis the daughter of Samuel davis and Sarah his wiffe dyed the (29) (6) 1658.

John Belcher the sonne of John Belcher and Sarah his wiffe dyed the 12 mo. the 9th 1658.

dorathy downam the daughter of John downam and dorathy his wiffe dyed the (18) (1) 1657. 58.

Isaac Thayre the sonne of Thomas Thayre and hanna his wiffe dyed the (30) (5) 1658.

martha Twells the daughter of Robert Twells and Martha his wiffe dyed the (17) (1) 58. 59.

mary Kingsly the daughter of Samuel Kingsly and hanna his wiffe dyed the (26) (1) 1659.

Rose the wiffe of John ffrancis dyed (26) (2) 1659.

Gregory Bacster dyed the (21) (4) 1659.

Ruth the wiffe of david walsbee dyed the 8.

John payne sonne of Moses payne and elizabeth

Isaac Niles the sone of John niles and hanna his wiffe dyed (30) (11) 1659.

Nathaniel Mott the sone of Nathaniel Mott & hanna his wiffe dyed (13) (1) 1660.

John pray the sonne of John pray & Joanna his wife dyed the 9th mo. 25. 1658.

william hayward was drowned the 3^d mo. 10th 1659.

Mary Sheffeild the daughter of Edmond Sheffeild & Mary his wiffe dyed 10th mo. 9th 1660.

Mary Brackett the daughter of peter Brackett & prissilla his wiffe dyed 11th mo. 12, 1660.

Sam^l Kingsly the sone of Sam^l Kingsly & hanna his wiffe dyed 11th mo. 19. 1660.

— More, the wiffe of John More dyed the 1 mo. 26. 1661.

Edmond quinsy the sone of Edmond quinsy and Joanna his wiffe dyed 10th mo. 22. 1661.

margrett backster widdow dyed the 12th mo. 13, 1661.

mistris Joanna Hoar widdow dyed the 10th mo. 21. 1661.

— Cheny the wiffe of John Cheny dyed the 7th mo. 20. 1661.

Joseph Brackett the sonne of Moses Brackett & prissilla his wife dyed 11th mo. 24. 1661.

Ruth harman the daughter of Nathaniell harman & Mary his wiffe dyed the 1 mo. 5th 1662.

Cornelius Long Servant to Thomas ffackson senior dyed the 3^d mo. 12. 1662.

Tho ffackson Junior dyed the 3^d mo. 25. 1662. & his wiffe debora dyed the 31 day of the same month.

Mary Sheffeld the wife of Edmond Sheffeld dyed the 1 mo. 30. 1662.

ffreelove Thayre the daughter of Shadrach Thayre & deliverance his wiffe dyed 6th mo. 5th 1662.

dorathy downam the wiffe of John downam dyed the 7th mo. 9th 1662.

cornelius darly the sone of denice darly & hannah his wiffe dyed the 3^d mo. 11th 1663.

Thomas Gatlive the miller dyed the 3^d mo. 17. 1663.

Liddia ffackson the daughter of Richard ffackson & elizabeth his wiffe dyed 6th mo. 2. 1663.

John ffrizell a Scotchman dyed the 11th mo. 19. 1663.

Rachell Saunders the daughter of John Saunders & mary his wiffe dyed the 12. mo. 16. 1663.

Charles Grise dyed the 9th mo. 14. 1663.

elizabeth hardier widow dyed the 7th mo. 4th 1664.

hanna pray daughter of John pray & Joanna his wiffe dyed 10th mo. 12. 1664.

Robert parson servant to Martin Saunders dyed the 10th mo. 26. 1664.

James peniman dyed the 10th mo. 26. 1664.

ebenezer ffackson sonne of Richard ffackson & elizabeth his wiffe dyed 1 mo. 29. 1665.

old Thomas Thayre dyed 4th mo. 2. 1665.

Joseph Scant son of Will Scant & Sarah his wiffe dyed 10th mo. 12. 1664.

Ruth poffer the daughter of James poffer & Mary his wiffe dyed 11th mo 29. 1666.

John Bacster the son of John Bacster & Anna his wiffe dyed 3^d mo. 28. 1666.

mary the wiffe of John Randall dyed 6th mo. 28. 66 & their daughter mary dyed 7th mo. 66.

quinton pray dyed the 4th mo. 17. 1667.

Shem chapin son of Josia chapin & mary his wiffe dyed the 4th mo. 6th 1667.

hanna Speere daughter of Georg Speere & mary his wiffe dyed the 3^d mo. 10th 1668.

deborah chapin daughter of Josia chapin & mary his wiffe dyed 6th mo. 17th 1668.

John ffackson son of Richard ffackson & elizabeth his wiffe dyed 8th mo. 12. 1668.

Mr henry flynt Teacher of the church of christ in Braintree deceased the 2 mo. 27. 1668.

Mr William Thompson pastor of the same church of christ deceased the 10th mo. 10th 1666.

old Richard Chapman dyed the 6th mo. 2. 1669.

Samuel Allin dyed the 6th mo. 5th 1669.

Susan Mills daughter of John Mills & elizabeth his wiffe dyed 6th mo. 7th 1669.

The widow Grise dyed the 7th mo. 13. 1669.

William Savill dyed the 2 mo. 6th 1669.

Samuell Deering dyed 8th mo. 23. 1671.

elizabeth winter dyed the daughter of Timothy Winter 8th mo. 13. 1671 & hester his wife.

experience Mott the son of nathaniell mott & hannah his wiffe dyed the 10th 24. 1672.

mary winter the daughter of Timothy winter & hesther his wiffe dyed the 10th mo. 2. 1672.

old ffarr dyed the 11th mo. 22. 1672.

deerman downing dyed the 11th mo. 30. 1672.

Margery Thayre dyed the 12 mo. 11th 1672.

william mullings dyed the 12 mo. 12. 1672.

elizabeth ffackson daughter of Richard ffackson & elizabeth his wiffe dyed 2 mo. 3. 73.

Jonath Saunders Son of martin Saunders & Lidia his wiffe dyed the 5th mo. 10th 73.

Ruth Bass the wiffe of John Bass dyed the 8th mo. 12. 1674.

Mary Speere the wiffe of Georg Speere dyed the 10th mo. 7th 74.

Richard ffackson dyed the 10th mo. 20. 74.

david Thayre son of ffarthenando Thayre & hulda his wiffe dyed 6th mo. 1. 74.

Sarah Thompson daughter of Sam^l Thompson & Sarah his wiffe dyed 10th mo. 2. 74.

Gregory Belcher dyed the 9th mo. 25. 74.

John quinsy son of Edmond quinsy & Joannah his wiffe dyed the 6th mo. 14. 74.

martha ffiske daughter of Mr Moses ffiske and Sarah his wiffe dyed 9th 28. 1675.

John harbour senior dyed the 4th mo. 1. 75.

Nath Mott kild by the Indians Feb. 23. 1675.

william Thompson son of Sam^l Thompson & Sarah his wiffe dyed 4th mo. 2. 75.

Ruth Belcher daughter of John Belcher & Sarah his wiffe dyed 4th 23. 75.

mistris Ann Thompson dyed the 8th mo. 11th 75.

Susanna Mills Aged 80 years dyed the 10th mo. 10th 75.

mary hubbert late wiffe to caleb hubbert dyed the 5th mo. 22. 75.

Rachell Neale daughter of henry neale & hannah his wiffe dyed 10th mo. 15. 75.

Richard chapman son of Richard chapman & mary his wiffe was kild by Indians 2 mo. 24. 76.

mary chapin wiffe to Josiah chapin dyed 3 mo. 30. 76.

[To be continued.]

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the REV. GEORGE M. BODGE, of Dorchester, Mass.

Continued from page 76.

No. II.

CAPT. SAMUEL MOSELY AND HIS MEN.

THE object of this series of articles is to gather the names of the soldiers who served in the above mentioned war under various commanders, and place them in definite and permanent form. I believe, however, that many will be interested to know something in the beginning of the remarkable character whose name stands at the head of this company of "Volunteers." I am greatly indebted to J. C. J. Brown, Esq., of Roxbury, who has made an exhaustive study of the Mosely genealogy, for many valuable papers and suggestions, besides cordial and appreciative coöperation.

The family name was Maudesley, of Lancashire, England. In the fall of 1635 Henry Maudesley came from England to Massachusetts in the ship Hopewell, Capt. Babb, master, and in the same ship came Isaac Heath (who settled at Roxbury), and fifty-three others.

Henry Maudesley was granted "about a quarter-acre of land" in Dorchester "neere Goodman Munninge's," but lived at Braintree, and had children born there—Mary, Sept. 29, 1638, and Samuel. June 14, 1641. Had 12 acres of land at Mt. Wollaston granted him "for three heads," February 24, 1639-40, was of Artillery Co. 1643, and freeman in 1646. In 1652 he lived in Boston, and had the lot on the corner of Union and Hanover Streets. (See "Notes on Book of Possessions," page 92.)

The ancient Records seem to indicate that nearly every individual had his own way of spelling²⁸ surnames, and the utmost care must be exercised to avoid frequent mistakes in collecting data from different sources. Thus Maudesley appears in some of the earliest records as Modsley, Mosley, Mozley, Mosseley; finally settling down to Mosely. Samuel's signature, in every case known to me, is Mosley, while Addington, Rawson and other colonial officials, give it Mosely.

Samuel Mosely married Ann Addington (born March 10, 1647, daughter of the first Isaac and sister of the Hon. Isaac). They were married previous to May 30, 1665, for on that date Samuel Mosely and his wife Ann sign a deed to John Conney, conveying a piece of land in "Windmill Field," which land Ann inherited from her father, who had died in 1653. Samuel is designated cooper, Con-

²⁸ An illustration of this is an oversight in my former article in regard to Jona. Adderton, whom I have found to be the same with Jona. Atherton of Dorchester.

ney also was a cooper; and I judge from an old receipt for a bill of cooperage, signed by Conney and Mosely together, that they were in company in that business in 1673.

In 1668 he was one of the commissioners sent by the Court to treat with the sachems of the Narragansetts, in company with Richard Wayt and Capt. Wright, and in the record is called "Captain."

The author of "The Present State of New England," &c., reprinted in Drake's Old Indian Chronicle, says, "This Capt. Mosely hath been an old Privateer at Jamaica,"²⁹ an excellent soldier, and an undaunted spirit, one whose memory will be honorable in New England for his many eminent services he hath done the Public." This may have been the authority upon which Mr. Savage bases his statement that Mosely "visited Jamaica in the way of trade, and the adventurous spirit was excited and schooled, perhaps by Sir Henry Morgan and his associate Buccaneers; the result of which was his bringing home to Boston two prizes taken from some unmentioned enemy." From these hints and various other circumstances I am satisfied that he was in command of some ship previous to 1668.³⁰

I have found, after a long search, the following old account of Treasurer Russell's estate, presented by James Russell, Executor, October 20, 1676.

The Country is Debtor to			
the huires of y ^e Katch Salsbury. Samuel Mosely Commd ^r from March			
16, 1673 to April 27, 1674 at 24£ pr moneth		£33	12s.
Pd for wages to the Salsbury's M ^r & 47 men		76	01
Pd Capt Mosely for disbursements on the Salsbury		23	10
Pd Capt Mosely for Water bucketts for y ^e Katch Swallow		00	19

These two "Katches" with the ship Anthony were fitted out and sent forth by the colony to protect our commerce, and in this time were engaged in cruising about Nantucket and vicinity.

He must have had notable experience from the facts of the affair of the "two prizes," mentioned above, which from various materials collected from the court files and archives, I am now able to explain. (This matter was fully set forth in an excellent paper read before this N. E. H. G. Society by the late C. W. Tuttle, Esq., and upon the matter of that paper I am not willing to intrude save in so far as it concerns Capt. Mosely.) For several years previous to 1675, Boston merchants had been greatly troubled by "Dutch Pirates," as they were called. The merchants had several times petitioned the Court for a "commission of Order and Reprisal," which that cautious body had steadily refused. Several times the merchants had armed their vessels and taken the matter of "Reprisal" into their own hands, as in the matter of the Dutch ship "Ex-

²⁹ I am unable to find Mr. F. Baylies's authority for saying that Mosely "had resided at Jamaica."

³⁰ I notice that Isaac Addington, father of Mosely's wife, was commander of the ship "Ann and Joane" in 1652.

pectation," and upon complaint made by the Dutch authorities these merchants were called to account by the Boston Court. At last, in December, 1674, several small English vessels were captured at the Eastward by the Dutch, joined with some English renegades from the Massachusetts colony. The place of the capture was "near Mt. Desart Isles." One of these vessels belonged to John Freake of Boston, the others to Waldron of Dover and Shapley of Kittery. Upon the report of these depredations and the petition of the merchants, a Commission of Reprisal was granted by the Court, February 15, 1674-5, an expedition was immediately fitted out, and by the request of the merchants Capt. Samuel Mosely was put in command. Sailing out, his ship fell in with a French vessel which he impressed into his service, and soon met the Dutchmen. They had three vessels, the "Edward & Thomas," principal ship, of which the commander of the pirates, Peter Roderigo, was captain. The second was called in the appraisal the "Penobscot Shallopp that Roads went out in," and was commanded by Cornelius Anderson. The third was the vessel captured from Mr. Freake, "The Shallopp called Philipp," and now in charge of Peter Grant and its proper skipper, George Manning, who had been wounded in its capture, and was about to be turned adrift in his boat by the pirates, when in consideration of his promise of good behavior he was reinstated and allowed to sail his own craft in convoy of the others under Dutch colors, and now when Capt. Mosely came to the attack, Manning at once turns his arms upon his captors and assists in their capture; and in their defence before the Court the pirates complain bitterly of the usage of Capt. Mosely in fighting them under the three colors, English, French and Dutch all at once, and the treachery of Manning. The pirates were captured, and were brought into Boston April 2, 1675, Mr. Freake's vessel restored to him, and the others confiscated by the Court for expenses, &c. The pirates were imprisoned to await trial in May, 1675. The prisoners³¹ were Peter Rod-

³¹ In October, 1674, Capt. Jurian Aronson (Arnouson), commander of the Dutch Privateer "Flying-Post-Horse" of Currassow, returning from the destruction of two French forts and settlements at the Eastward, viz., "Penabskop" (Penobscott) and St. John, came to Boston and asked of the Governor permission to enter the harbor to "repaire," &c. When he sailed away he left a part of his crew, viz.: "Peter Rodrigo, 'Flanderkin': Cornelius Anderson, Dutchman," three Englishmen who had belonged at Boston, John Rhoades, Randall Judson, Peter Grant; Richard Fowler, who belonged at Muscongus, and a "Cornishman" named John Williams, who had been taken prisoner by the Dutch and carried to "Currisaw," and came hither with Capt. Arnouson. Rhodès, "principal," Fowler, Grant and Judson, hired Thomas Mitchell of Malden, and a vessel of which he was part owner, for a "trading voyage to the Eastward;" and also another, the Shallopp. It would seem that the vessels went in at Casco, and the crew captured some sheep at "Mountjoy's Island" (now Peak's), belonging to Mr. Mountjoy. (Fowler testified that Mitchell approved this action, but he denied it, though confessing that he "ate of the mutton.")

Rodrigo commanded the "Edward and Thomas," and Anderson the "Penobscott Shallopp." Rodrigo had some sort of commission from Arnouson (which one of them testified was "written at the 'Beare' and had three seals on it"). Anderson had a copy of this without seals. Mitchell testified that he opposed their acts of piracy. Edward Youring testified that he went out with Mitchell and had no part in piracy, and both these were discharged under bonds for appearance. John Tomas was a boatswain who had come to Boston formerly in the ship "William and Jane," and was with Anderson, and was accused of shooting a Frenchman, but denied, though admitting that he "shot at him." Tomas and

erigo, commander; Cornelius Anderson, consort; John Rhodes, Thomas Mitchell, Randall Judson, Edward Yourings, Richard Fowler, Peter Grant, John Williams, John Thomas (Tomas or Tombs).

Great excitement prevailed in the colony during this trial. The Dutchmen made an able defence, producing their commission under William, Prince of Orange (but which was found to be from their former skipper Arnouson), and alleging the infringement of the law of nations by our vessels in trading with the French at the eastward with whom the Dutch were at war. There is evidence in the trial, as in the subsequent action of the Court, of much popular sympathy for the Dutch prisoners, while the most bitter hostility was expressed against the English renegades. Five were convicted of piracy and condemned to death; but under the stress of the opening war execution was deferred. Anderson was acquitted. Upon his petition Rodrigo was soon pardoned and released, and served faithfully against the Indians. Fowler was pardoned in October. The sentence of others—Rhodes, Grant and Judson—after several months imprisonment, was commuted to banishment out of the country on condition of giving security for prison charges and transportation.

It will be easy to see that Capt. Mosely, the hero of this successful enterprise, would naturally become at once the most popular man in the colony, and when in the midst of his success the Indian war broke out, he would be looked to at once as a popular leader. But he held no military office, and not even his success and popularity, and close family relation to Gov. Leverett, could prevail to break the strict rule of official succession in the colonial militia; so that the only course left him was, perhaps, that which suited him best, the organization of an independent company of Volunteers. "Within three hours," says the old historian, "there were enlisted 110 volunteers." Among these were many of his old "privateers,"³² i. e.

Williams were taken in Anderson's vessel. Manning's crew consisted of James De Beek (who was a principal witness against the pirates, and tells a pitiful story of their abuse), a Frenchman and a boy.

Roderigo (often written Odrigoe), as will appear hereafter, served a long time under Capt. Scottow at Black Point and at the eastward. Anderson was the famous "Cornelius the Dutchman," of whom such wonderful stories are told in the *Old Indian Chronicle*. As an illustration of the difficulty attending the collection of historical data, notice the error of that most scrupulous, acute and patient historian, Mr. S. G. Drake, who says (on the 328th page of his *Book of Indians*) that, until then, "the surname of Cornelius had never been found," but that now he "was able to add that his name was Cornelius Consort." For a long time I was greatly puzzled to find Mr. Drake's authority for this statement, but finally, in the Archives, found an old letter, written in Dutch, by Peter Rodrigo, put in evidence favorable to Cornelius, in which letter he calls him Cornelius Anderson, Consort. The mistake was easy from the close resemblance of the former e and o, but the error is so palpable that I am led to doubt that the letter itself ever passed the test of Mr. Drake's own personal scrutiny. In the Massachusetts account against Plymouth Colony is the item, Dr. to Apparel to Capt. Cornelius, Wastcoat, shoes and Stokins £00. 14s. 00.

³² In view of the above facts and the well-known explanations of many old writers, the solemn statement of the writer on Philip's War, in the "*Memorial History of Boston*" (that the name "Privateers" was used as "a synonym for volunteers, and not because they had served at sea"), appears somewhat amusing.

those who had served with him in his expedition, and several of the released pirates.

From a close comparison of these following lists with the Boston tax-lists for 1674, and from other sources, I find that many of his soldiers were apprentices or servants, and probably many boys not yet enrolled in the militia, and therefore not subject to impressment. Several of the names would seem to indicate a sprinkling of Frenchmen, and a writer in Drake's "Old Indian Chronicle" relates that the ten or twelve privateers had several dogs with them which rendered valuable service in "finding out the enemy in their swamps." By reason of the loss of the first thirteen pages of the Journal, the names previous to August 21 have to be gathered from the Ledger, and therefore I had to make a close study of many of the names, but have no doubt of any set down below, with the possible exception of Eph^m Regeman and Moses Knap, and with these I deem the evidence sufficient to justify me in putting them in.

It will be noticed that only 75 men are credited below for services in this campaign. There is no doubt that more went with him, and we can readily see that many of the transient adventurers, especially if sailors, would be gone before the Court got ready to pay them off regularly. On August 4th Capt. Mosely was paid £50 by the Court "for his souldiers," and November 20th £50 more; while up to December 10 he had only accounted to the treasurer by receipts from his men for £27, but in the mean time had made no charge for his own military service, and I judge that he may have paid off many who followed him in this brief service at Mount Hope, as their occasion demanded or his convenience suited, without any formal "Debenter" or bill. Thus Cornelius Anderson is not mentioned at all, and doubtless many others were settled with by Capt. Mosely, and no account rendered. There is no indication that he misappropriated the colony's funds, but was probably free-handed with his soldiers and careless in his accounts, and when Capt. Gookin and others complained of his high-handed cruelty towards the Indians, there was no hint of any indirection in regard to his conduct in money matters. I doubt that he had 110 men, as stated in the "Old Indian Chronicle," but think there may have been many more than are here set down. From some indications I am led to think that many of his men did not return with him to Boston, but joined the Plymouth forces and remained in the service there.

Names of those who were credited with military Service under Capt Mosely
in June & July 1675 at M^t Hope.

August 9. 1675

	£.	s.	d.		
				Robert Miles.	01 07 06
Robert Webb.	01	07	06	Thomas Austin. ³³	01 07 06
John Bordecot.	01	07	06	Moses Knap.	02 00 00
William Perry.	01	07	06	John Wilson.	01 07 06

Robert Street.	01 07 06	September 3 ^d .	
Thomas Tidy.	01 07 06	Joshua Winslow, <i>Lieut.</i>	03 06 06
August 14.		Cusbe Ebit.	01 01 00
William Pollard.	01 03 00	Edward Reade.	01 07 06
Joseph Pollard.	01 07 06	Thomas Woodmott. ³³	01 07 06
John Hands. ³³	01 07 06	Roger Kenicott.	01 12 00
William Harvey.	01 07 06	September 14 th	
Samuel Gold.	01 02 06	Roger Jones.	01 07 06
Joseph Souther.	01 07 06	Rowland Soley.	01 04 00
Alexander Forbs.	01 02 06	William Smallidg.	01 04 00
William Green.	01 01 06	John Pemberton.	01 01 00
Joseph Plaisted.	01 01 06	Robert Kenicott.	02 05 00
August 20 th		Josiah Hilman.	04 08 08
Ephraim Regiman	02 07 00	John Tombs.	03 06 00
John Coke.	02 04 06	John Steevens. ³³	03 00 00
Jonathan Nichols.	01 07 06	John Size.	01 12 00
Richard Nevill.	01 19 06	September 21 st	
Benjamin Phillips.	02 02 00	Depon Frenchman.	01 00 06
John Brandon.	01 07 06	George Burbeck	01 00 06
Joseph Sexton.	01 07 06	William Brookes	02 05 00
Timothy Horton ³³	01 07 06	William Smith	02 15 06
James Lendall.	01 07 06	William Pasmore.	01 07 04
Samuel Lane.	01 07 06	September 28 th .	
August 21.		John Cross.	01 04 00
Plandian Decro. ³³	01 07 06	George Cray.	01 01 06
Jacob Allin, <i>Ensigne.</i>	01 16 00	Sept 30 th	
Thomas James, <i>Sergt.</i>	01 08 00	Jacob Bullard.	02 03 09
Aaron Stephens.	02 04 06	Oct 19 th	
John Holman.	00 18 00	Timothy Horton	02 00 00
Samuel Peacock.	00 18 00	John Cross.	01 10 00
John Drury.	00 10 06	Rich ^d Barnam, <i>Corp</i> ^l	05 12 00
Thomas Gross.	02 07 00	October 26 th 1675	
August 27 th		Richard Eyres	01 04 00
Robert Foster.	02 04 06	Robert Woodward	01 00 00
William Dean.	01 11 00	Derman Morris.	02 17 04
Manoah Bodman.	00 12 00	Robert Dawes.	04 18 06
Francis Burges.	01 07 06	Isaac Sheffeld.	03 03 04
William Jones.	01 07 06	Daniel Matthews.	02 00 00
Thomas Clark.	01 07 06	John Baker	02 14 00
Phillip Sandy.	01 07 06	Samuel Browne	04 18 06
		Samuel Messey	01 07 06

I find that several of the names are credited with service under other captains. Thus, John Cross has credit under Henchman, September 14. George Burkback (Burbeck, Berbeck), September 3 and October 19, under Lieut. Brattle. William Brooks under Prentice, August 27. Several are credited as "guards," and may have been in service as scouts and guides, and so credited under the captains with whom each service was rendered. With

³³ In old Boston Tax-Lists, 1674, these names appear as Alliston, Hams, Hortman, Splandy decro, Woodnet. A petition of John Stevens (Archives, vol. 67) states that he was "shot in the arm" in this service.

these exceptions I think the above, together with some others³⁴ whose names are now lost, undoubtedly made up the motley company of "Volunteers" with which Capt. Mosely marched out of Boston, probably early in the morning of June 27th, and overtook the troops of Henehman and Prentice, waiting for them at "Woodcock's," in the afternoon; and then all marched on and arrived at Swanzy, and quartered at Mr. Miles's Garrison-House, close to the bridge leading to Mount Hope. Gen. Cudworth of the Plymouth forces was commander in chief. The reports of the events immediately following their arrival are somewhat conflicting. Some account of the general movement of the troops has been given in the former article. If any one reads only the "Old Indian Chronicle" aforesaid, it will seem as if Capt. Mosely was the only officer engaged, and that his men did all the fighting; but the accounts therein were the first undigested rumors that came back from the army, and are not confirmed by Hubbard, or Church, or Mather. The action of the troopers on the afternoon of the 28th belongs to the next article, on Capt. Prentice. The repulse they received greatly elated the Indians, who appeared next morning shouting their defiant challenge to ours to come across the bridge and fight them. Taking the several accounts, the following is probably near the truth: Capt. Mosely with his volunteers charged across the bridge and pursued the Indians to the woods. The regular troops followed and formed in line to sweep the neck by marching with both wings of the line extended. This, Church says, was so clumsily performed that the two wings encountered and fired upon each other, and Perez Savage, Capt. Henehman's ensign, was wounded. Philip fled before our troops, and with his people escaped across the Mattapoisset River to Pocasset. The volunteers took a prominent part in the scouting movements of the next few days, then marched, July 5th, with the Massachusetts forces, to the Narragansett country, and returned back with them on July 15th to Rehoboth, and when on the 18th it was decided to withdraw all the Massachusetts troops except Capt. Henehman's, they returned to Boston and were disbanded, probably about July 20th.

No further credits appear under Capt. Mosely until December 10, yet during all the time from his return from Mt. Hope he had been in almost constant service, which it may be well for us to follow, as it is probable that most of his men credited on that date had served with him to the time. On August 7, with 60 dragoons he met Capt. Henehman's tired troops marching towards Mendon, having

³⁴ In the Archives, vol. 68, page 198, there is a petition from Samuel Holman saying that his servant Edward Sampson went out to Mt. Hope under Captain Mosely, and complains that "instruments of chirurgery of his have been prest for the use of Mosely's chirurgeon, and afterwards a whole box of the same for Doctor Wells when he went to Narragansett, which are now delivered to Dr. Gerrish." Then himself prest to go out under Capt. Wadsworth, had to send his said servant, costing him £14, and then his servant was put under Capt. Turner.

been sent to them with supplies. (Capt. Thomas's letter in Mather's Brief History says, "We met Capt. Mosely marching from Providence up after us.") When Capt. Henchman went next day to Boston for orders, Mosely was left in command at Mendon, and most of Henchmen's men were left with him. Within a few days he was ordered to march to Quabaog (Brookfield), where he continued awhile scouting, &c. In a note endorsing a bill of William Locke, chirurgeon of the Massachusetts forces in the Mount Hope campaign, Mosely says that after Capt. Henchman went to Boston, "he took s^d Locke into his company, and from Mendon marched to Malbury and thence to Quaboag." Capt. Lathrop being senior officer, withdrew Locke to his forces; and I find a Court Order (vol. 67, Archives) to Dr. William Hawkins, August 17, 1675, "to join Mosely at Malbrow."

On August 16th he wrote a letter to the Governor, which explains his movements, situation, &c.

ffrom Nashowah Allies³⁵ Lankester 16th August 1675.

Honored Sir

Yesterday I spayred Capt. Beeres 26 our men to march with him to Sprinkefeild & it was with Major Willard ordder and I have also Accordinge to my orders from Major General Denison Sentt to Dunstable fort to Inlearge there gard 18 men & to Groatton 12 men & to Chelmsford 12 men out of those y^t ware under Capt Hinksmans & of those y^t Caime with me : Also last nightt about Seaven A clocke we marched into Nashowah wheare we are Att present butt shall as soon as the Constable haith prest us a dozen Horses proseed for Groatton & so to Chensford : according to the order Major Willard gave me yesterday Att Quoah-bawge ; The day before I caime from Quoahbaugh—I marched I(n) company with Capt Beeres & Capt Laytrop to the Swāp where they left mee & tooke theire march to Sprinkfilld and a soone as they ware gon I tooke my march Into the woods about 8 mills beyond the Swāpe where Capt Huttcheinson and the rest ware y^t ware wounded & killed & so returned to follow the enemy as above saide.; also we did find A prsell of wigwoms beyond the Swaimp about 20 which we burnt &c. our Maj^r having a Seartayne Intelligence of a considerable party of Indians y^t have gathered toogather a littell above Chensford which I hope wee shalbe up with this night or to Morrough at furthest & if it pleese God I come up with them God assisting me I will cloosely ingadge with them & God spearing my life I shall as oppertunity gives leave Acquaint your hoñor of my Actions ; I have with me butt 60 men at present ; so desiring your prosperity & y^t it may please God to preserve your Honour in good health and humbly beseach your prayers to God for my Good Suckses in this my undertaking with My Humbell Searvis &c in all deutyfullness I subscribe myself your Respective kinsman & Humble Searvantt

SAMUELL MOSLEY.

my Cosson Leverett ppresents his
Deuty to yo^r Honour & my Antt.

³⁵ Mr. Sheldon of Deerfield suggests Alias as the meaning, which is doubtless correct.

Between Aug. 9th and 16th he had marched from Mendon to Brookfield, where he distributed his men as above. On the 17th he probably marched towards Chelmsford as proposed, but on the 22d some of the Nipmuck Indians fell upon Lancaster and killed seven or nine inhabitants, and the next day the people sent for Capt. Mosely and told him of their suspicions of the Hassanamesit Indians (friendly or Praying Indians) then living under supervision in a sort of fort at Marlborough. Capt. M. hastily marched to the fort and seized 11 (or according to Maj. Gookin's account 15) of the Indians, "pinioned" them and bound them neck to neck and sent them down to Boston for trial. Of the 15 only 11 were accused; all were finally found innocent & acquitted, and Capt. Mosely's proceeding severely criticized by the Court and his superior officers. Maj. Gookin believed that the people instigated suspicions "in order to secure the land of the Indians." After sending these prisoners down on August 30th, Capt. Mosely marched up the Merrimac as far as Pennacook (Concord, N. H.) to the home of the peaceful Wannalancet, where he was prepared to repeat the late transaction; but the Pennacooks had quietly withdrawn and eluded him. He burnt their village and stores of food, and marched back. Capt. Mosely's course was not approved, and the Court immediately sent messengers to win back the friendship of Wannalancet.

The next we hear of Capt. M. is on September 14, when he marched into Hadley with 60 Bay soldiers, and thence to Deerfield, where he was quartered and scouting on the 18th, when hearing the guns of the attack on Capt. Lathrop at Bloody Brook, he hurried with 70 men to join the fight, and though too late to prevent the terrible disaster, he and his men attacked the great body and "charged them through and through" several times, chasing them seven miles or more. Lieutenants Savage and Pickering³⁶ especially distinguished themselves for their daring. Finally, after long and severe fighting, but strangely enough, with a loss of only two killed³⁷ and eight or nine wounded, they were being forced slowly backward by great numbers, when Major Treat with a force of Connecticut troops and Indians came up and joined them, and before these united forces Philip retreated in haste.

The English retired to Deerfield for the night, and next morning returned to the battlefield and buried their dead.

It was thought best to abandon the garrison at Deerfield, and so

³⁶ It seems the highest presumption to correct both Hubbard and Drake in one note; but Hull's Journal says that Pickering was Appleton's and not Mosely's Lieutenant.

³⁷ John Oates, Peter Barron, and perhaps one besides. John Oates was credited £2 under Capt. Henchman Aug. 27, 1675, and under Mosely July 24th, 1676. Peter Barron nowhere appears in the Journal. But see Colls. Essex Inst. vol. ii.—"Will of Peter Barron of Marblehead, Fisherman, prest to goe against the Indians," gives his property to his master Elias Hendly, &c. Inventory of said Peter Barron deceased was made Nov. 26, 1675. Of the wounded, in the Archives I find the following in a petition of Richard Russ to the Court praying for relief. "I was just out in the Country's Service under Capt. Mosely, when Capt^m Lawthrop was slayne, and in that fight received a shott in y^e bottom of my belly the bullet carryin in with it y^e ring of my Bandoleer."

all removed to Hatfield, and Capt. Mosely was garrisoning that town on October 5th, when he writes the Governor. Major Pynchon, with Capts. Appleton and Sill, were on the opposite side of the river at Hadley.

This letter is in another hand, but dictated and signed by Mosely.

Hadfield y^e 5. of 8^{ber} 1675

Honoured Sir.

Your kind letter I have received bearing date y^e 30th of y^e last month, for which I render you many thanks and takes it very kindly, I confess y^t I have written some things to that purpose as Concerning the hangeing of those Indians of Malbery, I desire to be Excuse if my tongue or pen has out run my witt being in a passion and seeing what mischive had beene done by the Indians which I have beene eye witness to, would make a wiser person than I am, willing to have revenge of aney of them, but notwithstanding what I have writen there as to that purpose it is fare from my heart to Doe, for I am willing to undertake aney commands Imposed upon me to serve the country as farr as my life, wee discover severall Indians about all these tounes, which causes Allarm, and wee have mett ne'er of theire myne body as yett Butt wee Doe Dayly Expect them wee never sended aney skoutes but weould mett them onely last night they could not discover them although they have beene about Hadly mill which is the other side of a great River Contrary to my quartes, Springfield Indians is thought of Certain to bee ready att any times when the enemy comes to appose y^e tounne to fall upon the English along with Enemye, my service pray presented to your Lady and not forgetting yourselfe and all the familye wishing you and all of them much prosperity, health & happiness being all att present from

S^r your Most Humble & Ready Servant
and loving Cousin SAMUEL MOSLEY.

[P. S.]

Last night we received some news from Springfield which gives us an acct. y^t Phillip with 500 men Laid in Springfield forte & resolved to fall upon the tounne this day, and to prevent his designe Major Pinchon is gone with Capt Apleton and Capt Sill, with a company of 190 Soulders, two Quinticate companeys leaft att Hadly to gard that tounne I and my company heare wheare I doe expect them every houre and att nightt as well as in day for they have faired upon y^e Sentinell at night.

The blow fell as threatened, and Major Pynchon and troops came only to find the town in flames, and the Indians fled. Major Pynchon, stricken sorely by this heavy loss of his beloved town, begged earnestly to be relieved from the chief command, and the Court reluctantly and very tenderly granted his request, appointing Capt. Appleton major in his stead. The Indians retired to Coasset, about fifty miles above Hadley, and on the 12th Major A. marched from Springfield and quartered his troops at that place. The next few days we spent in scouting and searching out the enemy, and on the 16th Capt. Mosely writes the following letter to the Governor. The postscript is written in his hand on the margin of the letter. It seems to us too horrible to be conceived of as the act of christians. The captive was the squaw taken at Springfield. Nothing further

is known of the affair. Some special act of outrage or treachery on her part may have drawn upon her this fearful sentence.

Hatfield, 16th October 1675

I have skarse aney strang news to acquaint y^r Honn^r withall at present yesterday wee thought to go in pursuit of y^e Enemies at Hadly side of the river and as wee marched out from Hadly Some Theinge better than a mile, the Skoutes y^t was send from this towne Did Speye some Indians and there-upon we came this side of the river and did march out last night y^e whole body or strenght of men that we have heare; but at Last we took it to Consideration that it was very Dangerous to leave the townes impteye without any Souldiers. This Day being a very blustrous and very high winds, I have sent out some skoutes and they discover some Indians, some three miles of. And last night I have send of my men 4 to Deerfield and some two miles from the towne wheare thare was some railles ye enemy have weaged them up and made them very fast. I know not whether it be to trappann the skoutes or else to faight there if we go in pursueth of them; but I intend to bourn all their rails up, please God to grant me life and health.

Wee are told by an Indian that was taken at Springfeeld y^t they intended to set upon these 3 townes in one Day. The body of them y^t waites this exploite to do is about 600 Indians, as wee are informed by the afore-said Indian; and farther wee are informed that they are making a fort some 60 miles from this Place up in the woods, Pray sir be pleased to present my humble service to your lady and all the rest of the family.

I make no question but the enemys will make an tempt within a short space of Time upon those Tounes, having nothing else skarse worth your reading I remaine

Sir y^r most Humble &

Ready Servant, whilst [?]

SAMUEL MOSLEY.

"This aforesaid Indian was ordered to be torn in peeces by Doggs and she was soe dealt with all."

On the 19th Philip with his whole force fell upon the town, but was soon "beaten off without doing much harm." Just before the fight seven of Mosely's men and three others were sent out to scout, and seven of the number were cut off and killed. The Indians made no further general attack after this repulse, and withdrew to winter quarters. Capt. Mosely's forces, however, still remained in the western towns with other troops, under Major Appleton, until as late as November 20th, for on the 16th the Court authorized a letter to Appleton directing the withdrawal of the main force, and urging especially the dismissal of the troops of Capt. Mosely. The United Colonies were now in full preparation for the grand movement against the Narragansetts; and the Privateers with their dashing leaders were needed. The western and outlying towns were garrisoned as securely as might be, and all available "veterans" hurried in to swell the army of the three colonies to 1000 men for this special service to Narragansett. Much of great interest in the organization of this army must be passed over here.

The quota of Massachusetts was to be 527 men, Plymouth 158,

and Connecticut 325. Rhode Island was not "counted in," for reasons best known to our dear old Puritan fathers. Josiah Winslow, Esq., Governor of Plymouth Colony, was made Commander-in-chief of the army, and under him Major Samuel Appleton commanded the Massachusetts forces, consisting of six companies, viz.: Capt. Appleton's own, Capt. Mosely's, Capt. Joseph Gardner's, Capt. Nathaniel Davenport's, Capt. James Oliver's, and a troop under Capt. Thomas Prentice; and Major Robert Treat the Conn. forces, 5 companies, under Capts. Siely, Gallop, Mason, Wats; and Major William Bradford 2 Plymouth companies, his own and Capt. John Gorham's. The Massachusetts forces mustered on Dedham Plain, where on Dec. 9 Gen. Winslow assumed command. There were then "465 fighting men," besides Capt. Prentice's troop. It seems from the Journal that no settlement had been made with Mosely's and Appleton's troops for the campaign in the west, and on December 10th, 27 pages of the book are entirely devoted to their accounts, and few, if any, other items are given under that date save such as relate to them. The captains had paid out small sums at different times, and the towns of "Iladly," "Malbrow," "Mendam," "Lining" (Lynn), and many constables,³³ merchants and others are credited by cash, clothing, &c., to these troops, and on that date Treasurer Hull pays them the balance of their accounts. Among the few precious lists of names preserved in the Massachusetts Archives is the Muster Roll³³ of Capt. Mosely's company, "taken at Dedham the 9th of Xber, 1675." I have arranged this list and the credits of December 10-20 and January, alphabetically, and tested them carefully otherwise, and find that the greater part of his company were his "veterans."

³³ The town of Dunstable, per Constable Jona. Tyng, brings in a bill of about £100 for billeting Mosely's men, ammunition, &c.

Billeting	18 men from 13th August to 10th Sept. 1675	£16 16 00
"	29 " " 11th Sept. " 17th January 1675-6	47 18 00
"	6 " " 18 Jan'y " 25 may 1676	25 03 00
"	3 " " 3 may " 14 July "	08 08 00
25 lbs Powder and 250 bullets, &c.		01 15 00
2 horses 3 days to Pennacook		00 01 06

An Auditing Committee questioned the bill, but he was paid £20 on account, October 11, 1676. (Archives, vol. 68.)

³³ This Muster-Roll was published *ante*, vol. viii. p. 241. From this we learn that Dennis Sihy (not Siky, as given in the REGISTER) was Company Clerk, and his list will be found a wonderful production in the way of misspelling names. The transcriber might well doubt Dennis's ability to spell his own name, since the majority of the others are incorrect; but it is always Sihy or Syhy in Hull's accounts. Some of the names are hardly recognizable. I give a few of the worst cases:

Tymothy Arnane, should be Hortman or Horton.

Arnell is probably Arnell. (Savage thinks Arnold is meant.)

Hackerberry should be Ockerby (or Ogleby later).

Bolthomy Flag, Hull has Bartholomew Flegge.

Painder should be Provender.

Tonchwill should be Twichell.

Hugh Collohane should be Hugh Collolme, Gollilm, and finally Galloway (see below).

I think that there are not more than fifteen on the old roll that do not appear in Hull's Credits sometime within six months, and it is plain from the latter, and the list of killed, that others joined his company after this roll was made and before the fight.

Credited with Military Service under Capt Mosely.
December 10th 1675

John Rice.	04 16 00	Samuel Kemble.	04 19 04
William Blake. ⁴⁰	04 16 00	Timothy Hortman.	02 16 00
Jonathan Freeman.	04 16 00	John Corser.	04 19 02
Samuel Guild.	04 16 00	Daniel Magenis, <i>Corpl.</i>	05 10 00
John Buckman.	04 19 02	James Updike, <i>Serg^t.</i>	04 09 04
Richard Brine.	04 19 02	Daniel Mathews.	07 09 00
John Cooper.	04 19 04	Mathias Smith.	04 16 00
Thomas Bull.	04 19 04	John Williston.	04 16 00
John Roberts.	04 19 04	John Sherman.	04 13 06
Edward Weston.	05 16 00	William Phillips.	04 19 02
Perez Savage, <i>Lieut.</i>	12 00 00	James Frankling.	05 04 06
John Ireson.	04 16 00	Bartholomew Flegge.	04 19 04
John Brandon.	02 14 00	Benjamin Allen	02 08 00
John Fuller, <i>Corp^l.</i>	05 12 00	John Cantelberry	04 16 00
Benjamin Dyer.	04 19 04	Hugh Collohue ⁴¹	04 19 04
James Johnson, <i>Sergt.</i>	04 11 00	Jacob Willar	13 11 00
Zachariah Crisp.	04 00 00	Valentine Harris	02 14 00
Peter Lane.	04 19 04	James Mathews	01 18 06
John Turner.	04 16 00	Daniel Johnson <i>Trumpeter</i>	09 12 00
Richard Rust.	04 16 00	Dec. 20 th	
John Leech.	04 19 04	John Mayo.	04 17 00
Jonathan Nichols.	03 10 02	Thomas Okleby	04 10 00
John Plimpton.	04 16 00	John Casey	01 15 06
Tho ^s Region.	04 12 06	John Langbury	01 10 00
John Cross.	02 02 00	Richard Jinkes	07 04 00
Thomas Green.	04 19 04	Joshua Silverwood	04 12 06
Thomas Harris.	05 02 00	John Morse <i>Commissary</i>	02 15 06
James Dickenden.	04 04 00	1675-6 Jan'y 25.	
Richard Scott.	06 10 00	Benjamin Norden	04 16 00
William Bateman.	01 07 06	Jonathan Gay.	02 03 08
Richard Adams.	04 16 00	George Manning.	01 00 06
Thomas Warren.	06 11 02	Joseph Porter.	01 00 06
John Ramsey.	04 19 04	Josias Hillman.	01 00 06
John Stebins.	02 10 06	Thomas Jones.	01 14 02
Jonathan Wales.	04 19 04	Edward Read.	00 10 04
Timothy Wales.	04 19 04	Robert Parris.	01 10 00
Jeremiah Stokes.	02 14 00	John Langbury.	01 10 00
Joseph Twichell.	04 19 04	February 29, 1675-6	
Samuel Veale.	04 19 04	Daniel Canada.	02 14 00
Andrew Johnson.	04 19 04	James Franklin.	02 14 00
Mathew Thomas.	05 02 00	Jonathan Wales.	02 14 00
Francis Siddall.	04 19 04	George Grimes.	02 14 00
John Dunbar.	04 16 00	John Provender.	02 14 00
Edward Weeden.	04 19 04	John Leech.	02 14 00

⁴⁰ Variations not noted above are, Blacke (W^m Blake, jr. for whose release his father, W^m Senr, petitions the Court), Brien, Wesson, Ayrson (for Ireson), Dayer, Leane, Russ, Leigh, Plimpton, Dichetto, Stebence, Weals, Stockes, Cousier, McKennyes, Willingston, Canterbury, and other minor changes.

⁴¹ August, 1676. George Nowell petitions for the release of his servant "Hugh Gallo-way that went as a Volunteer under Mosely neere the beginning of ye warre, and is now in ye garrison at Hatfield under Capt Sweane."

Hugh Gollihu (Collohue)	02 14 00	Peter Leane.	02 14 10
William Bateman.	04 01 00	William Smallage.	08 15 06
Joshuah Silverwood.	03 00 00	Richard Gibson.	02 14 10
John Bucknum.	02 14 00	Thomas Ockerby.	02 14 10
Edward Weston.	03 03 00	Jonathan Wales.	02 14 10
Benjamin Dyer.	02 14 00	Richard Randall.	02 02 00
March 24 th 1675-6		Joseph Wakefield.	02 14 10
Daniel Mathews.	01 16 00	William Blake jr.	02 14 00
Samuel Colebourne.	02 14 00	John Essery.	04 10 10
John Stebbins.	03 00 00	Thomas Warren.	02 14 10
John Brandon.	03 00 00	Philip Keane.	02 02 00
Jonathan Freeman.	02 14 00	Edward Weason.	03 02 00
John Williston.	02 14 00	Joseph Douse.	02 14 10
Daniel Matthews.	02 05 00	Stephen Fielder.	02 14 10
James Johnson.	05 10 00	Joseph Pratt.	02 14 00
Richard Gibson.	03 17 00	Thomas Bishop.	00 18 06
John Farmer.	08 12 03	Joseph Deers.	02 02 00
John Canterbury.	03 03 00	Richard Addams,	05 08 00
John Cooper.	02 14 00	James Couch.	02 14 10
James Updike.	02 14 00	John Ramsey.	02 14 10
April 24 th 1676		Thomas Webb.	02 02 00
John Munge.	02 14 00	Daniel Clow.	02 08 00
John Shepard.	03 12 00	John Wilkins.	02 14 10
Thomas Davis.	02 14 00	Matthew Thomas.	02 14 10
Sam ^l Guile.	04 01 00	Samuel Leman.	02 14 10
James Mollard.	01 17 06	Richard Cowell.	03 02 00
Dennis Sihy.	07 02 09	Daniel East.	02 14 10
Thomas Bull.	03 03 00	Thomas Hitchborn.	02 14 10
Richard Randall.	06 15 04	Samuel Fosdike.	02 14 00
Richard Brian.	02 14 00	John Hawkins.	02 14 00
John Day.	02 14 00	David Landon.	02 14 10
Edward Weston.	01 11 00	Seabread Taylor.	02 02 00
Richard Gibson.	02 14 00	John Long.	02 14 10
Thomas Welch.	04 08 02	Peter Bennett, <i>Lieut.</i>	06 15 00
John Ramsey.	02 14 00	John Wenstead.	02 14 00
Thomas Furbush.	00 18 00	Edmund Chamberlain.	00 12 00
John Rosse.	02 14 00	Jacob Cole.	03 00 00
William Philips.	02 14 00	Edward Walker.	02 14 00
John Rice.	02 14 00	Joseph Low.	04 10 10
James Chadwick.	04 04 00	Joseph Graves.	01 04 00
Edward Weeden.	02 14 00	Roger Brown.	02 14 00
June 24 th 1676		Thomas Bull.	03 03 00
Thomas Forbs.	02 12 00	Joseph Douse.	02 14 00
John Pemerton.	03 03 00	James Smith.	05 08 00
John Leech.	02 14 00	Dennis Sihy.	04 00 00
William Maderill.	02 14 10		

It will be remembered that the credits for service were given at the close of such service, or at regular monthly or bi-monthly settlements. It often happened that the men would be separated from their officers, at garrisons on special duties, and so waiting the official signature the bill would be delayed sometimes for a year. Many

who were in the Narragansett campaign were not paid off till the general settlement, June 24th, 1676. And though many of the credits represent later service, yet I judge the oft-repeated amount, £02 14 00, represents the "Fort" campaign. This will hold in nearly every case, though not all. Thomas May was in that campaign and received no credit until September 23, 1676. The credits in other companies confirm this theory.

I can only briefly sketch in outline the chief events of this campaign, and refer the reader to the very full accounts of the march and battle given in Hubbard, Church, Mather, &c., and Mr. Drake's Book of Indians.

The forces under Gen. Winslow marched on the afternoon of December 9th to Woodcock's Garrison, and December 10th to Seaconk. From thence Capt. Mosely and his men sailed with Mr. Richard Smith⁴² across the bay, and then marched to his Garrison-House at Wickford in Narragansett, arriving in the evening, having taken a party of thirty-six Indians on the way.

Gen. Winslow with the other forces ferried over to Providence, and marched through "Pomham's" territory, in hopes to capture that sachem, to the rendezvous at Smith's Garrison, on the evening of Dec. 12th. Mosely had captured one Peter, an Indian, who betrayed Philip, and becomes invaluable to the army as a faithful guide, actuated probably by desire of revenge. On December 14th the General marched out with his forces to explore the surrounding country, and Sergt. (John) Bennet,⁴³ with thirty men of Capt. Oliver's company, went out scouting, and killed two Indians and captured eight more.

On the 15th occurred a skirmish at a certain stone-wall, where twenty or thirty Indians discharged their guns at Capt. Mosely at once without effect. On the same evening the Garrison-House of Jireh (Jerry) Bull at Petequanscut was destroyed, and seventeen persons killed, of which news was brought next day by Capt. Prentice's troop, and on the 17th the Connecticut forces, 300 English and 150 Mohegans, arrived at the same place, and on the 18th the whole force of Massachusetts and Plymouth met them there about 5 P.M.

Bull's Garrison had been intended for the general rendezvous, and its loss was severely felt, as the army was forced to spend the entire night without shelter. At 5 A.M. the next morning, December

⁴² Mr. Church relates that he went across to Wickford with Mr. Smith, but omits any mention of Capt. Mosely and his company, and their capture of 36 Indians in the march to Wickford, but tells of 18 that himself took with the "Eldridges and some other brisk hands." Church never omits to tell of his own exploits at full length. Mosely was the most popular officer of the army, and undoubtedly excited Church's anger and perhaps jealousy by ignoring and opposing him. Mosely, the successful captain at the head of a strong company of veterans, would not readily accept commands from one without title or company, whose best service hitherto had been only in scouting and skirmishing with small irregular parties. Church writes his own adventures. Mosely's can never be known fully, but what we have shows him to be brave, popular with both the army and at home, and wonderfully successful.

⁴³ Doubtless John Bennet the scout, who had been among the Narragansetts in the summer with Hutchinson. A John Bennett is in the list of slain at Bloody Brook.

19th, they took up the march towards the Fort, and waded fifteen miles through snow two or three feet deep, and came about 1 P.M. to the swamp, which by reason of the intense cold was frozen, so that they could march without breaking through, and our forces meeting Indians at the edge of the swamp, began the attack at once and pursued them furiously and without much regard to orders, even to the sides of the Fort.⁴⁴ Mosely's and Davenport's companies led the van.

The fortification was strong and bravely defended, but nothing could resist the intrepid assaults of our forces, and after heavy losses and several hours' fighting, the Indians were either driven out or killed, the immense fortress and its huts and stores destroyed (foolishly it seemed to some at that time), and in the evening our weary troops were forced to march back through the snow, carrying their wounded, to head quarters, whence they had marched in the morning. The suffering was incredible; and I believe that if the whole history of that 19th day of December, 1675, were known, no braver day would stand in our country's annals for heroic daring and suffering. Six of the captains were killed—Davenport, Gardner, Johnson and Lt. Upham (mortally wounded) of Massachusetts; Capts. Gallop, Siely and Marshall of Connecticut. Further account of the Massachusetts officers is referred to future articles of the series.

The following list of "Wounded and Slayne" in Capt. Mosely's company, is in the Archives, vol. 68:

6 men	{	John Farmer,	Boston
		Richard Barnam,	"
		Jerre Stockes,	"
		W ^m Bourle, ⁴⁵	Charlestown
		Edmund Chamberlain,	Maulden
Slayne	{	Richard Updick,	Narragansett
9 Wounded men are on 6 Jan'y, at Rhode Island with 5 Souldg ^{rs} to attend the wounded men there	{	Lieut. Perez Savage	Boston
		John Brandon	"
		John Sherman,	Watertown.
		James Updick,	Boston.
		James Chadwick,	Malden.
		John Fuller,	Dedham.
		John Shepheard,	Charlestown.
		Rich ^d Addams of	Sudbury.
		Jacob Coole,	Charlestown.
Samuel Fosdick.	{	To attend ⁴⁶	
Thomas Weales.			
James Dighenton. (Dichetto)			
Joseph Low.			
Joshua Silverwood.			

⁴⁴ This Fort was upon a sort of island or rising ground containing about 5 or 6 acres in the midst of the swamp. The place was situated in what is now South Kingston, R. I. For description of the Fort and the fight, see Hubbard's Narrative, and Church, &c.

⁴⁵ Doubtless means W^m Burt.

⁴⁶ Daniel Weld, chirurgion, is credited £10; is probably the Dr. Wells referred to in

Mr. Hubbard states the number of Mosely's men killed to be nine, wounded ten. Whole number of English killed, above 80, and 150 wounded that recovered. He puts the number of Indians killed at 1000 warriors, and many of the aged and women and children. The troops returned to Smith's Garrison that night, and cared for their wounded; and Church relates that Mr. Andrew Belcher⁴⁷ arrived that evening at Wickford with a vessel laden with supplies, without which there must have been great suffering.

The troops remained mostly inactive during the rest of the winter, seeking to bring the Indians to terms of a permanent peace. There was some scouting and frequent captures, but no general action. Jan. 10, new forces were sent down from Boston, and the army was recruited to 1600 men, and on Jan. 27th began to move in pursuit of the Indians, who had now renewed their depredations. At last, in the early part of February, having pursued them around as far as Marlborough and Brookfield, they were forced to leave the pursuit for want of provisions and rest, and marched into Boston. On the 5th of February the Major was ordered to dismiss his soldiers to their several homes to await further orders. On February 15th Capt. Mosely was ordered to march with his company to Sudbury, and there to abide till further orders.

These credits cover various services from Dec. 10, 1675.

July 24th 1676			
Henry Swaine.	02 13 00	Jacob Allin.	01 05 08
Richard Bennett.	08 08 00	Samuel Clark.	03 03 04
Gilbert Endecott.	05 08 09	James Couch.	00 19 03
John Day.	02 14 09	John Hands.	00 15 00
Sam ^l Colborne.	02 14 10	John Dunbarr.	02 12 02
Samuel Guild.	04 02 00	Benjamin Lathrop.	02 08 00
Gilbert Forsith.	04 02 00	John Salter.	01 14 02
Perez Savage, <i>Lieut.</i>	07 16 00	Ezekiel Hamblin.	00 12 10
Samuel Measie.	02 13 00	Roger Prosser.	00 19 03
John Oates.	03 12 00	Andrew Johnson.	02 14 10
William Wainright.	02 14 10	Jonathan Sprague.	00 18 10
Jeffery Jeffers.	02 09 06	John Pitcher.	00 12 10
Richard Silvester.	00 18 00	John Harrison.	00 12 10
Armstrong Horner.	02 14 00	John Auger.	00 12 10
John Mousall.	02 14 00	David Langdon.	00 12 10
August 24. 1676		John Sibly.	00 12 10
		Francis Earle.	00 10 02
Roger Prosser.	02 02 00	Nathaniel Badcock.	00 10 02
Peter Mellardy.	00 10 02	John Goff.	00 15 00
John Gilbert.	00 12 10	Joseph Wakefield.	00 12 10
Joseph Saxton.	00 12 10	Perez Savage.	01 12 02

petition of Holman above. He was "Chirurgion General," and was of Salem. There is a credit to George Thomas, Dec. 10, for "Chyrurgion Instruments for Dr. Weld and Dr. Knott" (Richard Knott of Marblehead). These were with the wounded probably, and also Dr. Philip Read, of Lynn, and Dr. William Hawkins, Boston.

⁴⁷ In a bill presented by Capt. Benjamin Gillam, dated Jan. 19, 1675. is the item, "To charges on men to cut out Andrew Belcher's Sloop to goe to Narragansett, 14s."

John Minds.	00 18 10	James Marshall.	00 12 10
Israel Howen. ⁴³	00 10 02	Samuel Davis.	00 15 00
Joseph Butler.	00 10 02	William Bassly.	01 16 10
Mark Round.	02 14 10	Thomas May.	02 14 00
September 23 ^d , 1676.		Archibell Forrest.	02 14 10
John Prescott.	00 10 02	John Gilbert, Senior.	00 12 10
John Mudg.	02 14 10	James Wamsly	02 14 00

From Sudbury he soon after marched to Marlboro', where he seems to have remained several weeks, taking a large part in the negotiations concerning the redemption of captives, regulating(?) the affairs of the friendly Indians, &c. It is evident that he was always impatient of commands from his superior officers. The "seniority" rule of precedence was strictly adhered to in the colonial army, and in active service we find him constantly either disregarding or avoiding it. It is evident, even from Church's own account, that at the Fort fight Gen. Winslow was only nominally in command; for when by Church's advice he had resolved to hold the fort and remain, "a certain Captain" threatened to shoot his horse under him if he attempted to enter with his troops, and "in a great heat" declared that Church had "lied" to him about the situation, and then a certain Doctor "brushed up" and supported the said captain. There is little doubt that this captain was Mosely. The exploits of Mr. Church in this campaign seem not to have been known to any of the early historians except himself. It is plain that the Massachusetts officers, especially Mosely at the head of his veterans, flushed with the fresh victory in which Church had no part, would regard his interference as that of an insolent upstart. As an evidence of Capt. Mosely's great popularity may be noticed the large commission granted him by the Court, May 5, 1676 (see vol. vi. Mass. Coll. Records), and the wide margin left to his own interpretation. This popularity with the army and the violent party of Indian-haters, together with his eminent success in the field, and probably his near relationship to the Governor's family, supported him in many notorious acts of insubordination and insolence towards his superiors, and even the Council. The hanging of Indians, referred to in his letter, was probably his "tying up" of the two Indian captives and extorting their evidence against the eleven seized at Marlboro'. The affair of Job Kattenanit, a tried and faithful "praying" Indian, whom, for his faithful service, Gen. Denison, by the advice of Major Savage, had given liberty to seek out his family held as captives by Philip's allies, shows Mosely's influence, for he came to the General's head-quarters and denounced both officers, and raised such a storm of indignation that they were obliged to send forthwith to bring Job back; and although members of the Council were very indignant at his insolent conduct, he was not even reprimanded, either for this act or his high-handed proceeding at Concord, where

⁴³ Sometimes called Howell.

he entered the congregation on the Sabbath and harangued the people against the peaceful Nashobah Indians, whom the Council had placed in the charge of Mr. Hoare, and then seized the Indians, allowing his soldiers to plunder all their possessions in spite of Mr. Hoare's remonstrances, and marched them down to Boston, whence the Court was constrained to send them to Deer Island, where with many other friendly Indians they were subjected to fearful privations. A full account of all these transactions may be found in the History of the Praying Indians by that upright and noble man, Gen. Daniel Gookin.

Capt. Mosely marched with Major Savage from Marlborough to Quaboag, April 2, 1676. They were there joined by the Connecticut troops, and all moved on towards Northampton, and he was engaged in the succeeding campaign in the west. On May 5th he received the independent commission referred to above, and it will be noticed that the wages of his soldiers were to be raised by popular subscription, and besides they were to have all the profits accruing from the plunder or sale of captives, and if these resources failed the Court was to make up the balance; and this irregular way of settling may be the reason that no larger credits appear in the later months. In June, Mosely and his men were sent in company with Capt. Brattle and his troop to assist the people of Plymouth Colony, and were still there after July 22d; and they there took part in the capture of the 150 captives, and probably soon after returned to Boston. The faithful services of the friendly Indians in the later campaigns had caused a reaction of popular feeling towards them. The fame of Church, who succeeded in destroying Philip at Mount Hope, August 12th, somewhat eclipsed that of Capt. Mosely, and we hear no more of his military service thereafter, if he performed any. On August 24th, at a great sale of Indian captives, he is charged with "1 boy and girle 6£; & 13 squaves & papooses 20£"; and this is the last notice I find of him throwing light upon his succeeding career.

The date and circumstances of Capt. Mosely's death are not, as yet, definitely known. Savage says he died January, 1680. The "Inventory of the Estate of Cap^{tn} Sam^l Mosely" deceased was taken Jan. 26, 1679 (N. S. 1680), and may have been Mr. Savage's authority. In Judge Sewall's Interleaved Almanac Diary (REGISTER, vii. 208) this item appears: "1677, Oct. 20, 7, Capt S. Mosely." But we are left in doubt as to its meaning. His final account as found in Hull's 3d Ledger (the 2d Ledger is lost), under date of July, 1678, credits him with military service, £67 05 06, which I presume was in full for his whole service. Sometime after September, 1678, £1 credit is given "per. Isaac Addington," to balance Mosely's account with the government. He died insolvent. The careful inventory, rendered by Sewall, of the worldly possessions as produced by Ann Mosely the widow, who was admitted ad-

ministratrix January 30, 1679–80, makes no mention of any arms or clothing except an old musket and sword in the "Garret." This circumstance, with some others, and a lack of any official reference to his death, would seem to indicate that it happened away from home.

Ann Mosely, thrown upon her own resources for maintenance, was granted a license by the town authorities, in 1681 and 1682, "To sell wine and stronge liquors out of dores." That she prospered is proved by the deed of trust to her brothers, Isaac Addington and Penn Townsend, 1684, in favor of her daughters, "her only living children," just before she married Nehemiah Pierce, "set-work-cooper." He died in 1691, leaving her again a widow.

The son Samuel died young, doubtless. The daughter Rebecca married January 22, 1694, James Townsend; and Mary married William Webster, November 25, 1696. Rebecca married again in 1708, Jonathan Williams, who in 1733 appears as the Narragansett claimant in the "right of his wife's Father Capt Maudesley."

Capt. Mosely's descendants were quite numerous in the second and third generation, through Rebecca's children by Townsend and Williams.

THE BACONS OF VIRGINIA AND THEIR ENGLISH ANCESTRY.

By CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSHEND, Esq., of New Haven, Ct.

GRIMBALDUS, a Norman gentleman, it is said, came into England at the time of the Conquest in company with William de Warren, Earl of Surry, to whom he was related, and was granted lands at Letheringsete,* near Holt, in the County Norfolk, and had issue three sons, Radulph, Edmund and Ranulf, and here he founded a church, appointing for its parson his second son Edmund.†

His younger son Ranulf, or Reynold, resided at Thorp, Norfolk, and took the name of Bacon; and as there were several Thorps, this place was called Bacons-Thorpe,‡ as Reynold was Lord of the town, and from him sprang this illustrious family, many members of it being distinguished for talent and brilliancy of mind. This Ranulf was father of George, whose son Roger Bacon released to his own sister Agnes all the lands belonging to this family in Normandy, and from him down through many generations descended the Bacons of Drinkstone and Hessett in the County Suffolk.§

[* See Note I. at the end of this article.—EDITOR.]

† See Blomefield's Norfolk, Kimber and Johnson's Baronetage. The history of Grimbalus and his immediate descendants, which we here repeat, needs investigation.

[‡ See Note II.—ED.]

[§ See Note III.—ED.]

Of this (the Hessett) family, we find a John Bacon, who married Cecilly Hoo, sister of John Hoo or Howe, perhaps of Hessett, who with his brother in law John Bacon were probably the builders of the beautiful church there, as proved by evidence still extant on the exterior and interior of this edifice, as shown in heliotype by the Rev. Canon Cooke in his introductory history of Hessett, published in the "Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History."

He had sons John and Nicholas Bacon. Nicholas was chaplain of Hessett. John of the same place married Hellen Gedding, and had issue another John Bacon, who married for first wife Hellena, daughter of Sir George Tillotts, of Rougham, and secondly, Julian, daughter of — Bardwell. From this first marriage came Sir Nicholas Bacon (the Lord-Keeper and father of the great Lord Bacon), and from the second marriage the Bacons of Hessett, who flourished there more than five hundred years, when the male line ended in Henry Bacon, the son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Cornwallys) Bacon, who died without issue there in 1651, and the estates were all parcelled out among his sisters, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Calibut Walpole; Frances, wife of George Townsend; Katherine, wife of William Coleman; Susan, wife of Henry Lamb; Anne, wife of John Aldrich; Cordelia, wife of — Harris, of Maldon, and Abigail, wife of John Grigbye.

His father Edmund Bacon, son of John Bacon of Hessett, and grandson of Edmund Bacon by wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Page of Westley, Suffolk, of which family perhaps Philip Page, father of Robert Page, Lord of the Manor of Gedding, and whose marriage to Alice Hoo is recorded at Hessett, July 21, 1545, is interesting to note. This John Bacon, son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Page) Bacon aforesaid, married first, Barbara, sister of Sir Ambrose Jermyn of Rushbrook, Knt., and secondly, Katherine Periente, sister of Elizabeth Periento (Lady Style) mother of Henry Townsend of Bracon Ash, Norf. and Gedding, Suff., and by her had a son Captain Robert Bacon, who married the Lady Cordilia, daughter of John Gyll or Gill, and widow of Sir Thomas Harris, Knt.*

We now return to John Bacon, son of John and Helena (Tillotts) Bacon, who married Margery Thorpe, daughter and heir of John, son of William and grandson of Sir William Thorpe by the daughter and heir of Sir Roger Bacon, a celebrated commander in the wars, temp. Edward II. and Edward III., and lineally descended from Grimbald, the patriarch of this family.

The said John Bacon was father of Edmund Bacon of Drinkstone, whose son John by wife Agnes Cokefield had son Robert Bacon who was buried at Hessett with Isabella his wife, daughter of John Cage of Pakenham in Suffolk, and by whom he had three sons and two

* These families, the Drurys, Bacons, Page, Townsends, How or Hoo, were all connected and interested in early settlements in Virginia and New England, as the records show.

daughters, viz. : 1st, Thomas Bacon of Northaw in Hertfordshire, who married the daughter of Mr. Brown, but died without issue. 2nd, Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper. 3d, James Bacon, Esquire, Alderman of London, who died June 15, 1573, and was buried in the Church of St. Dunstons in the East, London; and had by first wife Mary, daughter of John Gardiner of Grove Place, county Bucks, an only son and three daughters, all dying young except Anne, wife of John Revetts,* Esquire, of Brandiston, who died 1616, aged 77. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of William Rawlins, of London, and widow of Richard Gouldston, Salter, by whom he also had issue, William Bacon, second son, of —, Essex, and a son and daughter who died young, also his eldest son Sir James Bacon, of Friston Hall, Suffolk, who was knighted at White Hall in 1604, and died at Finsbury, London, January 17, 1618, and buried in St. Giles Church on the 11 February, 1618.

This worthy Knight, by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Anne (Drury†) Bacon of Hessett, had two sons, Nathaniel and James; and three daughters, the latter all dying young. The eldest son, Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., of Friston, "son and heir and of full age," January 17, 1644, by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Le Gross of Crostwick, Norfolk, Knt., had a daughter Anne who died unmarried, and also Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel, second son of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston of Kelton, Knt., also a son Thomas Bacon, who by first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Brooke of Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Knt., who died January 2, 1647, aged 25, and was buried at Friston, Suffolk, had issue Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Hovener of London, and a son and heir, Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., who emigrated to Virginia as early as 1670, where his father's cousin,‡ Colonel Nathaniel Bacon (the governor§) resided, being possessed of large landed estates in York, Nanceymond and other counties bordering on the James River. The first Nathaniel Bacon became so notorious in Virginia history on account of the conspicuous part he took in opposing Governor Berkeley that he acquired the cognomen of "The Rebel."|| A quarrel between the settlers and natives caused the former to choose Bacon their general, and disregarding the

* See pedigree in The Brights of Suffolk, where this gentleman connects with numerous New England families.

† See pedigree of the Drury family of Rougham, co. Suff., in Cullum's History of Hawstead. John Newgate's (of Boston, N. E.) grandfather Walter Hoo or Howe, leased from the Drurys Rougham Hall, and of this family was William Drury, LL.D., whose widow Mary Southwell married Robert Forth, LL.D., grandfather of Thomas Townsend. See Townsend family of Lynn, in Old and New England.

[‡ See Note IV.—ED.]

§ He may have held the courtesy title of governor, as an English pedigree has it. He was of the Council, and in 1688 was its presiding officer and acting governor. His cousin Nathaniel Bacon the general was a delegate from Henrico Plantation, where he held an estate near the Falls of the James River.

|| Gent. Mag. Oct. 1816, vol. lxxxvii. p. 124; Burke's Hist. Virg. vol. ii.; Barber's Hist. Coll. Virg.; Campbell's Hist. Virg. As early as 1663 we find Nathaniel Bacon, "a hopeful young gentleman," one of the company of Ray, who sets out on his travels in foreign parts in company with Mr. Willoughby and Sir Philip Skippon. Gen. Bacon's father seems to have objected to his marriage to Elizabeth, a sister of Sir John Duke of Benhall Lodge, near

orders of the governor, who refused him a commission, he put himself at the head of a company of colonists and punished the Indians. For this act the governor in May, 1676, proclaimed him a *rebel*, and soon after arrested him at Jamestown, where he was tried before the Governor and Council, but *acquitted* and promised a commission, which the governor refused to sign. Bacon therefore raised a regiment of six hundred men and *compelled* the governor to grant the commission. After prosecuting the Indian war with success, he was again proclaimed a rebel. He then turned his forces against the governor, whom he defeated, and burnt Jamestown, and was following up his advantages, when he died suddenly, October 1, 1676. He was very popular in the colony, and subsequent historians seem to justify the part he took as "rebellion in a good cause."

General Bacon was a gentleman of good rank, and a member of one of the Inner Courts of London (Gray's Inn, entered Nov. 22, 1664). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward, son of Edward and grandson of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Calthorpe*) Duke, of Benhall, Suff., whose mother was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn, of Rushbrook, Knt. By the said Elizabeth Duke, who was baptized at Benhall, December 17, 1650, he (the General) had an

Saxmundham, co. Suff., and so he emigrated to Virginia where his cousin Col. Bacon resided. After Gen. Bacon's death his wife married second Mr. Jarvis, a merchant, and thirdly Mr. Mole. Some writers say Bacon died of brain fever, others of a disease contracted in the trenches before Jamestown. There was another Nathaniel Bacon who has often been confounded with Col. Bacon the Councillor and Gen. Bacon the "Rebel," or "Patriot," as called by some. He was Recorder of Ipswich, co. Suff., and wrote several books. His work, "Of the Uniformity of the Governments of England," published in 1647, was far in advance of his time, and his publishers were prosecuted and fined, and hundreds of copies seized and burnt.

These three Nathaniel Bacons had also a cousin Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Culford, Suff., who excelled in landscape painting (whose uncle Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey, Norfolk, who died Nov. 7, 1622, had daughter Anne, wife of Sir John Townsend of Raynham, Knt., who was also buried the same day as her father Sir Nathaniel, in Stiffkey Church [see Stiffkey Register], who died 1627), and gave his estate to Lady Jane his wife, who was buried at Culford, May 8, 1659, aged 79. His son Nicholas Bacon died sans issue, 1660, and this property went to his half brother Frederick Lord Cornwallis, son of Lady Jane by her first husband, Sir William Cornwallis, and ancestor of Charles Earl Cornwallis, who by wife Elizabeth Townshend (aunt to George Marquis Townshend, to whom Quebec capitulated upon the death of Gen. Wolfe) was father of Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis, whose surrender of his army at Yorktown, Va., to General Washington, brought to a close the struggle for American independence.

There was also a Nathaniel Bacon living in New England as early as 1661 (see Savage), and in the New Haven Records there are three depositions, taken October 17, 1661, and recorded by the secretary, James Bishop. The first by John Fletcher of Milford, second by Mary Fletcher of Milford, and the third by John Ward of Branford, which last we copy verbatim, and print at the end of this article. The first two mention the family of Bacon living in *Stretton*, and moving to Clipsam, co. Rutland.

Michael Bacon, of Dedham, Mass. (see Will, REGISTER, vol. vii. p. 230-1), and ancestor of the late Leonard Bacon, D.D., LL.D., of New Haven, came from the neighborhood of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, Eng., perhaps Barham, Suffolk. Tradition says he held the office of captain of a company of yeomanry there.

N. B.—Monument in Barham Church says Ellen, daughter of Thomas Little, married Edward Bacon, third son of the Lord Keeper. They are said to have had 19 sons and 13 daughters. [See Note V.—ED.] This family held 22 manors, besides lands in 19 parishes in co. Suffolk. This Edward Bacon's daughter Jane married Francis Stoner, whose mother Mabel was daughter of Roger Harlakenden, whose family were also interested in New England settlement.—Bury St. Edmunds and Environs, p. 81.

* Sister of Anne Calthorpe, second wife of Henry Townsend, Esq., of Bracon Ash, Norf., and of Gedding, Suff., who by wife Margaret Forth (a cousin of Mary Forth wife of Gov. Winthrop) had son Thomas Townsend. (See Townshend Family, REGISTER, vol. xxix. p. 101.)

only daughter and heir Mary, wife of Hugh Chamberlain, M.D., and physician to Queen Anne. The second son of Sir James Bacon aforesaid was the Rev. James Bacon, Rector of Burgate, Suff. His will* is dated September 24, 1647, proved January 23, 1649–50, having died November 9, 1649, and he was buried in the chancel of the Church of Burgate. By his wife Martha, daughter of — Honeywood, who died August 25, 1670. This Martha Honeywood married secondly the Rev. Robert Peck, preacher of the gospel in the town of Old Hingham, Norfolk, Eng., who was born at Beccles in Suffolk in 1580, and graduated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, with degree of A.B. in 1599, and A.M. in 1603, and was inducted over the Church of St. Andrew, Hingham, aforesaid, January 7, 1605, and held the rectorship there until 1638; but being persecuted by Bishop Wren he moved with many of his parishioners to New England, and settled the plantation of New Hingham on the south shore of Boston Bay, where he was granted lands and ordained teacher of the church there, November 28, 1638, and remained until the Long Parliament or the persecution in England had ceased, when he returned to England and resumed the rectorship at Old Hingham, October 27, 1641, and died† there in 1656, when his funeral sermon was preached by Nathaniel Joceline, A.M., pastor of the church of Hardingham, Norfolk, and published by him, being dedicated to Mr. John Sidley, High Sheriff, Brampton Gurdon and Mr. Day, Justices of the Peace, and Messrs. Church, Barnham and Mann, Aldermen and Justices in the city of Norwich. His daughter Anne remained in New England, having married Major John Mason, the noted conqueror of the Pequot Indians of Connecticut.‡

Returning to Martha Honeywood's first husband (the Rev. James Bacon, of Burgate, Suff.) we find she had by him three daughters and a son Nathaniel (of whom hereafter). Elizabeth the eldest was married at Burgate, September 16, 1647, to Thomas Burrowes, Esq., of St. Mary's Parish, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Martha, the second daughter, was married to Mr. Smith of Colchester, Essex, and had a son and heir George Smith, aged 14 in 1668, and a younger daughter, Anne Bacon, baptized at Burgate, November 18, 1681, the wife of Mr. Wilkinson, of Burgate. The before mentioned Nathaniel Bacon, Esquire, was born and baptized in the parish of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, August 29, 1620. He was a gentleman of good education, and probably a graduate of Cambridge, and is mentioned in his father's will§ in 1647 as then re-

* His Will, Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suff., Eng., Lib. Ashton, Pat. i. fol. 279.

† Will dated July 24, 1651. Proved at London, April 12, 1653. "Item. I give to the children of Anne Mason, my daughter, the wife of Captain John Mason of Sea Brooke on the River Connecticut in New England, the Summe of 40£ to be divided equally unto them, and to be sent to my Sonne John Mason to dispose of it for their use within two years after my death."

‡ See Blomefield History of the County Norfolk, vol. ii. pp. 424–5.

§ Item. "And whereas I have undertaken to pay the summe of Five Hundred Pounds

siding in France, and for whom he has undertaken to pay five hundred pounds by sale of lands. Soon after his return to England it is probable he married Elizabeth Kingswell, who accompanied him to Virginia, where she died in 1691, aged 67 years. Col. Bacon arrived in Virginia about the year 1650, when by purchase and otherwise he became largely interested in landed estates, slaves, ships and other values, and was early elected a member of the Council, which position he held for more than forty years. His prominence and administrative knowledge made him often the presiding officer of the Council and *acting governor* in 1688, when Lord Effingham returned to England. In his will, which we append, he makes numerous bequests to relatives and friends in England and Virginia. He died at Hampton, York County, Virginia, March 16, 1692, a. 72.

WILL OF COL. NATHANIEL BACON.

In the name of God, Amen. I Nathaniel Bacon, of the County of York in Virginia being sick, and weak of Body but of perfect sense and memory, do make this my last Will and Testament as follows. First I give my body to the Earth to be decently buried and my soul to God that gave it me hoping for a joyful resurrection thro' the merits of Jesus Christ my blessed Saviour and redeemer. As for what worldly good it hath pleased God to help me with my will is—Impr. After my just debts are paid I give to my loving Niece Abygall Burwell wife of Lewis Burwell of Gloucester County in Virginia the Plantation whereon I now reside and all other lands in Hampton and Benton parishes in York County by me purchased with all my rights or pretense of right and after her death to her son Lewis Burwell Junior and his heirs forever. Then I give to every one of Major Lewis Burwells children now living Fifty Pounds sterling to each of them Viz—Nathaniel, Lewis, James, Joanna, Elizabeth, Lucy and Martha.

Item—I give unto my niece Elizabath Sherry sister of aforesaid Abigail Burwell Thirty Pounds sterling. Item—I give and bequeath all my lands lying in Isle of Wight and Nancymond Countys in Virginia to my Nephew Lewis Burwell Junior and his wife Abigail Burwell and after their decease to Nathaniel and James Burwell sons of the aforesaid Lewis Burwell and to their heirs forever. Item—I give unto my Nephew Major Lewis Burwell all my lands lying and being in New Kent County to be managed sold and disposed of to the best advantage and the proper use and benefit of the said Lewis Burwells four daughters viz. Joanna, Elizabeth, Lucy and Martha now living. Item—I give unto my brother in law Thomas Burras (Burrows) of Berry [Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk] in England Twenty Pounds Sterling. Item—I give unto my brother in law Wilkyson [Mr. Wilkinson of Burgate] in England Twenty Pounds Sterling and Thirty Pounds to the said Wilkynsons wife. Item—I give unto Frances Lady Berkeley my riding horse Watts and Ten Pounds Sterling. Item—I give to Colonel Philip Ludwell Ten Pounds Sterling. Item—I give to the right Honorable the Lt Governor Francis Nicholson Esquire

lawful money of England to Mr. Richard Tomes marchant of London for Nathaniel Bacon *my Sonne* who is *now in France*, and have sold certain lands lying and being in Sternefield in the said County of Suffolk, which were valued to be clerely worth Twenty and five pounds per Annum unto the said Richard Tomes for Four Hundred Pounds p. coll of the said Sume of Five Hundred Pounds and have paid to the said Richard Tomes the other Hundred Pounds residue of the said Five Hundred Pounds."

Twenty Pounds sterling. Item—I give to my secretary Cole Ten Pounds Sterling. Item—I give unto the Parish where I was born* Twenty Pounds Sterling to be paid into the hands of my brother Burrus [Burrows] and to be disposed of as he sees good. Item—I give Hampton Parish in York County in Virginia Twenty Pounds Sterling to be disposed of as the Vestry shall see fit. Item—I give to the Mulatto Kate her freedom at my decease, it being formerly promised by my deceased wife. It is my desire that Mr William Bassett be forever acquitted and discharged from the payment of any Bills, Bonds, Contracts or Debts whatsoever that there shall be found due to my estate at my decease, he giving to my executors hereafter named a full discharge and acquittance from all Debts and demands whatsoever he have or may have against me as I was Guardian and Executor in Trust of his Estate, he giving liberty to my Executor to remove what Estate shall be known to be mine on his plantation called “Mate-heart.” Item—My desire is twenty pounds be laid out in Rings to be given to several friends according to the direction of my executor hereafter named. Item—I give unto Dr. Henry Powers as a legacy Five Pound Sterling. Item. I give unto Will Davis my Servant Ten Pounds Sterling per annum for what time he has to serve after my decease to an assistant to my Executors. Item—I give unto my nephew Major Lewis Burwell and to my loving niece Abygaill Burwell wife of said Lewis Burwell all my personal Estate and debts due to me either in England or Virginia or elsewhere as also all my ready money : ships or parts of ships and all my goods and Chattels Whatsoever to me belonging in any part of the world not already expressed in this Will to be disposed of by the said Lewis Burwell and Abygaill his wife to the real use and behoof of the children lawfully begotten of the said Lewis Burwell and Abygail his wife and to no other extent and purpose whatsoever and to be divided between them according to the discretion of their said father and mother or the longest survivor of them. Item—I do make Major Lewis Burwell and his wife Abygaill Burwell sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereafter revoking all other Wills and Testament whatsoever, to the true performance of which I have here unto set my hand and seal this 15th day of March 1691–2.

Signed NATHANIEL BACON. { Seal. }

Memorandum

That if Elizabeth Peters daughter of Mr Thomas Peters—if she shall happen to live to the age of Twenty One Years or be married my will is that she be possessed with a negro girl named Moll now about ten years of age now living on the Plantation Tower belonging to the said Peters.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us the word *nancymond* and *sold* first interlined.

Witness	William Cole	Joseph Ring
	Stephen Fourall	Hen Powers

York County March 24th 1691–2 Presented in Court by Major Lewis Burwell one of the Executors of the within written Will and was likewise then and there proved by the oaths of the Hon^{ble} Colonel William Cole and Joseph Ring two of the Witnesses there unto and is ordered to be admitted to the records which is accordingly performed.

WILLIAM SEDGEWICK Clk

* St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suffolk, England.

Duly recorded in presence of an order of the General Court
Dated December 26th 1692

WILLIAM SEDGEWICK C.C.
MILES CAREY G.C.C.

A Copy—Teste ;

PEYTON DREW C.G.C.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN WARD OF BRANDFORD.—[N. Hav. (Ct.) T. Recs.]

Know all men whom it may concern y^t I John Ward of Brandford in ye Colony of New Haven in New England and aged about thirty Six yeares doe declare & upon my knowledge testify on oathe; that I well knew for ye space of six or seven yeares one Henry Bacon of Clipsam in ye County of Rutland within ye realme of England & One William Bacon brother to ye sayd Henry Bacon in the same county of Rutland abouvesayd. and I never knew or heard of any brother or bretheren more y^t they had by ye fathers side; and I doe further testify y^t I well knew Thomas Bacon sonne of Henry Bacon & Nephew to Sayd William Bacon & I never knew or heard the sayd Henry Bacon had any other child but only the sayd Thomas Bacon whoe I have heard went to the Barbadoes and died there; and further I the sayd John Ward upon Certaine knowledge doe testify, y^t I well knew Nathaniel Bacon to be the eldest son of William Bacon, brother to the sayde Henry Bacon, and the sayd Nathaniel Bacon is now liveing in New England & was p'sent at my attesting hereoff and further sayth not.

Witness JOHN WARD.

This is a true record of the originall

P' JAMES BISHOP, secret.

NOTES BY JOHN COFFIN JONES BROWN, ESQ., OF BOSTON.

Note I.—Letheringsete was *not* granted to Grimbaldus, but was one of the many manors granted to the veteran soldier Walter Giffard, formerly Lord of Longueville, afterward first Earl of Buckingham, and one of the commissioners who superintended the compilation of the Domesday Boke.

The name of Giffard comes from "fat-cheeks," and, in the *slang* of the Normans, cooks were called "Giffardi" in reference to their popular representation as fat and rubicund.

Grimbaldus¹ was undoubtedly an early tenant, and the history of his descendants furnishes a key to the method of obtaining patronymics, if a changeable family name could be so styled. Edmund,² who is usually called the third son, took the name of *his* abode for a surname, and so did Ranulph,² whose son Gilbert³ *de Laringseta* had a son Jordan⁴ *de Laringseta*, whose son Adam,⁵ in accordance with another custom, signed his name as Adam-Fitz-Jordan (or Adam, son of Jordan), while his son Peter⁶ assumed again the name of the location, and in 1268 held an eighth of the fee, of the Earl of Clare, into whose possession Walter Giffard's family estates had passed.

Note II.—The word Thorp is Saxon for village. *Becuns-Thorp* means Beach-tree Village; and in such a one the remaining son of Grimbaldus undoubtedly located, and was known by *his* place of residence as Ralph² *de Bacons-Thorp*. The early monumental brasses of the family have effigies under *trees*, an evident allusion to the origin of the name. A Sir William Bacon or Sir Roger Bacon is taken notice of, among knights *bearing banners*, as well Norman as of other provinces, in the reign of Philip III. of France, and bore for his arms a beech-tree. Roger³ *de Baconsthorp*, son of Ralph,² was father of Robert,⁴ *who assumed the name of Bacon*; and to make his identity clear, during the change of patronymic, was styled Robert-Fitz-Roger. He was a person of great power and cousin of Jeff. Ridel, Bishop

of Ely in 1174. He was father of Reginald,⁵ who was father of Richard,⁶ who having five sons, one of them, the fifth son, Sir Henry⁷ Bacon of *Letheringsete*, a justice itinerant, or Circuit Judge, would seem by the affix to his name to be in possession of the estate of his distant cousin Peter⁶ de Letheringsete.

Note III.—Mr. Townshend has given attention to the later part of the family history. The early history is in a state of bewilderment, which is hardly worth clearing up for general readers. Joseph Foster, one of the most eminent genealogists of the world, says “the early descent of this family, which was very widely spread through Suffolk, is *variously* set forth, as may be seen on reference to Davy’s MS. Collections relating to the County. In “*Collectanea Genealogica*” he has given a long list of the MS. pedigrees in the British Museum, which are of importance to students of this family history. To show the variety in pedigrees the best guide would be the *Quapladde* quartering, of which the family is proud, derived from Margaret Quapladde, an heiress; in Dethrick’s Grant of 1568, preserved by the family, she is stated to be the wife of Edmund Bacon, about the time of Edward II., and eight generations are given between her and Sir Nicholas, the Lord Keeper, while Playfair finds that she did not marry a Bacon direct, but was wife of William Thorp, a grandson of Roger (12th generation from Grimbaldus) Bacon, and that her grandchild Margaret Thorp was the wife of John¹⁶ Bacon, of Drinkston, the great-great-grandfather of Sir Nicholas, Dethrick giving eight generations between them, while Playfair gives but five. Playfair gives the line of descent from George³ as follows: Roger,⁴ Robert,⁵ Reginald,⁶ Richard⁷ (he was the first to bear the arms, *Gu. on a chief. Ar. two mullets sa*), Reginald,⁸ Richard,⁹ Sir Henry,¹⁰ Sir Henry¹¹ (he married Margaret Ludham, who bore 3 inescutcheons), Sir Roger¹² (whose daughter Beatrix¹³ was wife of Sir William Thorp, their son William¹⁴ Thorp, married Margaret Quapladde, whose arms, *barry of six or. and az. a bend gules*, are generally quartered with descendants of the Drinkston line—John¹⁵ Thorp, whose daughter Margaret¹⁶ Thorp married John Bacon of Drinkston. He was the John⁴ of Mr. Townshend’s pedigree, which begins with John,¹ married Cicilly Hoo.

The Hessett line from John,³ by his second marriage with Julian Bardwell, bore different arms, viz.: *Ar. on a fesse engrailed between three inescutcheons gu. three mullets or*. I think these inescutcheons came from Margaret Ludham, wife of Sir Henry¹² Bacon, instead of the D’Aviliers, to whose connection with the Bacon family they have sometimes been attributed.

Note IV.—It will be seen in Mr. Townshend’s article that the great-grandfather of Nathaniel Bacon of Virginia, the rebel, was first cousin to the celebrated Lord Bacon, whose father, Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, had a brother James¹ Bacon, from whom Nathaniel⁵ Bacon, the leader of the rebellion, was fifth in descent through Sir James,² Nathaniel,³ and Thomas⁴ his father. Sir James² had another son, Rev. James,³ who was father of Col. Nathaniel⁴ Bacon of Virginia, who, I suppose, may, in Mr. Shattuck’s nomenclature (REG. i. 355–9), be termed the cousin-uncle of his namesake.

The numbers indicating generations in this and the following note, begin with the Lord Keeper Nicholas and his brother James.

Note V.—Foster, in the “Register of Admissions to Gray’s Inn, 1521–1881,” p. 29, states that Edward² Bacon “was one of five sons, who with his five sons were all members of Gray’s Inn.” The first Nathaniel² of the family was his brother, Sir Nathaniel² Bacon of Stiffkey, Knight, whose first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham of London, Knight, the founder of the Royal Exchange. Another brother, Sir Nicholas² Bacon of Redgrave, Bart., was the first Baronet ever created in England, May 22, 1611. The cost of this honor was £1095. Simple knighthood had become a pretence for the exaction of penalties and fees, yet the title was eagerly sought for by men of wealth, and conferred so generally that persons of high character preferred the payment of fines for non-acceptance of the honor! The names of Bacon and Townshend can be found in such a list. James I. knighted 240 while on his way from Scotland to England, July 23, 1603; he knighted 400 in one day, 900 the first year, and 2333 during his reign. This Sir Nicholas² Bacon, Bart., was father of Nathaniel³ Bacon, the artist of Culford. Edward’s² half brothers were Anthony² and Sir Francis² Bacon, the Philosopher—usually styled Lord Bacon, but whose real title was Francis, Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. These were the five sons of Sir Nicholas¹ Bacon, the Lord Keeper.

Edward² Bacon’s third son Nathaniel³ was recorder of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, and was the distinguished republican writer of Cromwell’s time, whose principal work is referred to by Mr. Townshend. He left in MS. a valuable Histo-

ry of Ipswich, 800 pages folio, which has never been printed, but is carefully preserved. His eldest son Nathaniel⁴ was admitted to Gray's Inn, May 3, 1651. Edward² Bacon's youngest son Nicholas³ also had a son Nathaniel,⁴ who was admitted to Gray's Inn, November, 1655.

Of the eight Nathaniels mentioned in these two notes, six were members of Gray's Inn between the dates of Dec. 15, 1562, and Nov. 20, 1664—the exceptions being the Culford artist and the Virginia Colonel.

NAMES OF CAPTIVES AT LANCASTER, 1676.

Communicated by HENRY S. NOURSE, Esq., of Lancaster, Mass.

I DESIRE to call the attention of genealogists to certain errors in the names of captives taken by the Indians at the destruction of Lancaster, February 10, 1676, which have been copied unquestioned in various historical publications. The chief source of information for the incidents of that massacre is the Narrative of the Captivity & Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, that unique literary production, of which sixteen editions extant prove an enduring popularity, distinguishing it over all the books of its period in New England. Unfortunately that account gives but two family names of the fifty-five sufferers in the calamity—Kettle and Joslin. We however ascertain from it that an elder sister and a brother-in-law of the authoress were among the slain, and another sister of hers captive to an Indian who “was hanged afterward at Boston”—also that this sister was ransomed at the same time with “Goodwife Kettle.”

In “News from New England,” printed at London, August, 1676, we read that of the captured and killed at Lancaster, “the Minister of the Town's Relations made no less than 17, viz. Mrs Rowlonson the Minister's wife and three of his Children, her Sister and Seaven Children, and her Sister *Drew* and four Children.” Joseph Willard and other historians since his day, have copied this authority, and Mrs. Drew—and a *Mr. Drew*—figure on historic pages. Yet this family name never occurs in Lancaster records, and I can safely say no person of like name lived there in the seventeenth century.

Rev. Thomas Cobbet, in a letter to Mather (No. 76 of the Mather MSS. in the Prince Library, now deposited in Boston Public Library), contributes to this history as follows:

May the 12th Goodwife Diuens and Good wife Kettle, upon ransom paid came in to Concord, and upon like ransom presently after John Moss of Groton and Lieutenant Carler's daughter of Lancaster.

Thus what was *Drew* in London becomes Divens at Ipswich. But *this* name, like the former, never entered Lancaster, though a Divens family was at that date in Essex County.

We find one more contemporary reference to these captives in a postscript to a letter which Sagamore Sam sent to Gov. Leverett by his messenger Tom Nepanet. . . . “Mr Rowlandson your wife and all your Child is well, but one dye, Your sister is well and her 3 child. John Kittell your wife and all your child is all well, and all them prisoners taken at Nashua is all well.

“Mr Rowlandson, se your loving sister his hand

HANAH.”

Turning now to the Lancaster records, we discover that John "Deuall" was married, 23-10-1663, to *Hannah* White, sister of Mrs. Rowlandson, and that four children were born to them:

John, Sept. 28, 1664.

Hannah, June 12, 1667.

Josiah, Sept. 27, 1669.

William, Oct. 2, 1672.

Harrington, in his century sermon (1753), gives eleven names of those killed in the massacre. Of these, are Ensign Divoll and Josiah Divoll. The name Divoll has never been absent from Lancaster history. Ensign John in 1676 died in defending the minister's garrison, and his descendant private George W. Divoll gave his life for his country in 1864. And Hannah White Divoll, the widow of Ensign John and mother of Josiah, was with her *three* surviving children captive of Sam, Sagamore of the Nashawās, who was hung at Boston, September 26, 1676, and she should receive that place in our annals which "Sister Drew" and "Goodwife Diuens" usurp.

It may be noticed also that the quotation from Cobbet differs from the copy given on page 217, vol. vii. of REGISTER, in that "Lieutenant Carter's daughter" is here made Carlers. This is a correction demanded both by Cobbet's MS. and the facts. It has been rightly printed by Dr. S. A. Green in an address at Groton, Feb. 20, 1880. Henry Kerley was lieutenant of the Lancaster company in 1675. His name was very commonly written Carley, and three of his daughters were captured by the Indians.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

MR. BODGE'S ARTICLES ON THE SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.—The *Boston Evening Transcript* for January 9, 1883, in a notice of the last number of the REGISTER, thus speaks of the first of this series of articles:

"The next article which attracts our attention is, *par excellence*, the most valuable, from the fact that its materials are new, and have been worked from a mine almost unknown and entirely neglected. It rescues from oblivion what without great labor, patience and study might have been forever lost. From the journal and ledger of the old treasurer and mintmaster, John Hull, the Rev. George M. Bodge, of Dorchester, has constructed rolls of the companies that took part in the military operations at one of the most thrilling periods in the early history of New England, King Philip's war. He gives the names of the Narragansett soldiers with their officers; and the local historian will be able to cull, from his familiarity with the early settlers of his own town, those who were heroes in the year 1675. We do not wish to leave the impression that this article of Mr. Bodge's is merely a list of names. It would be valuable were it that alone, for they are not found elsewhere except in a fragmentary way. The accounts of Hull are wells that have never been drawn upon, but Mr. Bodge has rummaged through that 'million of marvellous mazes' known as the Massachusetts Archives, and has copied the correspondence of those in power during King Philip's war, on which the records of the colony are silent, throwing a clear white light upon the events of the period. The compiler has had a laborious task; no one unfamiliar with such work can realize the detail of the labor of placing these men in living companies from the cold page of a yellow and crumbling volume. He will receive the thanks of all lovers of New England history, for he has added by severe labor a new page to it."

SAVARY.—The writer of the article at page 39 of the January REGISTER may be interested to know that the name Savary comes into some Blaquiére notes of mine.

One hundred and thirty years ago, Jean Savary was of Greenwich with four children by his wife Mary (first cousin of the first Lord Blaquiére), daughter of John Blaquiére (will proved 7 May, 1753) by Mary Elizabeth, daughter of a Huguenot Refugee, Peter de Varennes, who set up as a bookseller in the Strand about 1721.

13 *Half Moon St., London, W., England.*

HENRY WAGNER.

SPINNING ITEMS.—In 1749 eleven girls spun for Rev. Jedediah Adams of Stoughton, 451 knots of yarn. In 1782 one hundred girls spun two hundred skeins, and Mr. Adams preached a sermon.

D. T. V. HUNTOON.

SIR NATHANIEL RICH (*ante*, p. 59).—B. Beedham, Esq., of Ashfield House, near Kimbolton, England, writes to the editor of the REGISTER, that there is a long autograph letter in the possession of the Duke of Manchester, addressed to Sir Nathaniel Rich by William Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, whom Coleridge styles "the most faultless character in all ecclesiastical history." By the Duke's permission Mr. Beedham copied this letter and communicated it to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, who printed it in their "Proceedings." Subsequently he lent his transcript to Dr. T. Wharton Jones, who also printed it in a Life of Bedell, issued by the Camden Society in 1872.

QUERIES.

PHELPS, NEW YORK. ITS GENEALOGIES.—The following are some of the names of early settlers in the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., together with time of death and ages. Information respecting the place from where they emigrated and their ancestry is requested from town historians and genealogists. Joshua Abbot died 1813, a. 66 yrs.; his wife Azubah died 1827, a. 79 yrs. Thomas Ashley died 1843, a. 80 yrs. John Brooks died 1837, a. 56 yrs. George Beale died January 9, 1833, a. 83 yrs. Thomas Brown died 1855, a. 94 yrs. Thomas Bennett, born Sept. 22, 1777, died 1851. Arthur Burtis, born July 12, 1778, died 1833. Isaac Bigelow died 1843, a. 63 yrs. William Burnett died 1870, a. 80 years; Mary Crutchman, his wife, died 1870, a. 74 yrs. John Burnett died 1824, a. 85 yrs. Thomas Burnett died 1835, a. 87. General William Burnett died 1823, a. 57 yrs.; his wife Phebe Granger died 1868, a. 90 yrs. Apollos Baker died 1823, a. 58 yrs. William Calkings died 1849, a. 79 yrs.; Anna, his wife, died 1848, a. 71 yrs. John Chapman died 1832, a. 80 yrs.; Dorcas, his wife, died 1824, a. 63 yrs. Enock Crosby died 1841, a. 77 yrs.; his wife Rhoda died 1849, a. 79 yrs. Enos Case, born March 24, 1788, died 1857. John Crawford, born Feb. 9, 1789, died 1851. Caleb Case died 1853, a. 80 yrs. Samuel S. Cross, born August 16, 1785, died 1829; Nancy, his wife, born March 26, 1788, died 1867. Capt. Seth Deane died 1808, a. 62 yrs.; Sarah, his wife, died 1812, a. 66 yrs. Augustus Dickenson died 1808, a. 43 yrs. Asa Dinsmore died 1838, in his 66th yr. Phineas Flower died 1856, a. 77 years; Rebecca, his wife, died 1863, a. 82 yrs. Nathaniel Field died 1803, a. 75 years; Experience, his wife, died 1834, a. 95 yrs. Joseph Griffith died 1839, a. 90; Mary, his consort, died 1842, a. 96 yrs. William Graham died 1853, a. 69 years. Elisha Granger died 1821, a. 77 yrs. Major Elihu Granger died 1842, a. 71 yrs. Oliver Gerow died 1877, a. 83 yrs. John Hildreth died 1838, a. 50 yrs. Leman Hotchkiss died 1826, a. 42 yrs. David Harmon died 1838, a. 67 yrs. John Hayward died 1839, aged 69 yrs. Jeduthan Humphrey died 1853, a. 64 yrs. John Hall died 1823, a. 50 yrs. Benjamin Heartwell, born in Heartwellville, Vermont, Dec. 24, 1787, died 1873. Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Joseph [parents of Benjamin?] died 1844, a. 99 yrs. 6 mos. William Hutchinson died 1822, a. 74 yrs. Michael Musselman died 1852, a. 73 yrs. Lackey Morrow died 1840, a. 63 yrs. Gilbert Mead died 1838, in his 89th yr. Asa Moore died 1841, a. 54 yrs. David McNiell died 1841, a. 53 yrs. Roswell Mills died 1854, a. 84 yrs. Hosea Marsh died 1859, a. 83 yrs.; Lydia, his wife, died 1862, a. 83 yrs. John Newhall died 1810, a. 48 yrs. Abraham Nelson d. 1851, a. 70 yrs. William D. Norton died 1837, a. 40 yrs. Jonathan Oaks d. 1802, a. 62 yrs. Israel Pardee died 1866, a. 84 yrs.; Thirza, his wife, died 1842, a. 53 yrs. Thomas Paddon died 1856, a. 59 yrs. Abigail Palmer d. 1838, in her 101st yr. Jesse Parshall died 1844, in his 65th year. Roswell Ranney died 1848, a. 65 yrs.; Irinda, his wife, died 1844, a. 64 yrs. Ebenezer D. Redfield died 1852, a. 66 yrs.; Mehitabel, his wife, died 1851, a. 57 yrs. Joel D. Redfield died 1825, a. 42 yrs. Tim-

othy Ray d. 1852, a. 95 yrs. David Fitz Randolph, born Oct. 14, 1770, died 1852; his wife Lenah, born April 12, 1780, died 1831. John Spellman died 1820, a. 51 yrs.; Lucy, his wife, died 1815, a. 45 yrs. Joel Sterns died 1849, a. 83 yrs.; his wife Sally died 1819, a. 51 yrs. Aretus Sadler died 1818, a. 30 yrs. Gen. Philetus Swift died 1828, a. 65 yrs. Jesse Severance died 1849, a. 65 yrs.; his wife Sophia died 1834, a. 55 yrs. Walter Sessions, born at Union, Ct., July 22, 1768, died 1856. Micha Seager died 1847, aged 83 yrs.; Lois, his wife, died 1848, a. 83 yrs. Darius Seager, a soldier of the revolution, died 1845, a. 94 yrs. [prob. came from Simsbury, Conn.]; Eunice, his wife, died 1840, a. 92 yrs. John H. Swift died 1850, aged 79 yrs.; Lydia, his wife, died 1855, a. 78 yrs. Enock Sayer died 1860, a. 90 years; Mary, his wife, died 1864, aged 87 yrs. Charles Skuse died 1852, a. 81 yrs.; Mary, his wife, died 1864, a. 86 yrs. Stephen Salisbury died 1848, a. 84 yrs.; Rhoda, his wife, died 1833, a. 64 yrs. Isaac Sheriff died 1849, a. 69 yrs. Justin Scott died 1827, a. 55 yrs. Widow Mary Trumble died 1815, in her 80th yr. Wells Whitmore died 1835, a. 70 yrs. William Young died 1822, a. 53 yrs.; Nancy, his wife, died 1832, aged 63 yrs. Ebenezer Woodward died 1832, a. 83 yrs. Jesse Warner died 1834, a. 86 yrs.

Ozee Crittenden died 1843, a. 84 yrs. Isaac Curtis died 1817, a. 40 yrs. Silas Bigelow died 1822, in his 48th year. Albert Van Zile died 1825, a. 75 yrs. Jacob Miller died 1813, a. 76 yrs.; Ann, his wife, died 1806, a. 66 yrs. William Otley died 1815, a. 62 yrs. William Salisbury died 1821, in his 90th year. Darius Peck died 1814, a. 50 yrs. Caleb Phillips died 1829, a. 68 yrs. John Wheat, born Sept. 17, 1768, died 1844. Benjamin Wheat, born March 25, 1781, died 1840; Luany, his wife, born Feb. 18, 1784, died 1859. Ebenezer Sprague, born Jan. 18, 1753, died 1838; Mary, his wife, born Oct. 28, 1757, died 1834. Henry Baggerly died 1831, in his 83d year; Mary, his wife, died 1828, in her 59th year. Arnold Warfield died 1859, a. 83 years.

Correspondence invited relating to the foregoing. Information freely exchanged.
Weymouth, Mass. REV. ANSON TITUS,

COLEY.—Samuel Coley was one of the first settlers of Milford, Ct., 1639. Wanted the place he came from in England, and other particulars concerning him before he settled at Milford. Could he not have been the Samuel Coole who was admitted freeman of Massachusetts, May 18, 1631?

JOHN E. COLEY.

Westport, Ct.

[Savage in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, vol. i. p. 429, states that the freeman was Samuel Cole, a member of the church at Boston, who opened the first house of entertainment in that town in 1633.—Ed.]

THOMAS MURDOCK.—Can any one give the place and date of birth of Thomas Murdock [Moredock], who came about 1766 to Norwich, Vt., probably from the vicinity of Preston, Conn., was an active and useful leader in the affairs of the New Hampshire Grants, and died in 1803.

Also of Hon. Daniel Buck, M. C. 1795-9, who came to Norwich about 1785, having lost an arm in revolutionary service, and died in Chelsea, Vt., 1816, aged 62.—Lanman.

M. E. GODDARD.

Norwich, Vt.

LEVALLEY.—Can any one give me any information as to when and where Peter Levalley or Lavallee first landed in America? I find record of him in Marblehead in 1727.

BENJAMIN W. SMITH.

14 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

WARNER.—Josiah Willard Gibbs, of Boston, married Elizabeth Warner of the same town, October, 1779. What is known of this Warner family? G.

MISSING—*History of Barnstable by Amos Otis, Esq.*—Mr. Otis published in the *Barnstable Patriot* in 1861 and several years following, with the above title, a series of genealogical articles on Barnstable families, arranged alphabetically. A set of these articles was cut by him from the newspapers and prepared in book form for

the New England Historic Genealogical Society, to whom he had promised such a volume. Before delivering it to the society he loaned it to the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., and subsequently to another person. The name and address of this person were forgotten by Mr. Otis, and his letter requesting the loan could not readily be found. Before his death Mr. Otis endeavored to find the volume for the society, but was unsuccessful. The librarian has since made inquiries with no better success. Any aid in finding the volume will be thankfully received by the society. It can be identified. It is not that on Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co.'s late catalogue (*Bibliotheca Americana*, 1883), No. 3986.

GREEN.—Who were the parents of Ruth Green, who married Thomas Whittier, at Salisbury, Mass., about 1646? Was he her first or second husband, and was she related to the Rolfe family of Newbury? CHARLES C. WHITTIER.

Boston, Mass.

[From the evidence given by Mr. Henry Rolfe in the REGISTER, xxxvi. 143-4, it would seem that a wife of Thomas Whittier was either a sister or half-sister to Henry and John Rolfe of Newbury.—Ed.]

FRAZIER.—Information is solicited respecting the family of Col. Nathaniel Frazier, formerly of Boston, Mass., whose daughter, Anne Nesbith Frazier, was married to Gen. William King, the first governor of Maine.

Portland, Me.

JOHN F. ANDERSON.

WATERMAN.—The Capt. Nathan Waterman, mentioned in the query in the last July number of the REGISTER, had a brother Neriah. Was Mary Waterman a daughter of this Neriah Waterman?

New Bedford.

WILLIAM HENRY WATERMAN.

FAMILY OF CLAY.—A numerous family of this name resided in the counties of Derby and Nottingham at the close of the seventeenth century. Notices of them will be found in Jewitt's "Reliquary," vol. x. 145, 253; xi. 64; and in subsequent volumes. No notice, however, has been taken of one Francis Clay, who it appears emigrated to Virginia, and probably died there. I give the following note made, some time since, when I examined the wills proved in the Peculiar Court of Mansfield, a local court of probate now extinct, but the ancient records of which are deposited in the office of the Court of Probate at Nottingham. These records are in a truly lamentable state of decay, having for many years previous to their removal to Nottingham been kept in the church of Mansfield, where they were allowed to remain exposed to damp and decay, without any adequate means being taken for their protection.

"Bond of Daniel Clay of Mansfield, Joyner, to administer goods of Francis Clay, late of Chickahomene, in Virginia, dated 3 March, 1691."

One William Clay was at this time steward of the manor of Mansfield, and granted the administration; and the bond is sealed with his arms, *A chevron engrailed between three trefoils*. Joseph Clay was one of the witnesses to the bond. An inventory of the goods of Francis Clay is with the bond, and bears date 11 May, 1691. He is there described as "son of Richard Clay deceased."

I shall be very pleased to correspond with any of the name of Clay in America interested in tracing the family in the counties of Derby and Notts, and to afford them such information as I am able, and also for any notes tending towards the identification of the above-named persons.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

60 Onslow Gardens, London, England.

MARRIAGE OF A WIDOW.—I have found lately in the records of Warwick, Kent County, R. I., the following entry:

"These are to signify unto all ministers of Justice that Henry Strait Jnr of East Greenwich in y^e Colony of Rhoad Island & Providence plantations Took Mary Webb of y^e Town of Warwick in y^e Colony afores^d, Widow, in onely a shift, and no other Garment, in y^e Presen^s of Avis Gorton, Mary Collins and Presilah Cran-

dall witnesses, and was Lawfully Married in s^d Warwick, ye first of August, 1725, by me

JOHN WARNER, Justice.

Recorded ye 5th of Novemb^r, 1725, pr JOHN WICKES, T. C."

Why was the widow married "in her shift onely"? Was it in compliance with the old English custom that by so doing she would saddle none of her old debts on her husband? Was there ever a law in America to that effect? Was there ever such a statute passed in England, or did the courts there ever sanction the custom?

Natick, R. I.

J. Q. ADAMS.

PARKER, BILLINGS, &C.—Who was Mercy, wife of Samuel Parker of Dedham, who was son of Samuel Parker and Sarah (Holman) Parker? Samuel and Mercy Parker had children—Thankful, 1704; Jabez and Release, born at Dedham, and Samuel dies in 1723; and in his will speaks of sons Samuel and Jabez, daughters Mary, Bethiah and Thankful. Thankful married John Alden, of Needham, 1728.

Who were the parents of John Parker, who married Mary Parker in Dedham, 1709? Who were her parents?

Who were the parents of "Mary Billing, of Dorchester," who married in Milton, "John Whiting, of Wrentham?"—married by Rev. Peter Thacher. (Reg. vol. xxxvi. p. 20.) Was she the daughter of William Billings, of Dorchester, and his wife Mary? They went to Stonington in 1713, and his will has been taken away and not returned.

Can any one give its contents?

A.

Troy, N. Y.

METCALF—FALES.—Information is desired as to the parentage of Martha Metcalf, whom Jabez Hills married at Wrentham, Jan. 31, 1726-7; and of Hannah Fales, who was born April 16, 1745, somewhere near Wrentham, and married David Hills in 1772.

F. H. H.

Chicago, Ill.

LOCKE.—Joseph Locke, son of Deacon William, of Woburn, Mass., born March 8, 1664, had wife Mary. (See *Book of the Lockes*, pages 16, 18, 19.) What was her maiden name?

T.

WATSON.—Can any of the readers of the REGISTER inform me who were the children of Thomas Watson, who was in Salem, Mass., in 1645?

Portland, Me.

S. M. WATSON.

PASTORS OF CHURCHES—THEIR PORTRAITS AND PUBLICATIONS.—A movement which promises to be successful has lately been made by the Old South (First Presbyterian) Church of Newburyport, to procure portraits of all its pastors. This is a praiseworthy effort.

Has any church endeavored to collect all the published writings of its pastors? Such a collection, besides preserving mental portraits of the pastors, would be serviceable in writing the history of that church.

REPLIES.

EARLY BELLS OF MASSACHUSETTS (*ante*, xxviii. 176; xxxvii. 46).—Dec. 18, 1682. Committee of Town of Weymouth contracted with Lieut. Jacob Nash to build a new meeting house, and among other things he was to "hang the bell in the Bel-cony."

J. W. PORTER.

Bangor, Me.

Additional Chimes in Massachusetts.—As the inscriptions, weights, cost and other details concerning eleven different chimes of bells in Massachusetts have been given in the REGISTER (*ante*, vol. xxviii. p. 176, and vol. xxxvii. p. 46), the following particulars are given of four other chimes recently cast and placed in towers in West Stockbridge, Dedham, Worcester and New Bedford, making fifteen chimes now in use in Massachusetts.

Hon. David Dudley Field, in 1878, gave a chime of nine bells to the town of West Stockbridge, weighing respectively 2071, 1404, 982, 826, 611, 468, 365, 315 and 255 pounds. Total, 7297 pounds. They are in the key of F, were cast by the Meneely Bell Foundry of West Troy, N. Y., and the following inscription is on the largest bell: "Presented to the town of Stockbridge, Mass., by David Dudley Field, A.D. 1878." Mr. Field also gave the stone tower in which the chime is hung, and a clock for the same. Cost of tower, \$15,000.

The chime in Dedham consists of ten bells, costing \$5,000. They were cast by the Meneely Bell Foundry, West Troy, N. Y., and have a total weight of 11,073 pounds. On the largest bell is the following inscription: "Presented to St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Dedham, Mass., by Ira Cleveland, A.D. 1881." Each bell weighs as follows: Eb 3050, F 2028, G 1514, Ab 1281, Bb 888, C 655, Db 564, D 463, Eb 377, and F 253.

The chime in Worcester was cast by the Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company, and consists of ten bells, with a total weight of 10,433 pounds. On the "tenor" bell is the following inscription: "In Memoriam. This Chime of Bells is presented to Plymouth Congregational Society, Worcester, Mass., A.D. 1881, in memory of Catherine B. Goodnow, by her husband Edward A. Goodnow. 'Let him that heareth say, Come.' " Weights of bells: Eb 2986, F 1973, G 1490, Ab 1206, Bb 801, C 509, Db 438, D 405, Eb 360, and F 265. This chime was set in the tower the day President Garfield was shot.

The chime in Grace Church, New Bedford, was cast by the Meneely Bell Foundry of West Troy, N. Y., and consists of ten bells, weighing 11,259 pounds, each one as follows: Eb 3140, F 2112, G 1527, Ab 1316, Bb 909, C 611, Db 525, D 483, Eb 367, and F 269. The cost was \$5,000, and the inscriptions are as follows: 1st. This Chime of Bells, the gift of Stephen G. Driscoll. First rung Christmas Eve, 1882. "Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be." 2nd. "Ring out the old, ring in the new." 3d. "Ring out the false, ring in the true." 4th. "Ring out the feud of rich and poor." 5th. "Ring in redress to all mankind." 6th. "Ring out the want, the care, the sin." 7th. "Ring in the love of truth and right." 8th. "Ring in the common love of good." 9th. "Ring out the thousand wars of old." 10th. "Ring in the thousand years of peace."

Melrose, Mass.

E. H. Goss.

THE AUTOGRAPHIC PUZZLE (REG. xxxv. 385, xxxvi. 221).—The extraordinary signature to the letter which Governor Winthrop, the receiver, endorsed "Mr. Ashley," is identified, and the Governor's endorsement verified, by the seal. This is heraldic, with the crest of Ashley, viz.: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a plume of five ostrich-feathers argent, out of a ducal coronet or. On the plume is a mullet for difference.

W. S. APPLETON.

[*Note by the Editor.*—When I first sent a fac-simile of the autograph to the late Col. Chester, with a request that he would decypher it, he wrote inquiring if there were not a seal which would help him in the matter. I replied that there was a seal, but the impression was very indistinct, and those whom I had consulted thought that the device was not heraldic. On showing it since to Mr. Appleton, who has had much success in such matters, his keen eye detected the crest which he describes above.]

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns are advised to send them at once to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

Framingham, Mass. By the Rev. J. H. Temple, of Framingham.—The new history of Framingham, on which the Rev. Mr. Temple has been at work for several years, is now going through the press. It is a volume of 700 to 800 pages octavo, printed on superior tinted paper. The annals of the town are brought down to 1880. The Genealogical Register will contain an account of every family (so far as is known) that has held estate in the town to 1860.

Medway, Mass. By the Rev. E. O. Jameson, of East Medway, Mass.—The history of this town is now being prepared for publication. The sons and daughters of this ancient town, resident in other places, are invited to coöperate with those liv-

ing within its boundaries by furnishing any facts of history, biography and genealogy in their knowledge which might properly have a place in this history. All communications addressed to the author at above address.

Portland, Me.—Hon. William Goold, of Windham, Me., will publish, if sufficient encouragement is given, a volume of local history concerning the five towns which formerly constituted old Falmouth—Portland, Cape Elizabeth, Falmouth, Westbrook and Deering. It will contain about 500 pages, and will serve as an appendix to Smith and Deane's Journals. Mr. Goold has from an early age been interested in such matters, and has noted in writing much unpublished history obtained from his seniors. Those willing to subscribe to the work will send their names to William Senter & Co., 51 Exchange Street, Portland, or to the author at Windham.

Shirley, Mass. By the Rev. Seth Chandler, of Shirley.—This work, upon which the Rev. Mr. Chandler has been many years engaged, is now in press, and about two thirds of it are printed. It will be a very thorough history of the town, and particularly full in its genealogies. It will be published during the coming summer. The town contributes towards the expense of printing.

Westford, Mass. By the Rev. Edwin R. Hodgman, of Westford.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Clay. By A. E. Trabue, P. O. Box 291, Hannibal, Missouri.—He has one thousand names.

Coley. By the Rev. James E. Coley, of Westport, Ct.—He has very full records of this family.

Dupuy. By A. E. Trabue, Hannibal, Mo.—He has 2500 names.

Felt. By Levi L. Felt, 72 Jefferson Street, Hartford, Ct.

Herrick. By Dr. L. C. Herrick, 295 Hunter Street, Columbus, Ohio.—This genealogy was announced as in preparation in October, 1873 (REG. xxvii. 421). We are informed that the author is now preparing the work for the press, and expects to place it in the hands of the printer in a few months. The book will contain more than three times the matter in the volume by Gen. Jedidiah Herrick, published in 1846. Persons interested should lose no time in sending in their records.

Hollister. By Lafayette W. Case, M.D., 374 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.—This genealogy will be devoted to the descendants of Lieut. John Hollister, of Wethersfield, Ct., 1642. Dr. Case has collected the names of about 2500 descendants of Lieut. Hollister. Members of the family are requested to furnish information.

Philo, Philleo, &c. By D. H. Van Hoosear, of Wilton, Ct.—Mr. Van Hoosear is preparing a genealogy of the Philo, or Philleo, or Phillow, or Fillow family. Tradition says that the ancestor of this family (John) came from France. John Fellow (so spelled) appears on record as a landholder in 1700 in Norwalk, Ct. Mr. Van Hoosear has records of his descendants. He would like earlier information concerning him.

Thwing.—My book under the title, "Thwing, a Genealogical History of the Family," will be placed in the hands of the printer early in May. All those interested are requested to send me what further records they may have before May first.

WALTER ELIOT THWING, Box 3324, Boston, Mass.

Trabue. By A. E. Trabue, Hannibal, Mo.—He has the names of three thousand of this family.

Van Hoosear. By D. H. Van Hoosear, Wilton, Ct.—The genealogy is devoted to the descendants of Reyneer Van Hoosear, who removed to Connecticut from Long Island about 1750. The compiler wishes earlier information about his ancestors, and desires also to know the origin of the name.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1883.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, announced important donations. After exhibiting the books and engravings, and pointing out their special value, he called attention to the fine old arm chair, occupied at that moment by President Wilder. This chair had been the property of Gov. John Hancock, after whose death, in 1793, it remained in the possession of his widow, who died in 1830. She gave it to Miss Mary Davis, who died in 1866, and at her request it then passed to the Rev. Mr. Slafter, who now presented it to the society. It is stuffed and covered with a straw-colored woolen damask, which is undoubtedly the same covering that was on it in the days when Hancock owned and sat in it. President Wilder thanked Mr. Slafter for the appropriate gift, and after remarks by the Rev. A. B. Muzzey, thanks were voted for this interesting relic.

Gilbert Nash, of Weymouth, read a paper entitled, "Weymouth in its First Twenty Years, with some Facts and Queries concerning its Church and Ministers."

Remarks were made by several members, after which thanks were voted to Mr. Nash for his paper.

[The paper is printed in full in the supplement to the *Weymouth Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1883.]

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 36 volumes and 158 pamphlets, as donations in November.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected, from the Rev. Charles Hawley, D.D., of Auburn, N. Y., as a corresponding member, and the Rev. Edward J. Young, of Cambridge and Seth A. Ranlett and Charles F. Farlow, of Newton, as resident members.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of six deceased members, namely, William Duane, honorary vice-president, and Gen. John S. Smith, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, LL.D., Hon. James S. Pike, Samuel W. Thayer, LL.D., and Royal Woodward.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1883.—The winter meeting was held this day in honor of the veteran secretary of the society, Prof. Alpheus Spring Packard, D.D., of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., it being the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth. The meeting was held in the society's rooms, City Building. Back of the president's desk was placed a large photograph of Prof. Packard, surrounded by the couplet from Dryden :

"Yet unimpaired with labors or with time,
Your age but seems to a new youth to climb."

And underneath, from Longfellow's "Morituri Salutimus," the stanza :

"Honor and reverence and the good repute
That follow faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto him whom, living, we salute."

Afternoon Meeting.—The librarian, Hubbard W. Bryant, presented his annual report, after which

Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, read a paper on "The Shell Heaps of Maine."

Rev. M. C. O'Brien, of Bangor, read a paper entitled, "A Grammatical Sketch of the Ancient Abnaki Language."

Hon. William Gould read a paper on the Chute Family.

E. H. Elwell, editor of the *Portland Transcript*, read a paper on "Our Poet

Governor," being a sketch of the Hon. Enoch Lincoln, governor of Maine and author of "The Village," a poem.

John T. Hull, of Deering, presented a paper on the "Records of York County at Alfred."

During the reading of Prof. Putnam's paper, Prof. Packard entered the hall and was received with great enthusiasm.

Evening Meeting.—The society met at 7.30. The hall was well filled with the admirers of Prof. Packard, assembled to do him honor.

Hon. James W. Bradbury, president of the society, made an introductory address; James P. Baxter read an original poem, and Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, president of Bowdoin College, followed with an address; after which the president introduced, in words of congratulation and welcome, the honored guest of the society. Prof. Packard made an appropriate reply. Remarks followed from the Hon. George F. Talbot, the Hon. William Goold (whose daughter, Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, had sent at his request an original sonnet, which was then read); the Rev. George D. B. Pepper, D.D., president of Colby University; Prof. Henry L. Chapman, the Hon. Joseph Williamson, Gen. John M. Brown and Edward Gould.

Congratulatory letters were then read from former pupils and other friends and admirers of Prof. Packard.

An ode, written by Edward H. Elwell, was then sung, after which Prof. Packard was presented with a portfolio containing the congratulatory letters as a souvenir of the occasion.

At the close of the public exercises a reception was given to him.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Mass., Monday, January 8, 1883.—The annual meeting was held this evening in the City Hall, Mr. William E. Fuller in the chair. The secretary, Mr. C. A. Reed, read the new constitution. Under it the fees for membership are one dollar a year, or ten dollars for life membership. The following officers were elected:

President.—Hon. John Daggett, of Attleborough.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Mortimer Blake, D.D., and Hon. Samuel L. Crocker.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary.—Charles A. Reed.

Treasurer.—Dr. E. U. Jones.

Librarian.—Ebenezer C. Arnold.

Historiographer.—William E. Fuller.

Directors.—Hon. E. H. Bennett, Hon. John S. Brayton, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, James H. Dean, Gen. E. W. Peirce, and Capt. Timothy Gordon.

Mr. Arnold, the librarian, reported the receipt of forty volumes and pamphlets the last year.

The officers were instructed to take measures for obtaining the valuable historical papers left by the late Hon. Francis Baylies.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1882.—A stated meeting was held this evening, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

The Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., of Boston, read a paper on "The Word and Idea of History." [An abstract is printed in the *Evening Bulletin*, Nov. 22.]

December 12.—A stated meeting was held this evening. Mr. Alexander Farnum read a paper on "The Public Life and Political Services of Alexander Hamilton." [An abstract is printed in the *Evening Bulletin*, Dec. 13, 1882.]

DELAWARE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Wilmington, Friday, Dec. 1, 1882.—The annual meeting was held last evening at its House on Market below Tenth Street, President Wales in the chair. The following officers were elected:

President.—Hon. Leonard E. Wales.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. J. P. Comegys, Rev. T. G. Littell, and Hon. T. F. Bayard.

Recording Secretary and Historiographer.—Joseph R. Walter.

Corresponding Secretary.—L. P. Bush, M.D.

Treasurer.—H. R. Bringhurst.

Librarian.—R. P. Johnson, M.D.

Directors.—George H. Bates, Cæsar A. Rodney, Francis N. Buck, J. P. Wales, M.D., and Willard H. Porter.

The donations during the year reported were 152 books, 274 pamphlets, 169 newspapers, and 180 slips, manuscripts, relics, &c. Total, 775.

Monday, December 18.—A stated meeting was held this evening, the president in the chair.

Cæsar A. Rodney read some letters of his father, written while consul at Matanzas.

The president announced that he had appointed the following standing committees for the year :

Library.—Drs. R. P. Johnson, J. P. Wales and D. W. Harlan.

Biography.—J. R. Walters, Rev. T. G. Littell and Cæsar A. Rodney.

Donations.—Dr. L. P. Bash, W. D. Dowe, W. H. Porter.

Publications.—George H. Bates, C. A. Rodney, J. R. Elliott.

Finance.—H. R. Bringhurst, E. G. Bradford, Jr., Elwood Garrett.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Friday, January 19, 1883.—A meeting of the executive committee was held at the society's rooms in the Westmoreland Club House, William Wirt Henry in the chair.

Resolutions on the death of Thomas T. Giles, a valued and efficient member of the committee, were passed.

The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, was requested to prepare a history of the events of 1869, which led to the restoration of Virginia to its place in the union, in which he himself bore a distinguished part.

February 2.—A meeting of the committee was held in the society's rooms, Hon. A. M. Keiley in the chair.

A large number of donations were announced, including valuable and interesting autographs and relics.

Several letters were read, among them one from Mrs. M. A. Dinwiddie, of London, England, transmitting information regarding Gov. Dinwiddie; and another from Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, accepting the invitation given at the January meeting.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Two volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1855. A third volume is in press.

Hon. OTIS NORCROSS, a life member and benefactor, chosen May 11, 1868, was born in Boston, Nov. 2, 1811, and died in the same place, Sept. 5, 1882.

His father was Otis Norcross, born in Hopkinton, Mass., April 20, 1785. His mother was Mary Cunningham Homer, born in Boston, April 21, 1790, and daugh-

ter of Eleazar and Mary Homer. His earliest American ancestor was Jeremiah¹ Norcross, who came from England in 1638, and settled in Watertown as early as 1642. He returned to England on a visit and died there in 1657. Richard² (son of Jeremiah), resident at Watertown, was born in 1621 and died 1709. Richard³ (son of Richard), resident of Weston, Mass., was born 1660 and died 1746. Peter⁴ (son of Richard just named), who lived in Mendon, Mass., was born in 1710 and died 1777. Daniel⁵ (son of Peter), residing in Mendon and Hopkinton, was born in 1743 and died in 1805. Otis⁶ (eighth son and child of Daniel), was born at Hopkinton, Mass., April 20, 1785, and died in Boston, Nov. 23, 1827. The second child and eldest son of the last named was Otis,⁷ mentioned above, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Norcross received his education in early life at the High School in Boston, and at private schools, and at the age of fourteen entered his father's store to engage in the crockery business. A few years later, after the death of his father, he, upon coming of age, succeeded as the head of this house, associating himself with Mr. Eliphalet Jones, his father's partner, the name of the firm being Otis Norcross & Co. He retired from active business in 1867, but the house in its succession is now known as that of Jones, McDuffie & Stratton.

Mr. Norcross was united in marriage, Dec. 9, 1835, with Miss Lucy Ann Lane, born Oct. 13, 1816, and daughter of Mr. George Lane, of Boston. From this marriage there were eight children, five sons and three daughters. Four of these children, including a son named after himself, died in comparatively early life, and a fifth in early manhood. A second son Otis, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1870, and another son, Grenville Howland, also a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1875, are lawyers in Boston. One daughter is now living. The wife of Mr. Norcross survives.

The following extract from an article in the Boston Transcript (Sept. 6, 1882) will show to what a large extent Mr. Norcross has given time and thought and money to the public interests of the city of Boston.

"Although taking an interest in politics as a citizen, Mr. Norcross never sought office, accepting such as he did through the earnest persuasion of his friends. In 1862 he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was also connected with the board during the two years following, being chairman of the board in 1864. He declined a renomination. In December, 1866, he was elected mayor of Boston for the following year. . . .

"Mr. Norcross has always been closely identified with the interests of Boston, and has held many positions of trust. He was a director of the House of Correction, a member of the school committee, president of the Water Board, treasurer to the Overseers of the Poor, president of the New England Trust Company, for six years one of the trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery, president of the Old Men's Home, chairman of the executive committee of the Old Women's Home, a member of the governor's council for one year, 1869, during Governor Claflin's term of office, a director of the Dwelling House Insurance Company, trustee and treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Union, treasurer of the Summer-street Fire Fund, trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, a member of the commission to revise the city charter, a valued member of the board of trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, vice-president of the Board of Trade in 1867-69, and executor and trustee of a number of important wills. He took a strong interest in the philanthropic measures with which he was connected, and several of them were begun by him. The salary which he received as mayor of Boston was given to charitable institutions."

Capt. WILLIAM ALBERT PARKER, U.S.N., of East Boston, a resident member, admitted Feb. 6, 1873, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 12, 1816.

The name of his father was William Bennet Parker, who was born also at Portsmouth, N. H., April 17, 1787, and died January 5, 1870. His mother was Elizabeth Marshall, born at Portsmouth, N. H., May 17, 1787, and died Dec. 20, 1862. His grandfather was John Parker, who was also born at Portsmouth, Jan. 15, 1761, and who died in Savannah, Geo., in 1792. He married Elizabeth Bennet, of Portsmouth, who was born April 29, 1763, and died April 15, 1836. His great-grandfather was Noah Parker, born in Portsmouth, March 17, 1734, who died Sept. 5, 1787, who was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Cate and his second Rebecca Noble.

The subject of this sketch enjoyed a good common school education at Portsmouth, and at the age of fourteen entered the Military Academy at West Point as

a cadet, where he remained one year. He was appointed, July 3, 1832, midshipman in the U. S. Navy, and attended the Naval School, at the Navy Yards in Norfolk, Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Afterwards he passed through the ascending grades of Passed Midshipman, Lieutenant, Commander, and Retired Captain.

Capt. Parker served through the Mexican war under Commodores David Conner and Matthew C. Perry, and was present at the capture of Tobasco. For his services in this war he received the thanks of his native state, New Hampshire.

He was in service through the whole of the War of the Rebellion, without leave of absence, from Sept. 1861, to Jan. 1865. He was in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron under Rear Admirals L. M. Goldsborough, S. P. Lee and David D. Porter, and was himself Commander of the U. S. Steamers Cambridge, Tuscarora, and of the Monitors Mahopac and Onondaga. While in command of the Cambridge he towed the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence into action with the Rebel Ram Merrimac, and afterwards was put in charge of the fifth division of the North Blockading Squadron on the James River, with about twenty-five vessels under his command.

Capt. Parker was not married. He died at East Boston, Tuesday, October 24, 1882, and was buried from St. John's Church, of which he was warden.

Gen. JOHN SPEAR SMITH, of Baltimore, Md., a corresponding member, admitted May 11, 1855, was born at Montebello, Baltimore County, Md., Nov. 27, 1785, and died at Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1866, aged 80.

His earliest American ancestor was Samuel Smith, a staunch Scotch Presbyterian from the north of Ireland. He, with his wife and son John, was connected with a little colony which came to this country in the year 1721, and settled in the county of Lancaster, Pa. This son John in due time married Mary Buchanan, of Carlisle, Pa., and when he and several others of the colony had acquired wealth, they removed to Baltimore in the year 1760, and became the founders of the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. This John Smith was not only a successful merchant in Baltimore, but was also a man largely connected with state and national affairs.

One of his sons was Samuel Smith, born in Carlisle, Pa., July 27, 1752. He was an officer in the revolutionary army, and was in several very important actions. In testimony of his services he received from the Continental Congress a vote of thanks and the present of a sword. He was afterward for forty years a distinguished member of Congress, serving both in the Senate and in the House. Lauman, in his *Dictionary of Congress*, says of him: "He was a distinguished merchant of Baltimore, and contributed largely to the advancement of that city, of which he was once mayor. He rose from the rank of captain to that of brigadier-general in the revolutionary war." He died in Baltimore, April 25, 1839, in his 87th year.

This man was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was united in marriage, December 31, 1778, with Miss Margaret Spear. Their son, John Spear Smith, having enjoyed the aid of the best preparatory schools, was graduated at William and Mary College in 1806. After studying law in Baltimore he went to Europe in the suite of John Quincy Adams, who was going Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. He was employed in important posts in Europe until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he hurried home and was appointed by his father aide on his staff, which place he held until the close of the war. On the 1st of December, 1814, he was united in marriage with Caryanne Nicholas, of Virginia. He, like his father, was very prominently connected with public affairs in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, and in the national councils. Our limited space forbids the details of these services. In the preparation of this sketch we have been greatly assisted by his son Col. Robert Carter Smith, who has furnished a more extended article prepared for a future Memorial Volume. The family consisted of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter remain.

SAMUEL WHITE THAYER, M.D., LL.D., a corresponding member, admitted March 4, 1848, was born at Braintree, Vt., May 21, 1817, and died at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 14, 1882, aged 65 years, 5 months and 23 days.

His father was Dr. Samuel White⁷ Thayer, of Thetford, Vt., who was born June 26, 1783, and died Dec. 19, 1863. His mother was Ruth Packard, of Bridgewater, Mass., who was born Sept. 19, 1786, and died in May, 1873.

His first American ancestor was Thomas¹ Thayer, of Braintree, Mass. (some remarks on whose English ancestry will be found in REGISTER, xxxvii. 84), and who

came from England about 1645, with his wife Margery and three sons, Thomas, Shadrach and Ferdinando. A son of Shadrach² was Ephraim,³ who married, Jan. 7, 1692, Sarah, youngest daughter of John Bass, a descendant of John Alden, of Plymouth. From this marriage there were fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to enter the married state, and to become fathers and mothers of a numerous race. One of the sons of Ephraim was Shadrach,⁴ born April 18, 1701. A son of the last named was Uriah,⁵ who died in Braintree, March 10, 1797. A son of Uriah was Samuel White⁶ Thayer, born June 4, 1757.

The subject of this sketch was therefore of the eighth American generation. He was fitted at Thetford Academy to enter Dartmouth College, but was hindered from taking the college course, though he afterwards attended the medical department of the college, and had his degree of M.D. in 1838.

He was united in marriage, Jan. 6, 1841, with Miss Sarah Louise Pratt, born March 29, 1821, daughter of John A. Pratt, of Woodstock, Vt. From this marriage there were three children, two sons and a daughter. The daughter and one of the sons died in early life. The other son, Dr. Charles P. Thayer, and the mother, survive.

Dr. Thayer has been one of the most honored and useful public men of Vermont. He was among the best known physicians of the state. He was appointed by Gov. Fairbanks, at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, chairman of the Board of State Examiners. He was afterwards appointed Surgeon General of the state. He was also made United States assistant army surgeon. He has wrought also untiringly in connection with the medical department of the University. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1866, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1877.

ROYAL WOODWARD, Esq., a life member, constituted Dec. 24, 1879, was born in Ashford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1815, and died at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1882, aged 66 years, 11 months and 19 days.

His father was Abner Woodward, born in Ashford, Conn., January 10, 1762. His mother was Eunice Fuller, born July 1, 1769. His grandfather was Joseph Woodward, who was born in 1725, married Elizabeth Perkins, May 19, 1748, and died in 1815, at the age of 91 nearly. He had *eleven* children and *sixty-eight* grandchildren, *one hundred and five* great-grandchildren, and *two* great-great-grandchildren.

The earliest American ancestor of this branch of the Woodward family was Richard Woodward of Watertown, who was made a freeman in 1635, and his name is on the earliest list of its landed proprietors. Through his mother Mr. Woodward was descended from Richard Mather of Dorchester. Eleazer Mather, son of Richard, was the first minister of Northampton, and his daughter Eunice married Rev. John Williams of Deerfield. Through this channel the blood of the Mathers flowed in this line of the Woodward family.

Mr. Woodward received his education in the Connecticut district school and from the village Academy, as also from his experiences as a district school teacher. In 1840 he engaged in the silk business, which he followed till the day of his death.

Mr. Woodward did not marry till somewhat late in life. In 1858, June 8th, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Minerva Smith, daughter of Capt. Willard Smith. From this marriage there were three children, viz.: James Otis, born Oct. 1, 1862; Royal, Jr., born Feb. 17, 1867, died May 24, 1871, and Francke Leonard, born Feb. 7, 1872.

Perhaps the most characteristic feature of Mr. Woodward's life has been his passion for books, and his perseverance in gathering an immense private library. Upon this subject, his son James Otis Woodward writes as follows: "His great recreation was to buy books. He possessed the largest private library, outside of New York city, to be found in the state, and that portion of it composed of religious works is perhaps the largest of any in existence in this country. He was once asked if he thought it good economy to buy so many books. His reply was, that as he used neither tobacco in any form, nor any beverage but water, the money thus saved was all he expended for his books. From boyhood, beginning with Humboldt's *Cosmos*, hardly a single day has passed without his adding new volumes to his library. It has been to him the pleasure of a life-time. He was a large subscriber to both newspapers and magazines. Two years ago his subscription list amounted to nearly two hundred newspapers and magazines. I have begun the work of making a catalogue of the library, and hope to have it ready for publication in a few months. Until the catalogue is finished it will be impossible to make any exact estimate of

the number of the books, although I do not doubt that it contains in the vicinity of 30,000, more or less."

Ashbel Woodward, M.D., of Franklin, Conn., a corresponding member of the society, is brother of the foregoing.

Hon. JAMES SHEPHERD PIKE, of Calais, Me., a resident member, admitted June 5, 1878, was born at Calais, Sept. 8, 1811, and died in Boston, Nov. 29, 1882, aged 71 years, 2 mos. and 21 days.

His father was William Pike, born in Portland, Me., August 18, 1775. His mother was Hannah Shepherd, born in Jefferson, Me., Nov. 24, 1785.

His earliest American ancestor was John¹ Pike, who was born in England, and died in Salisbury, Ms., May 26, 1654; and his descent from him was through Robert,² born in England in 1615, came to this country with his father, and died in Salisbury, Ms., December 12, 1706, at the age of 91; Moses,³ born in Salisbury, April 15, 1658, and died there March 4, 1742, nearly 84 years old; Timothy,⁴ born in Salisbury, Ms., May 30, 1701, and died in Newburyport, Ms., in the month of March, 1767; Timothy,⁵ born in Newburyport, Ms., October 2, 1734, and died in Saccarappa, Me., August 1, 1818, nearly 84 years old.

This Timothy⁵ was the father of William⁶ mentioned above, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was therefore of the seventh generation from the American founder. His early life was passed in Calais, Me., the place of his birth. In a record which he himself prepared, he says of his early life: "Had no education,—a little schooling at intervals in Calais, when the population was under a thousand. Not worth mentioning." And yet this man, with such scanty opportunities for early training, became a prolific writer and a man of official eminence. In 1844 he was whig candidate for State Senate in his district in Maine, and in 1846 and 1850 was whig candidate for member of Congress. In both instances the democrats prevailed. From 1850 to 1861 he was employed as a writer for the New York Tribune. From 1861 to 1866, covering the period of the war of the rebellion, he was our Minister at the Netherlands.

He wrote three pamphlets on the national finances, one in 1867, one in 1868, and one in 1874, which were printed together in a volume in 1877. A volume by him was published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1874, entitled "The Prostrate State of South Carolina under Negro Government." He wrote also a volume entitled the "Life of Robert Pike." Besides these various occupations in a long and busy life, he was for ten years a merchant, and for five years a bank cashier.

Mr. Pike was twice married. His first wife was Charlotte Otis Grosvenor, daughter of Lemuel Putnam Grosvenor, of Boston. This marriage took place in 1837. From this marriage there was one child, Mary Caroline, born Oct. 8, 1841.

His second wife, to whom he was married in 1855, was Elizabeth Ellicott, daughter of Thomas Ellicott, of Arundale, Pa. From this marriage there were no children. His wife survives him.

REV. HENRY OLCOTT SHELDON, of Oberlin, Ohio, a corresponding member, admitted May 15, 1845, was born in the town of Hartland, Hartford County, Conn., Sept. 15, 1799, and died at Oberlin, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1882, aged 83.

He was the son of Joseph Sheldon, born in Tiverton, R. I., March 6, 1776, and Catharine, daughter of Nathaniel and Katharine (Holden) Olcott, born in Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1776. His ministerial ancestry is shown in the fact that his father Joseph, a lay preacher, was the son of Rev. Jonathan Sheldon, a Baptist minister, who was the son of Rev. Benjamin Sheldon, pastor of the Baptist Church at Pawtuxet, R. I. The wife of the last named was Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Greenwood, who was son of Rev. Thomas Greenwood, who together, father and son, in their succession, filled the ancient church of Seekonk, Mass., sixty-three years. It is a curious circumstance that from his grandmother, Katharine Holden, there was brought into his family the peculiarity of extra fingers and toes, which has been continued among some of the children in three successive generations.

When the boy Henry Olcott was only two years old, in 1801, his father removed to Milton, afterward Genoa, N. Y. Here he was united in marriage, March 15, 1820, with Ruth, daughter of Major Lewis Bradley, of Genoa. From this marriage there were twelve children, of whom three died in early life. The others lived to the estate of men and women. One of his sons was the Rev. Henry Bradley Sheldon, of the Methodist Church in the California Conference.

The subject of this sketch was licensed as a Methodist preacher, January 17, 1825. After preaching for several years he founded the Norwalk Seminary in Ohio, the first literary institution belonging to the Methodists in that state. In 1836, with two other men, he bought a tract of land which they named Berea. It was a joint-stock company to promote moral, physical and mental education. This plan miscarried, but for many years he continued to labor to promote plans of culture and education.

In 1857 he published four quarterly numbers (January, April, July and October) of *The Sheldon Magazine*, a periodical devoted to the genealogy of the Sheldon family.

His wife died March 15, 1859, and April 20, 1860, he was again married to Mrs. Eleanor Hueston Robinson, of Hamilton, Ohio. This second wife dying after a few years, he was married the third time, August, 1867, to Mrs. Pamela Tower Hall, of Oberlin, Ohio. His labors in behalf of education and religion were prosecuted in different portions of the western field, but he returned some ten years ago to Oberlin, Ohio, where he has since resided, and where he has been editor of the Oberlin New Era.

HON. HENRY CRUSE MURPHY, LL.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., a corresponding member, admitted March 28, 1855, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 3, 1810, and died in the same place, Dec. 1, 1882, aged 72 years, 4 mos. and 28 days.

He was a graduate of Columbia College in the class of 1830. From college he went to his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1833, and established himself in the profession of law in Brooklyn. He was soon made City Attorney, and was elected Mayor in 1842. From 1843 to 1849 he was a member of Congress. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was American Minister to Holland from 1857 to 1861, owing his appointment to President Buchanan. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1852, and was in that body a prominent candidate for the presidency, but Franklin Pierce received the nomination. After his return from Holland he served in both branches of the New York legislature. He was a man of fine *belles-lettres* taste, and has employed himself much as a writer. In his earlier years he contributed articles for the *North American Review*. He was the translator of De Vries's "Voyages from Holland, 1632—44," and "Broad Advice to the United Netherland Provinces." He wrote also "Anthology of New Netherland, or Translations from the early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs," 1865. He also left in manuscript, partly finished, a volume on early maritime discovery on this continent.

It will be noticed that he came into public life at a very early age, having finished his law studies when *twenty-three* years old, and soon after rising to public trusts and responsibilities. At the time of his death he was president of the East River Bridge Trustees. The *Evening Transcript* of December 1, in a brief notice of him, says: "He was also counsel for large corporations, and was closely connected with Brooklyn railroads. All the courts in Brooklyn, on hearing of his death, adjourned, and public business was almost suspended."

The grandfather of Mr. Murphy, whose name was Timothy, educated as a physician, came from Ireland in 1766, and settled at Middletown, in Monmouth County, New Jersey. He married, after coming to this country, a young woman named Mary Garrison (granddaughter of Richard Hartshorne), and followed the life of a farmer. A son of his was John Garrison Murphy, who was born January 3, 1783, who married Clarissa Runyou, of Princeton, N. J., and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., about 1808. His son, the subject of this sketch, after finishing his law studies in the office of Peter W. Radcliff, of Brooklyn, married in 1834 Miss Amelia Greenwood, daughter of Richard Greenwood, of Haverstraw, N. Y. A fine portrait of him in steel may be found in the second volume of Stiles's *History of the City of Brooklyn*, p. 266.

[A memoir by Henry R. Stiles, M.D., with a portrait, appeared in the *N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record* for January last.—Ed.]

COL. JOHN MILTON FESSENDEN, a resident member, just elected (admitted Jan. 10, 1883), was born at Warren, R. I., Dec. 23, 1802, and died at Washington, D. C., February 8, 1883.

His father was John Fessenden, born in Rutland, Mass., in 1770, and a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1798. His mother was Abigail Miller Child,

born in Warren, July 1, 1783 (REG. xxvi. 442). The grandfather was the Hon. John Fessenden, of Rutland, Mass., who was a member of the Provincial Congress, and seven years a State Senator.

The name Fessenden was early domiciled at Cambridge, Mass. In the records of Middlesex County the name Nicholas Fessenden appears at an early date as the owner of lands in Cambridge, Southside, in what was known as Brighton, and is now a part of the city of Boston. In the Harvard Catalogue, the name Nicholas Fessenden, a descendant doubtless of the Nicholas just named, appears as a graduate in the year 1701, the first one of the name in this country who received a collegiate education.

Young Fessenden, the subject of this sketch, entered the West Point Academy at the age of eighteen, and was graduated in due course in 1824. His military record afterward was brief and not important. It only lasted until 1831, and during the seven years intervening between that year and the date of his graduation, he was employed only in a semi-military capacity, his duties being those of an engineer rather than a strictly military officer. In the year above named he resigned his military offices to become the chief engineer for the construction of the Boston and Albany Railroad, which is one of the oldest railroads in the country. It is said that the first locomotive which ran over a railroad in this country was under his direction. It would be impossible in our brief limits to enumerate all the engineering enterprises in which he has been engaged. He was a man greatly distinguished in this department of activity.

He was united in marriage, May 21, 1834, with Miss Mary Pierce Bumstead, daughter of Mr. John Bumstead, of Boston. Of this marriage there were five children. He was again married, June 25, 1868, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Dr. Robert Murphy, of Westmoreland, Virginia.

Mr. Fessenden's place of residence of late years has been Princeton, N. J.; but for some twenty years he has been accustomed to pass his winters in Washington, where he died.

Maj. GEORGE DANIELS, of New Milford, N. H., a life member, admitted November 8, 1869, was born in the town of Holliston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1804, and died at Milford, N. H., Feb. 5, 1881, lacking only four days of 77 years.

His father was Jonathan Daniels, born in Holliston, Oct. 11, 1760. His mother was Sarah Clark, born in Holliston in 1774, only daughter of Nathaniel Clark.

His grandfather was Simeon Daniels, of Holliston, born in Medfield, Mass., March 8, 1730, who married Lydia Adams.

His great-grandfather was Samuel Daniels, born in Medfield, Dec. 25, 1693, who married Experience Adams.

The father of Samuel was Joseph.

Major Daniels was married in May, 1829, to Rheny Claggett Gillis, daughter of Jonathan Gillis, of Woburn, Mass. There was no issue from this marriage, but a daughter of his brother Aberdeen was adopted, and she became the wife of Thomas L. Livermore, then of Boston. The marriage took place June 1, 1869, and she died April 18, 1879.

Mr. Livermore, just named, now of Manchester, N. H., has given the following brief but clear account of Major Daniels's business and public life:

"George Daniels, at an early age, in the employ of the late Dr. Oliver Dean, of Franklin, Mass., engaged in cotton manufacturing in Medway, Mass., and then, going with him to Amoskeag Falls in Goffstown, N. H., in that part now Manchester, entered the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company then starting there, and ultimately became paymaster of the company.

"In April, 1837, he moved to Milford, N. H., and became part owner, treasurer and agent, and ultimately sole owner of the Milford Cotton and Wollen Company, and was in the business of manufacturing cotton fabrics in this company thenceforward until 1847, when he retired from active business. He was afterwards a director of several other cotton manufacturing companies.

"He was Brigade Quartermaster with the rank of Major, on the staff of General William P. Riddle, commanding 4th Brig. 3d Div. of N. H. Militia in 1831-2, and was a member of the House of Representatives in the legislature of New Hampshire, from Milford, in 1849 and 1850, and a delegate to the convention to revise the constitution of New Hampshire in 1850."

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Orderly Book of Sir John Johnson During the Oriskany Campaign, 1776-1777. Annotated by WILLIAM L. STONE. With a Historical Introduction Illustrating the Life of Sir John Johnson, Bart., by J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, LL.D., M.A. And Some Tracings from the Footprints of the Tories or Loyalists in America, contributed by THEODORUS BAILEY MYERS. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons. 1882. Fcp. 4to. clxviii.+11+272. Price \$4.

A more full account of what remains of the Order Books and Rosters of the Revolutionary War would be interesting. In the hurry of its active operations, little time could be spared even at head-quarters to perfect them, and when taken down for the use of the different corps of the army, by ear, abound in mistakes. They prove, however, in their worst estate, in many instances, of value to settle historical doubts. This particular book, which emerged from the archives of the Willett family in 1880, a hundred years or more after its capture in August, 1777, by their progenitor, Col. Willett, in his sortie from Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk, is now printed. Though not, like many that have survived, very instructive, as annotated by Col. William L. Stone, it becomes interesting and throws much light upon events which helped to defeat Burgoyne.

Its publication has been made the occasion for a vindication by Mr. de Peyster of the memory of Sir John Johnson from the imputation of cruelties and irregular proceedings in his raids and marauds in the valley of the Mohawk, where his father Sir William Johnson, who died in 1774, long exercised sway over the Indian tribes in its neighborhood. Sir John was not of a temper to submit amiably to the inevitable, and indulged his resentment at the sequestration of his inheritance more in character with savage usage than christian precept. For the vast estates that he lost, his indemnities from the crown fell far short of compensation. In the interesting article of Col. Myers on the Tories, which forms part of the volume, he pleads ably for the cause of the refugee royalists, and states we think justly their claim to be respected for their loyalty to their king. The tendency of American historians to denounce them for taking part against the cause of independence, if it once had some excuse, has no longer the slightest. In civil war, as in political controversy, there are always two sides, and from their respective standpoints both equally sensible and honest. That so many of the loyalists put in jeopardy large fortunes, out of fidelity to principle, should shield them from reproach.

That Sir John should have embraced the side of the crown needs no apology; that he was angry for being disturbed in his estates was reasonable enough, except that he took his chance. That he should have been so unsparing in his revenge was not to his credit, and neither the merit of the man nor the importance of his achievements, as we learn them from his biographer, or of the Orders required so loud a call upon the public attention. Still, whatever concerns the settlements of the Mohawk, illustrates the character of the ancestors of its present inhabitants, enables us better to comprehend that remarkable people, the Iroquois, or throws additional light upon Sir William Johnson, the Willets, Herkimer or Gansevoort, is well worth the labor and expense which gave us this volume.

The military operations of 1777, of one portion of which the Order Book gives us a skeleton narrative, should be borne in mind to explain its value. In the previous December a plan was concerted in Canada and New York, and subsequently approved in London, for ten thousand men to descend under Burgoyne, by Lake Champlain and Lake George, and form a junction with Howe and his army, or such part of it as could be spared for the purpose of ascending the Hudson, where at Albany had gathered the American northern army under Schuyler and Gates. One part of the scheme was for a force under St. Leger to ascend the St. Lawrence to combine with an Indian force under Brant at Oswego, to reduce Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk, and proceed down that river and reinforce Burgoyne. Johnson in command of the Royal Greens constituted a part of this army which, when it reached Fort Stanwix on the fourth of August and opened its trenches, consisted of about nine hundred men. Willet was in command of the garrison. Herkimer with about a thousand men hastily levied to relieve the fort, when within five miles of it was drawn into an ambush, and himself and a large portion of his force annihilated.

The Royal Greens were sent to reinforce the army opposed to Herkimer, and the lines round the fort weakened by this detachment, the garrison made a sally, and had time to carry away the besiegers' supply of food and ammunition, and retire without loss before the enemy returned triumphant from the slaughter. Among the spoils of the garrison's sortie was this order book, taken by Col. Willett from Sir John Johnson's tent. The operations before Fort Stanwix continued, but with little progress, when Arnold, sent by Schuyler with two thousand men, forced St. Leger to raise the siege, who was thus cut off from carrying needed aid to Burgoyne. This and the battle of Bennington reduced Burgoyne's army, which far from its base and surrounded by the superior number of Gates and his able generals, was obliged to capitulate.

One principal object of Mr. de Peyster's memoir of Johnson is to relate the part Johnson took in these operations and remove any unfavorable impressions of his raids in 1780. To justify their atrocities, he charges, as we think unjustly, the expedition into Western New York the year before under Sullivan and Clinton, with inhumanity. Any one familiar with the history and motives of the expedition will find no ground for such a charge. The destruction of Wyoming and Cherry Valley by the Iroquois, but instigated by British officers: the British marauds at Fairfield, Norwalk and New Haven, in 1778, called for retaliation. The country demanded it, congress ordered it, but while sufficient injury was intended to prevent repetition of the horrors that provoked it, beyond the destruction of the crops and villages of the Iroquois there is proof no inhumanities were intended or practised, unless in rare instances by the soldiers.

Whoever takes into view the actual state of the war in 1779 must attach to the expedition a very different object than the mere punishment of these savage tribes. After D'Estaing's abandonment of the siege of Newport in August, 1778, at the moment when two days' delay would have reduced the place, he went to Boston to repair and refit his shattered fleet, and sailed in December for the West Indies, where he gained one signal victory over Byron, the two fleets being nearly equal in force. He had led the Americans to expect his return in the summer to coöperate with Washington, possibly against Canada. Delayed by events beyond his control, he laid siege to Savannah in September, but, repulsed with great loss and seriously wounded, sailed home in October. That month La Fayette reached Boston to announce that in the spring Rochambeau would bring the army which in 1781 ended the war at Yorktown.

The expedition was a military movement and justified by Wyoming and the other marauds of the enemy. It cannot be explained except as part of an intended movement for the annexation of Canada, thwarted by D'Estaing not coming as he had led us to hope. It had its advantages in securing Western New York, thirteen millions of acres for the United States, for New York, and for our own state, the charter of which embraced it in our limits.

By Thomas C. Amory, A.M., of Boston.

Reminiscences and Memorials of Men of the Revolution and their Families. By A. B. MUZZEY. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1883. 8vo. pp. 424. Price \$2.50.

The author of this volume has given to the present generation much that is worth preserving, both in history and genealogy. He tells us of the origin of those families which became prominent during the Revolution, and which produced men who were an honor and credit to their country. Such families as Adams, Brown, Lincoln, Munroe, Parker and Kirkland, are taken at the first comer and brought in many instances to names prominent to-day. He gives a graphic account of the soldiers of the Revolution, especially of the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati by the officers, its favorable record, and those who to-day are the lineal descendants of its founders. His picture of the public men of the revolutionary period is highly colored, and brings back to us our early impressions of those worthies, rather than those since obtained by reading and the conversation of men who have studied that portion of history not usually printed.

Mr. Muzzey gives us recollections of his own townspeople who fought at Lexington, and to one who never saw a revolutionary soldier it seems impossible that to-day one is walking about who had converse with those brave men, and who drew from their own lips the story of their valor. Of later events the author gives us an account of the Anti-Slavery movement, a sketch of Emerson, and other miscellaneous matter. The book is well worth reading, it is clearly printed, and the absence of foot-notes increases the beauty of the page. Of course, as there should be in every historical book, there is an index.

By Daniel T. V. Huntton, Esq., of Canton, Mass.

History of Hardwick, Massachusetts. With a Genealogical Register. By LUCIUS R. PAIGE. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1883. 8vo. pp. xii.+555. Price \$5.

The Rev. Dr. Paige has completed and published his *History of Hardwick*, upon which he has long been engaged. It makes a handsome volume, and is a worthy companion to the author's "*History of Cambridge*," published six years ago, and noticed in the REGISTER, xxxi. 34. Hardwick is the native town of Dr. Paige, and Cambridge is his present residence, where he has lived for more than half a century; so that in the two volumes he preserves the history of his adopted city and his native town.

Many men of note have been residents of Hardwick, but undoubtedly the most remarkable character connected with it is Brigadier General Timothy Ruggles. He was in his time the leading spirit in the town, and one of the chief men in political and military affairs in the province; but he was a loyalist, lost his prestige with his countrymen, and died in exile. Dr. Paige has presented interesting accounts of Brigadier Ruggles and other men of mark in Hardwick.

We think the chief of the many merits of the author is reliability. When he makes a positive statement we feel satisfied that it is true. He scrutinizes every fact before he admits it to his pages. Nothing is found here which has not stood the most rigid tests. When a statement is merely probable we are told so, and the evidence is generally given.

Every division of the history of Hardwick—Indian, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary and Military—is carefully and conscientiously treated in the book before us, and we have also some valuable statistical tables. But what has probably cost Dr. Paige the most labor in this volume is the genealogical portion, filling 225 closely printed pages. Few town histories have so extensive genealogies, and few will be found so accurate. It has good indexes of families and surnames, and a very full table of contents.

Hardwick is a small agricultural town of not much over two thousand inhabitants, and yet it has most liberally provided for the publication of this volume, appropriating sixteen hundred dollars for printing four hundred copies, fifty of which have been presented to the author. Many wealthier communities need to take example from Hardwick.

Memoir of John A. Dahlgren, Rear Admiral United States Navy. By his widow, MADELEINE VINTON DAHLGREN. With Portraits and Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. xi.+660. Price \$3.

This is a handsome volume of 660 octavo pages. It is the tribute of one of the most accomplished women of America to a husband who ranks with the foremost, and most famous of our naval commanders. John A. Dahlgren, a native of Philadelphia, entered the U. S. Navy as a midshipman at the age of fourteen, February 1, 1826, and rose to the rank of rear admiral, Feb. 7, 1863. The opening of the war found him on ordnance duty at Washington.

On the 22d of April, 1861, Captain Buchanan and every other officer at the Washington Navy Yard, except Dahlgren, resigned their commissions and engaged in the service of the Southern Confederacy. The fidelity of Dahlgren in that great crisis saved the capital—we might add, saved the Union—for had Washington fallen at that time, what might not have happened?

The original design of the secessionists was to seize this Navy Yard, and then obtain arms and prevent the inauguration of President Lincoln. But delay after delay intervened until it was too late. When Dahlgren took command of the yard, April 22d, he had only forty men (marines) whom he could depend on to defend it. There were, indeed, three companies of District Volunteers; but at that time they could not safely be trusted.

The immense service which Dahlgren rendered to the Union while chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in furnishing cannon for the army as well as in arming the vessels of the navy, were well appreciated by President Lincoln and by all who aided him, either on land or sea, in suppressing the rebellion. Secretary Stanton desired to transfer Dahlgren from the navy to the army and make him chief of artillery; but Secretary Welles insisted on retaining him in the navy.

On July 6, 1863, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren relieved Dupont of the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; and, four days later, by the aid of his monitors, which he led in person, he enabled General Gillmore to seize and occupy two-thirds of Morris Island. It was not the fault of the Admiral that the whole of that island, including Fort Wagner and the batteries on Cummings Point, was not captured on that day, with but little loss of life. The garrison had been reduced to a

skeleton; but Gillmore's advance was stopped suddenly and unexpectedly at nine o'clock in the morning; and before another day's sun arose Beauregard had reinforced the garrison and prepared for as obstinate a resistance as was ever encountered in all the annals of war.

The events which signalized the Admiral's period of service off the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, from this first success before Charleston until General Sherman's entry into Columbia, when Dahlgren's barge was rowed up to the wharves of Charleston, February 18, 1865, are vividly recorded in this memoir, chiefly in the words of his own diary.

After the war the Admiral commanded the South Pacific Squadron, and later resumed command of the Washington Navy Yard, where he died suddenly of heart disease, July 12, 1870. It can hardly be too much to say, that the time will come when his statue, cast from the metal of his own cannon, will yet arise in that yard where his flag of command was last unfurled. But better than any image of marble or bronze is the monument which a wife's affection has erected in this noble memoir.

By the Hon. Charles Cowley, of Lowell, Mass.

History of Augusta County, Virginia. By J. LEWIS PEYTON, Author of "The American Crisis," "Over the Alleghanies and Across the Prairies," "A Statistical View of the State of Illinois," etc. Staunton, Virginia: Samuel M. Yost & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. vii.+387 and Index. Price \$3.50; by mail, \$3.66.

This work is one of value and interest, and is distinguished as being the most thorough and extensive of the local chronicles of Virginia. The author, Colonel Peyton, is a native of Augusta County, and a descendant of one of its pioneer settlers, John Lewis. He has been familiar from infancy with its thrilling fireside traditions of border warfare, incidents of pioneer life and quaint early customs, which have naturally quickened an inherent affection for his theme. A ripe scholar with systematic habits of research, and a long and favored experience as an author; a graceful writer, he brings to his loving office of historian singular advantages. The history of Virginia from its settlement is succinctly but comprehensively traced to the formation of Augusta County. A chapter is devoted to the "ancient limits" of Virginia, embracing the mooted rights of Virginia to north-western territory. The origin of the aborigines is discussed, and the location of the tribes in the section treated defined; incidents of border warfare and pioneer life crowd each other with graphic detail. The social, religious and military history of the county are amply considered, and be it recollected the men of Augusta bore a prominent part in the French and Indian war. Many valuable documents, hitherto unpublished, are incorporated in the work, which is supplemented with genealogies of the Lewis, McDowell, Preston, Campbell, Stuart, Bell, Cochran, Tate, Christian, Crawford, McCue, Hanger, Matthews, Wayt, Marshall, Peyton, Baldwin and Koener families, of more or less extent; and biographical notices of distinguished natives of the county.

By R. A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

An Introduction to American Institutional History. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D. Published by the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. 1882. 8vo. pp. 39. Price 25 cts.

The Germanic Origin of New England Towns. Read before the Harvard Historical Society, May 9, 1881. By HERBERT B. ADAMS, Ph.D. With Notes on Cooperation in University Work. Published by the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. 1882. 8vo. pp. 57. Price 40 cts.

The two pamphlets before us form Nos. 1 and 2 of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," edited by Prof. Herbert B. Adams. "The idea of this series," we are informed in the prospectus, "is to bring together, in numbered monographs, kindred contributions to Historical and Political Science, so that individual efforts may gain strength by combination and become more useful as well as more accessible to students." The prospectus gives the titles and authors of the first twenty numbers, and shows that able writers will treat of important historical subjects. The paper on Constables by Prof. Adams, printed in the REGISTER for April and July last, will form one of the series. A limited edition of each monograph will be printed, and a price will be fixed for each. Those, however, who remit \$3 to N. Murray, Publication Agency, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., will receive the first twelve numbers, making a volume of from 300 to 400 pages.

The Genealogist. Edited by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. January, 1883. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. 8vo. pp. 64, vol. vii. No. 45. Price 2s. 6d. a number, or 10 shillings a year.

The seventh volume of this valuable periodical commences with this number. It is filled with the usual variety of matter interesting to the genealogist. The first article is of more than ordinary interest to Americans. It is entitled, "New Notes on the Ancestry of George Washington." The author, J. C. C. Smith of the Literary Department, Somerset House, London, furnishes new facts relating to Mrs. Mildred (Warner) Washington, the paternal grandmother of Gen. Washington, who after the death of her husband, Lawrence Washington, went to England, where, in November, 1700, she applied for a grant of Probate at London on her husband's estate, which she obtained in December. She had previously married George Gale, who has been identified by Mr. Smith. Mrs. Gale died the next month, January, 1700-1, and was buried at St. Nicholas', Whitehaven, on the 30th. Her will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Richmond, March 18 following. In the probate she is described as wife of George Gale, of Whitehaven, Cumberland. Mr. Smith suggests that the fact that the widow of Lawrence Washington, the emigrant, married into a Whitehaven family, is a fragment of evidence toward solving the problem in regard to the English home of the ancestors of George Washington, particularly as a family of Washingtons lived there, 1692-1766, and that one of them, with the Christian name Lawrence, was married there in 1731. A pedigree of Gale of Whitehaven is given, in which George Gale is described as "of Somerset County in Maryland. Supposed to be living in 1712."

An Index to Periodical Literature. By WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL.D., Librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Third Edition, brought down to January, 1882, with the Assistance as Associate Editor of WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, Assistant Librarian of the Wilkinson Library, Hartford, Conn. And the Coöperation of the American Library Association and the Library Association of the United Kingdom. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company. 1882. xxvii. + 1442. Prices, Cloth, \$15; Sheep, \$17; Half Mor. \$18.

This is one of the most important and careful works that has been issued for many years, and we had hoped to have had a more adequate notice of it in this number; but owing to the sickness of the gentleman who was to write it, we shall be obliged to defer it till our next issue.

The work has had the commendation of those in Europe and America best qualified to judge of its merits and usefulness. To their testimony we cheerfully add our own.

Vital Statistics of Seymour, Conn. Compiled by W. C. SHARPE. "Record" Print, Seymour, Conn. 1883. 8vo. pp. 136. Price \$1.60 postpaid.

This book will serve as a companion volume to the author's History of Seymour, noticed by us in April, 1879. It contains the records of births, marriages and deaths, and the gravestone inscriptions at Seymour to the present time. Mr. Sharpe has had much experience in such work, and we feel that he has used the utmost care to make the book accurate and reliable. Mr. Cothren, in the third volume of his History of Woodbury, and the author of this book, have set examples which we hope to see followed not only in Connecticut but in other states. Mr. Sharpe's book is fully indexed by christian and surname. An index like this doubles, if it does not treble, the value of a work of this kind.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Necrology for 1882. By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer. Philadelphia: 1883. 8vo. pp. 20.

This pamphlet gives the annual necrology of the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society for last year. Mr. Hart here gives carefully prepared memoirs of the five members of that society who died in 1882, namely, Hon. Lewis H. Morgan of Rochester, N. Y., Neils Frederick Bernhard de Schested of Broholm, Denmark, Dr. George Smith of Upper Darby, Pa., Hon. Elisha R. Potter of Kingston, R. I., Hon. Horace Maynard of Knoxville, Tenn., William S. Vaux of Philadelphia, and Hon. Henry C. Murphy, LL.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. The pamphlet is reprinted from the "Proceedings" of the society for 1882. Mr. Hart shows special ability in biographical literature.

History of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Two Volumes. Volume I. Annals. By Rev. M. T. RUNNELS. Boston, Mass.: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1882. 8vo. xxx.+569. Price for the set, \$7.50.

The first volume of the *History of Sanbornton*, containing the annals of the town, is a worthy companion to the second volume published a little more than a year ago, and noticed by us in April, 1882; which contained one of the largest and most valuable collections of New England genealogy ever published.

These volumes illustrate how complete a town history may be written by a thorough, diligent and painstaking author imbued with love of his work. No other town in New Hampshire, and but few anywhere, has so perfect a record of its proprietary history, early settlement, pioneers and patriarchs, Indian relics and antiquities, ecclesiastical, military and political history, social life, business enterprises, trades and occupations, and even of the wild animals that have roved in its woods. The chapter on the natural and geological characteristics of the locality is illustrated by interesting diagrams, and the book is rich in portraits and pictures of prominent buildings and landmarks. In this work the sites of houses long since levelled with the ground may be learned, the locality of solitary graves, and hundreds of incidents that most men would overlook have been collected and noted by the industrious and accurate author. The latter portion of the book contains a valuable supplement to the family history in the other volume, and the records of births, deaths and marriages in Sanbornton since the issue of the second volume to April 28, 1882.

Two elaborate maps compiled by Mr. Runnels and Mr. A. P. Ayling accompany this volume, and include the towns that have been set off from the original one.

Both of these valuable volumes may be obtained at the above named price from the author, or from Alfred Mudge & Son, 34 School Street, Boston.

By George K. Clarke, Esq., of Needham, Mass.

Documents relating to the Colonial State of New Jersey. Edited by WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD. Newark, N. J.: Daily Advertiser Printing House. 1882. 8vo. vol. v. (1882) pp. xvi.+520; vol. vi. (1882) pp. xvi.+482.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Second Series. Vol. VII. No. 3. 1883. 8vo. pp. 41.

Since our notice of the *New Jersey Colonial Documents or Archives* in October last, two additional volumes have appeared by authority of the state, under the able editorship of Mr. Whitehead, the corresponding secretary of the *New Jersey Historical Society*. They are still printed under the direction of the society, through the same committee that had charge of the previous volumes, namely, the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, chairman; ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, ex-Gov. Joel Parker, and the editor. The fifth volume completes the documents relating to the Union Era, or the period during which New York and New Jersey were in charge of the same governors, ending in 1737. In the sixth volume Mr. Whitehead has commenced the documents relating to the Provincial Era, which begins with the administration of Gov. Lewis Morris in 1738, and ends with the war of Independence. This volume brings the record down to the year 1747.

The state of New Jersey deserves great credit for preserving its archives in print in so handsome and satisfactory a style. When will Massachusetts begin to print hers? They are of priceless value, and their loss would be irreparable.

The number of the *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* now before us contains the doings of the society at its thirty-eighth annual meeting, including an interesting paper by Mr. R. Wayne Parker on Taxes and Money in New Jersey before the Revolution.

Proceedings of the New England Methodist Historical Society at the Third Annual Meeting, January 15, 1883. Boston: Society's Rooms, 36 Bromfield Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 31.

This society was organized May 3, 1880, and the published proceedings at the annual meetings in 1881 and 1882 have been noticed in our April issues in those years. During the last year, April 13, 1882, the society has been incorporated under the general statutes, and we trust that a long and useful career is before it. It has now 231 resident, 62 corresponding, one life and two honorary members, making a total of 296 members. The society has shown much activity. Seven papers and one address were prepared for, read or delivered before it last year, while the library, under the able management of Willard S. Allen, A.M., has been largely increased.

The History of Ancient Sheepscot and Newcastle; Including Early Pemaquid, Damariscotta, and other contiguous places, from the earliest discovery to the present time; Together with the Genealogy of more than four hundred families. By Rev. DAVID QUIMBY CUSHMAN. Bath, Me.: E. Upton & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 458.

The town is fortunate that has for its historian one who unites thorough competency for the work with a loving zeal in its pursuit. The author of this book has spent many years in collecting his materials, and it stands as a monument of his good judgment, patience and devotion. Thoroughly conversant with all that has been written in regard to his subject, his long research has qualified him to supplement facts and correct errors. Much of the most important interest in the early history of Maine centres about Ancient Sheepscot. The writer begins with the voyage of the Cabots in 1497, and briefly sketches the visits of other succeeding explorers. Then follows an account of early Pemaquid, its purchase of the Indians by John Brown, and the ensuing contests of titles between this and the Plymouth Patent. The Indian massacre of 1675 is fully detailed, and the ruins of the ancient settlement described. The settlement of Sheepscot follows. Dates, names, and facts follow each other in regular and invincible array of evidence. No words are wasted; there is no theorizing; nothing is taken for granted; tradition is recognized as tradition and allowed its proper place. The relations of the settlement to Walter Phillips, the grant of King Charles to his brother James, King Philip's and later Indian wars, are all set forth in interesting order. In the resettlement appears the name of Gov. Andros, and the persistent Dutch are intermixed in affairs. Interesting documents and plans are introduced throughout. Lists of the early settlers, biographical sketches of prominent men and families, accounts of various claims and claimants, ministers, churches, schools, shipbuilding and other local industries make up the body of the work, interspersed here and there with pithy stories illustrative of the habits and customs peculiar to the people of successive generations. Lists of civil officers and soldiers of the late war, with a genealogical account of over four hundred families, fittingly close the history, to which is added a valuable appendix containing a discussion of the locality of Pentecost Harbor. The work shows itself to be the result of great labor, and is an immense addition to our local history. We are sorry to add the expression of our regret that so valuable a work should be published without an index of names, without which no town history is complete.

By the Rev. G. M. Bodge, Dorchester, Mass.

Leigh in the 18th Century, 1689-1813. By JOSIAH ROSE, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Honorary Member of the Virginia Historical Society, etc. Leigh: Journal Office, Market Place; W. D. Pink, King Street, Manchester; Henry Gray, 25 Cathedral Yard. 8vo. pp. 159. 1882. To be obtained of the author, Mr. Josiah Rose, Bond Street, Leigh, England. Price 3s. 6d. (by post, 4s. 2d).

The counties of Lancaster and Chester, England, have a band of zealous and efficient workers in the antiquarian field. The Record Society, whose publications now number six octavo volumes, is one of the results of their efforts. The works of J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., and J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., have frequently been commended in these pages. We have now before us a book by Mr. Rose of Leigh, who has long been a writer on Lancashire antiquities.

This volume is a reprint of a series of papers by Mr. Rose which appeared in the *Leigh Journal and Times*. They are the result of a thorough examination made by the writer in March, 1882, of the Pennington Township Chest, then and still in the custody of the Leigh Local Board. The most important of the documents found in this chest have been made the basis of some interesting articles which give us an insight into the manners and customs of the last century in that locality, such as only a wide-awake antiquary could present to our eye.

Groton in the Witchcraft Times. By SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. Groton, Mass. 1883. 8vo. pp. 29.

Old Homesteads of Groton, Mass. By FRANCIS MARION BOUTWELL. Groton: 1883. 8vo. pp. 11.

Groton is fortunate in having sons like the Hon. Dr. Green and Mr. Boutwell, who are interested in preserving her history. Dr. Green has for many years been indefatigable in collecting the scattered materials of her history, and the various works noticed in former volumes of the REGISTER bear witness to his success.

Dr. Green's present tract shows the honorable record of Groton and its minister,

the Rev. Samuel Willard, in the matter of Witchcraft. In 1671, over twenty years before the sad delusion at Salem, Elizabeth Knapp of Groton showed signs of being afflicted by witches. At that time a belief in witchcraft existed among all classes in Europe and in this country. Although individuals were accused by Elizabeth Knapp, the caution of Rev. Mr. Willard prevented any one from being executed. In 1692, one who had been an inhabitant of Groton, John Willard, was executed at Salem. Many facts and documents relating to these cases are here printed.

Mr. Boutwell's tract is on an interesting subject, the homesteads of the early settlers of Groton. By patient research he has identified the estates of a large number of the men living in that town during the first twenty-five years after its settlement. He has been so successful in this investigation that we hope he will undertake others.

Celebration of the Fourth of July, 1877, by the Sons of Revolutionary Sires in San Francisco, California. 8vo. pp. 8. Printed at San Francisco.

On the anniversary of Independence in 1876, the descendants of the patriots of the revolution in San Francisco met and celebrated the day. At that time the society, the record of whose celebration a year later is before us, was organized "for the purpose of collecting the traditions of those noble old patriots that had not yet passed into history; and to encourage the growth of patriotism; and to celebrate the 22d of February, the birthday of Washington; the 4th of July, the birthday of Liberty; and the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown." It is still an active and influential association.

At the celebration in 1877, James P. Dameron, Esq., one of the originators of the society, delivered an able oration, and the Hon. Charles H. Dennison read an original poem. There were other literary exercises of merit, all of which are printed in the pamphlet before us.

Bibliotheca Americana, 1883. Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of Books and Pamphlets relating to America. With a Descriptive List of Robert Clarke & Co.'s Historical Publications. For sale by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. 1883. 8vo. pp. 266+42. Price 50 cts.

Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co. have issued their *Bibliotheca Americana* in the years 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, and perhaps in other years. These compilations have been valuable aids to librarians and book collectors. The present issue will be quite as useful to them as its predecessors.

Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education. 1882. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1882. 8vo. No. 2, pp. 112; No. 3, pp. 67.

Natural Science in Secondary Schools. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1882. 8vo. pp. 9.

Instruction in Morals and Civil Government. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1882. 8vo. pp. 4.

High Schools for Girls in Sweden. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1882. 8vo. pp. 6.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1882. Washington: Government Printing Office. 8vo. pp. 47.

The United States Bureau of Education, under the efficient management of the Hon. John Eaton, is doing good service to the country by spreading broadcast valuable information upon topics of interest to teachers.

Circular No. 2 contains the Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association at its meeting at Washington, March 21-23, 1882. The convention was attended by superintendents of public schools from all parts of the country, and the discussions and papers at the several sessions touch upon important subjects concerning our schools.

Circular No. 3 contains a carefully prepared account of the University of Bonn, the youngest of the ten German universities, concerning whose history and methods of study our people have a strong desire to obtain information. It is a summary, and in part a translation of an article in French by M. Edmond Dreyfus-Brisac, of Paris, which forms the first of a series of sketches of foreign universities published by the French Superior Education Society.

The next three pamphlets are also issued by the Board of Education, and their titles sufficiently indicate their contents. They give the results of the experience and thought of some of the best minds devoted to the cause of education.

The report of the Hon. Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, shows that a warm friend of education is in charge of that department. Both Secretary Teller and Commissioner Eaton are in favor of national aid in the education of the people.

The Layman's Faith: "If a Man Die, shall he Live Again?" By ISAAC N. ARNOLD. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 31.

This tract, by the president of the Chicago Historical Society, is a paper read by him before the Philosophical Society of Chicago, Illinois, December 16, 1882, and is now printed, at their request, for some of his old friends. It is an able argument in favor of the immortality of the soul.

Some Old Precedents of Modern Church Building. By B. W. MOUNTFORT, Architect. Christchurch: Printed at the "Press" Office, Cashel Street. 1879. 8vo. pp. 12.

This is a paper which Mr. Mountfort read before the annual meeting of the Cathedral Guild, Christchurch, New Zealand, in October, 1878. He gives interesting descriptions of church edifices of past ages, and historical memoranda concerning them.

Antique Views of ye Towne of Boston. Published by ye Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co., 63 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass. 4to. pp. 378. Price \$6.

The title of this book gives the reader but a general idea of the contents of the work. It is an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection of rare old prints representing historic homes, monuments, public buildings, churches, graves, fortifications, and other historic landmarks of the old three-hilled town. Much care and research were evidently bestowed upon the preparation of the volume. Many of the illustrations here reproduced are very difficult to obtain on account of their extreme scarcity. The author justly says in his introduction, that "no city in the United States gathers within its limits more matter of national historic import than the city of Boston." Some few additions might have been made, such as a print of the New Brick Church, for instance, and one or two illustrations might have been with propriety omitted, such as the representation of the first church, copied from a merely imaginary picture, and the only description of which is that it had "mud walls and a thatched roof." In the preparation of the letter-press one or two trifling errors are observed, but the printed matter is in clear and large type, and is evidently compiled with judgment and good taste. Altogether, it is a book to be commended to the attention and respect of all who take an interest in the history of Boston, and more especially to those who desire to have the dry descriptions of early records enlivened by illustrations, bringing the subjects more prominently before the mental as well as physical vision.

The author acknowledges the assistance of the Hon. Samuel A. Green, ex-Mayor of Boston and librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, John Ward Dean, librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and Judge Chamberlain, librarian of the Public Library. A testimonial letter of the first-named gentleman is appended. The book is in quarto form, with an index both to the reading matter and the illustrations, and is handsomely bound. A few copies have one cover mainly composed of a veneer cut from the Old Elm which formerly stood on Boston Common, and which was destroyed by a gale in February, 1876. It will be found a valuable companion to any of the histories of Boston already published.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. Statement of its Origin and Progress, with Contents of the Journal Published under the Direction of the Council. Huddersfield: Printed by John Crossley. 1882. 8vo. pp. 24.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal. Published under the Direction of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. London: Printed for the Association by Bradbury, Agnew & Co. 1882. Part 27. 8vo. pp. 184. Issued to Members only.

The association which issued the two pamphlets whose titles are given above, was organized in 1863 as the "Huddersfield" Association, its area of operations being limited to that deanery. This area was at different times extended till it comprised the whole county; and at a meeting held at Pontefract Castle, August 31, 1870, under the presidency of Lord Houghton, its name was changed from "Huddersfield" to "Yorkshire."

In 1869 a Journal was commenced, the parts of which have appeared at irregular intervals to the present time. Twenty-seven parts have been issued, forming six complete volumes, with three numbers of a seventh volume. The *Journal* is designed to be "a medium for the collection of facts and documents relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, and to supply for the whole of Yorkshire a great want which had long been felt."

The first article in Part 27 is an instalment of "Paver's Marriage Licenses" from 1567 to 1592. They are extracts from Marriage Licenses, formerly preserved in the Registry of York, made by the late Mr. William Paver, of whom a biographical sketch is printed in the REGISTER for January last, page 96. The number also contains other articles of antiquarian interest, among them "Margaret Tudor of York," by Robert Davies, F.S.A.; "Battle of Boroughbridge," by A. D. H. Leadman; "List of Collections on Briefs from High Melton," by F. Royston Fairbank, M.D.; "Civil War Proceedings in Yorkshire," and "Stray Notes on the Churches of St. John and St. Mary, Beverley," by Sir George Tuckett, Bart.; and "Dodworth's Yorkshire Notes," by Alfred S. Ellis.

The fees of the society are half a guinea yearly, or five guineas for life-membership. George W. Tomlinson, F.S.A., The Elms, Huddersfield, is the first Honorary Secretary.

Sketches of Successful New Hampshire Men, Illustrated with Steel Portraits. Manchester: John B. Clarke. 1882. 8vo. pp. 315. Price \$5.

The eighty-eight sketches of successful New Hampshire men, with as many steel portraits of the men themselves, make a handsome, readable and inspiring book. They relate the careers of merchants, doctors, lawyers, clergymen and others, who have made themselves known by their labors for men. Among these we find the Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., the reformer in temperance movements, philanthropist, Christian, orator and scholar; the Hon. William E. Chandler, whose position in the affairs of his state and nation has been prominent; and the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., a man of many honors and every way honorable, the presiding officer for the past fifteen years of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. These sketches are of noble and strong men, and yet we suppose we may only consider them as samples of the many more whom the book does not record. The articles are written by different authors, and may well touch the pride of the natives of the old Granite State.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth, Mass.

A Genealogy of the Folsom Family: John Folsom and his Descendants. 1615-1882.

By JACOB CHAPMAN, A.M. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1882. Cloth. 8vo. pp. 297. With heliotype Illustrations. To be obtained of the author, Rev. Jacob Chapman, Exeter, N. H. Price \$3.

Genealogy of the Descendants of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, of Salem, Mass. By JAMES M. CALLER, of Salem, Mass., and Mrs. M. A. OBER, of Sciota, N. Y. Salem, Mass.: J. H. Choate & Co., Printers. 1881. Cloth. 12mo. pp. 609. Illustrated by Portraits on steel and wood.

A Historical and Genealogical Register of John Wing, of Sandwich, Mass., and his Descendants, 1632-1881. By CONWAY PHELPS WING, D.D., of Carlisle, Pa. 1881. 8vo. pp. 334.

Memorials of the Pilgrim Fathers. John Eliot and his Friends of Nazing and Waltham Abbey. From Original Sources. By W. WINTERS, F. R. Hist. Soc. Published by the Author, Churchyard, Waltham Abbey, Essex. 1882. Paper. 8vo. pp. 80. Price 1s. 6d., post free. To be obtained only by writing direct to the author, Mr. W. Winters, Waltham Abbey, Essex, England.

Dorothea Scott, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben. Annotated by G. D. SCULL. Printed for Private Circulation. By Parker & Co. Oxford, 1882. Fcp. 4to. pp. 28.

Early New England People. Some Account of the Ellis, Pemberton, Willard, Prescott, Titcomb, Sewall and Longfellow, and Allied Families. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Carruth, 340 Washington Street. 1882. Cloth. 8vo. pp. 288. Price \$5.

The Learned Family (Learned, Iarned, Learnard, Larnard and Lerned), being Descendants of William Learned, who was of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in

1632. Compiled by WILLIAM LAW LEARNED, in part from the Papers of the late Joseph Gay Eaton Larned. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons. 1882. Cloth. 8vo. pp. 346. Price \$3.
- The Direct Ancestry of the late Jacob Wendell, of Portsmouth, N. H., with a Prefatory Sketch of the Early Dutch Settlement of the Province of New Netherland. 1614-1664.* By JAMES RINDGE STANWOOD. Boston: Special Limited Edition. David Clapp & Son. 1882. Cloth. 8vo. pp. 49. With Steel Engravings.
- A Genealogy of the Families bearing the Name Cooke, or Cook. Principally in Massachusetts and Connecticut.* By JAMES COOK. Lowell, Mass.: Vox Populi Press, Huse, Goodwin & Co. 1882. Cloth. 8vo. pp. 36. With heliotype and wood Illustrations.
- Notes on the Descendants of Nicholas Stillwell, the Ancestor of the Stillwell Family in America.* By WILLIAM H. STILLWELL. New York: E. W. Nash, Publisher, 80 Nassau Street. 1883. Paper. 8vo. pp. 62. Portrait of the Author.
- Genealogy of a Part of the Kasson Family in the United States and Ireland.* By GEORGE M. KASSON. Woodbury, Conn.: Arthur E. KNOX, Printer. 1882. Cloth. 12mo. pp. 51.
- A Fragment of the Parkhurst Genealogy. Prepared from the Records.* By CHARLES H. PARKHURST. Providence: Printed for Private Distribution. 1883. Paper. 8vo. pp. 19.
- The Bicknells. Proceedings and Addresses at the Second Family Reunion at Weymouth, Mass., September 20 and 21, 1882.* By the Publication Committee for the Family. Boston: New England Publishing Company. 1883. Paper. 8vo. pp. 56.
- Memoir of the Hon. Peter Thatcher, of Cleveland, Ohio.* By SAMUEL BRIGGS, Member of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society of Cleveland. Cleveland: Printed for the Family. 1883. 8vo. pp. 8.
- Paine Family Records.* Edited by HENRY D. PAINE, M.D. 26 West 30th Street, New York City. Vol. II. Nos. 8 and 9. October, 1882, and January, 1883. Published quarterly, \$1 a year.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of genealogical works:

The Folsom family, to which the first book on our list is devoted, has been a distinguished one in New England. Its first ancestor in this country was John Foulsham, one of the company brought to Massachusetts in 1638, by the ship *Diligent* of Ipswich; and which settled at Hingham. The Rev. Jacob Chapman, of Exeter, N. H., the author of this book, has been very successful in collecting data concerning the descendants of his immigrant ancestor. His materials have been carefully arranged on the REGISTER plan, and beautifully printed. There is an Introduction by the Rev. Nathaniel S. Folsom, D.D., of Lawrence, Mass., who assisted the author in preparing the article on the Folsoms in the REGISTER, vol. xxx. pp. 207-31. The work is an interesting and valuable one. It is well indexed.

The Southwick family were among the early Friends or Quakers in Massachusetts, and Whittier, by his "Ballad of Cassandra Southwick," has made the name and their sufferings for conscience' sake familiar to our people. The compilers of the volume on this family before us seem to have been very thorough in their researches concerning the descendants of the pair named in the title. They have made a handsome and useful book.

The genealogy and history of the Wing family is one containing much information, and possesses data of interest to those beyond the family name. The Rev. Dr. Wing is a careful historical student, and has rendered excellent service in this and other historical writings.

Mr. Winters, the author of the next work, has spent much time in investigating the history of the settlers of New England who originated in the neighborhood where he resides. In April, 1874, he contributed to the REGISTER (vol. xxviii. 140-5) an article entitled "The Pilgrim Fathers of Nazing," in which he gives new facts which he had discovered concerning the family of the Apostle Eliot and other families from Nazing. In the work before us Mr. Winters has furnished more particulars about these and other New England families, many of which settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Other matters of interest will be found in this pamphlet, which was prepared for the Royal Historical Society.

Mr. Scull, the indefatigable antiquary whose researches have so often enriched the pages of the REGISTER, has, in his work on Dorothea Scott, besides giving an

account of Mrs. Dorothea (Scott | Gotherson) Hogben, added materially to the record of the Scott family. She and her first husband, Maj. Daniel Gotherson, entrusted money to Col. John Scott, of Long Island, by whom they were defrauded in various ways. The documents relating to these transactions form the basis of this work. They throw new light on portions of our local history. A son of Major and Mrs. Gotherson, Daniel, was brought to America by Col. Scott, and their daughter Dorothea settled in this country, being married to John Davis, of Oyster Bay, N. Y., and Pilesgrove, N. J. Two tabular pedigrees are given, one tracing Mrs. Gotherson's ancestor to William Baliol le Scot, who died about 1313, and the other tracing it to Henry III. of England. She was a minister of the Society of Friends. Mr. Scull has shown great skill in unravelling the mysteries that surrounded portions of his subject.

Miss Titcomb in her book does not attempt to give full genealogies of any of the families, which number twenty-four, but she has gathered many interesting particulars concerning them, and certain lines have been carried out with fulness. A narrative form has been adopted. The work will interest many people in New England and other parts of the country descended from the families whose early history is here recorded.

The Learned genealogy was commenced by the late J. G. E. Larned, of New York city, and has been completed by the Hon. William L. Learned, LL.D., of Albany, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, Third Department. The ancestor of this family, William Larned of Charlestown, has been traced to Bermondsey, co. Surrey, now a part of London, England, but the persistent efforts of the late Col. Chester were not able to carry the pedigree farther back. Judge Learned is to be congratulated on producing so interesting a book as that before us.

The Wendell genealogy is based on the two articles which Mr. Stanwood contributed to the REGISTER for July, 1882. He has added to and otherwise improved them, and has given us a book that has an interest not only for the Wendells, but for other descendants of the settlers of New Netherland. It commends itself also to the student of American history by its preliminary account of the settlement of that province, on which the author has bestowed much labor with corresponding results.

The Cooke genealogy gives the descendants of Gregory Cooke, of Watertown, Mass., who died January 1, 1690-1. The author, the Hon. James Cook, of Lowell, designs it for private distribution in the family. The lines traced are full with precise dates.

The emigrant ancestor of the Stillwell family, to which the next work is devoted, settled on Manhattan Island, and afterwards on Staten Island, N. Y., where he died, December 28, 1671. The author, Mr. Stillwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been engaged for several years in collecting materials for this work, and with good results. He intends to continue his researches, and print at some time a fuller genealogy.

The Kasson genealogy is traced to Adam and Jane (Hall) Kasson, who are said to have emigrated with nine children, about the year 1722, from Belfast, Ireland, to Boston, Mass., whence they removed to Voluntown, Conn., where they died. The lines of this family seem to be well carried out.

The Parkhurst genealogy is traced to George Parkhurst, of Watertown, of whom some particulars appear in the REGISTER, xxvii. 364-7. He is found at Watertown as early as 1642. The families in this pamphlet are descended from his grandson Ebenezer.

The Bicknell Family Association was formed in 1879, and two reunions have since been held, namely, in 1880 and 1882. The proceedings at the last meeting are printed in the pamphlet before us, including a Historical Address by Thomas W. Bicknell, LL.D., an Address at the Dedication of the Bicknell Family Monument at North Weymouth by Edward Bicknell, A.M., and A Chapter of Family History by Quincy Bicknell.

The Memoir of the Hon. Peter Thatcher is reprinted from the January number of the REGISTER. It contains a brief genealogy.

The numbers of the Paine Family Records before us prove that there is no lack of material in regard to this family. The interest is fully maintained.

The works noticed in this number are arranged on different plans, and most of them fulfil the requirements of such compilations. Where there is a defect it is generally an omission to indicate what persons appear again as the heads of families, and where we are to look for them. Less frequently a reference backwards is omitted. There are so many good plans in print, that a defective plan is inexcusable.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO MAR. 1, 1883.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

Groton in the Witchcraft Times. By Samuel A. Green, M.D. Groton, Mass. 1883. 8vo. pp. 29.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Herbert B. Adams, Editor. I. Introduction to American Institutional History, written for this series by Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D. Published by the Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore. 1882. 8vo. pp. 39. II. The Germanic Origin of New England Towns. Read before the Harvard Historical Society, May 9, 1881. By Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D. With Notes on Coöperation in University Work. Published by the Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore. 1882. 8vo. pp. 57.

Vol. XII. No. 4. Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. A quarterly Journal devoted to the interests of the national wool industry, founded Nov. 30, 1864. Edited by John L. Hayes, LL.D. Boston Office 95 Milk Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 492.

Some of the reasons against Woman Suffrage. By Francis Parkman. Printed at the request of an association of women. 8vo. pp. 16.

The Life of the Reverend James Lloyd Breck, D.D., chiefly from letters written by himself. Compiled by Charles Breck, D.D. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Cooper Union. Fourth Avenue, New York. 1883. 8vo. pp. 557.

Report of the Librarian of the State Library for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, and third annual supplement to the general catalogue. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 18 Post-office Square. 1883. 8vo. pp. 179.

II. *Other Publications.*

Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the Trustees at their twenty-first meeting held at New York, October 4, 1882. With the annual report of their general agent, Dr. J. M. Curry. Cambridge: University Press, John Wilson & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 58.

Slavery and "Protection." An historical review and appeal to the Workshop and the Farm. By E. J. Donnell. New York: E. J. Donnell, 2 and 4 Stone Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 69.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Yale College, with a statement of the course of instruction in the various departments. 1882. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 108.

Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington. For the first, second and third years of its organization. Published with the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. Vol. I. February 10, 1879, to January 17, 1882. Washington: Printed for the Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 142.

Our Brethren at Rest. The memorial sermon preached at the two hundredth meeting of the Eastern Convocation in Grace Church, Newton, Mass., October 5th, 1882, by Rev. Edward L. Drown. With historical notes and a sketch of the services of Commemoration. Boston: A. Williams & Co., Old Corner Bookstore. 1882. 8vo. pp. 29.

Memoir of John A. Dahlgren, Rear-Admiral United States Navy. By his widow Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren. With Portraits and Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood & Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 660.

Re-Dedication of the Old State-House, Boston, July 11, 1882. Boston: Printed by order of the City Council. 1882. 8vo. pp. 169.

1781—1881. Addresses delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the Presbytery of Redstone, Uniontown, Penn., September 21st and 22d, 1881. Uniontown: "Republican Standard" Print. 1882. 8vo. pp. 64.

Williams College. Inauguration of President Franklin Carter, July 6, 1881. Printed by order of the Trustees. Williamstown. 1882. 8vo. pp. 46.

Financial connection of the use of spirits and wine with people of Concord, Massachusetts. By Edward Jarvis, M.D., President of the American Statistical Association, read before the Association October 20, 1882. Boston: Beacon Press, Thomas Todd, Printer, corner Beacon and Somerset Streets. 1883. 8vo. pp. 14.

History of the Baptist Church in West Medway, Mass., by Rev. J. E. Burr, and Biographical Sketches of its pastor, by Rev. Lyman Partridge. Read at the fiftieth anniversary of the Church and Re-Dedication of the church edifice, November 15, 1882. Mansfield: Pratt & White, Book and Job Printers. 1883. 8vo. pp. 30.

A sketch of Col. Joseph Jackson, of Rockaway, New Jersey. By a Grandson. Printed for private distribution. Trenton, N. J.: The W. S. Sharp Printing. 1883. 8vo. pp. 20.

Town Papers. Documents relating to towns in New Hampshire. A to F inclusive. With an Appendix. Published by authority of the Legislature of New Hampshire. Volume XI. Compiled and edited by Isaac W. Hammond. Concord, N. H.: Parsons B. Cogswell, State Printer. 1882. 8vo. pp. xxx.+812.

The fifth Report of the Secretary of the Class of 1862, of Harvard College, December, 1882. Printed for the use of the Class. 8vo. pp. 264.

The New Englanders. A Comedy of the Revolution. In three Acts. By E. M. Davison. For private circulation. Collins & Brother, 414 Broadway. 1882. 8vo. pp. 55.

The White Mountain Pilgrimage of Boston Commandery Knights Templar, September 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, 1882. A souvenir with compliments of the committee of arrangements. 1883. 8vo. pp. 44.

Address delivered by Eminent Sir John L. Stevenson at the celebration of the Eightieth Anniversary of Boston Commandery K. T., March 13, 1882. Published by order of Boston Commandery K. T. 1882. 8vo. pp. 38.

Wayside Gleanings for Leisure Moments. Printed for private distribution. 1882. 8vo. pp. 150.

The Life of Richard Cobden, by John Morley, Barrister at Law, Oxford, Hon. LL.D. Glasgow. London: Chapman & Hull, Limited 11 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1882. Large 8vo. pp. 124.

One hundred and eighty-ninth Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Massachusetts. 1826-27. Sermon by Rev. John Brazier, of Salem, Mass. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 34 School Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 25.

Is the Bible an Orthodox Book? A Sermon preached in the Eliot Church, South Natick, Mass., on Sunday, November 19, 1882, by the pastor, Rev. Joseph P. Sheafe. Natick: Citizen Job Print. 1882. 8vo. pp. 18.

Report of the Class of 1857 in Harvard College. Prepared for the twenty-fifth Anniversary of its Graduation. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. University Press. 1882. 8vo. pp. 258.

Boundary Disputes of Connecticut, by Clarence Winthrop Bowen. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company. 1882. Large 8vo. pp. 90.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Most Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio, at its 73d Annual Grand Communication begun and held at Cleveland, October 17-19 A. L. 5882. Cincinnati: John D. Caldwell. 1882. 8vo. pp. 231.

Parish Journal. Free Church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes Street, Boston. 1882. Boston: Mills, Knight & Co., Printers. Sq. 16mo. pp. 32.

DEATHS.

COLMAN, George, died in New York city, Sunday, Feb. 11, 1883, aged 80. He was born at Augusta, Me., April 19, 1802. His youth was passed at Newburyport, and subsequently he resided in Salem, Mass., Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., and New York, N. Y. In Portland he was the senior member of the firm of Colman & Chism, booksellers. His brother Samuel Colman was also a bookseller and publisher in the three last named cities. He m. in Portland, Oct. 24, 1833, Maria, daughter of William Gorham, who survives him. He leaves several children.

TITUS, Anson, of Phelps, N. Y., died December 22, 1882, aged 74 years. He was the son of Billy and Judith (Husted) Titus, and was born in the town of Paris, that part now Marshal, Oneida County, N. Y. He married June 3, 1834, Almira L. Sabin (*ante*, Reg. xxxvi. 58). He settled in Phelps, Ontario Co., where he manufactured and sold both stoves and plows. He was the inventor of Titus's Eagle and Pointer Plows. He leaves

a widow, three sons and a daughter established in life. He was the father of the Rev. Anson Titus, a contributor to the REGISTER.

WHITTIER, Matthew Franklin, died at East Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1883, a. 70. He was a son of John and Abigail (Hussey) Whittier, and was born July 18, 1812. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas¹ Whittier, of Haverhill, Mass., through Joseph,² Joseph,³ and John,⁴ his father. He wrote for the *Portland Transcript*, many years ago, under the pseudonym of "Ethan Spike," some satirical letters which acquired considerable popularity. In 1862 he was appointed to a position in the Boston Custom House, where he remained until a year previous to his death, when ill health compelled him to retire. He married, March 17, 1841, Jane E. Vaughan, by whom he had three children—Charles F., Elizabeth H. and Alice G., who with their mother survive. He was the only brother of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet.

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NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

Nº CXLVII.
VOL. XXXVII.—JULY, 1883.

IN MEMORIAM MAJORUM.

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S. Whitney Phoenix

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY, 1883.

STEPHEN WHITNEY PHOENIX.

Memorial Notice, read before the New York Historical Society, on Tuesday Evening,
December 6, 1881,

By JACOB BAILEY MOORE, Esq., Librarian of that Society.

MR. PHOENIX was born at No. 18 State Street in this city of New York, May 25, 1839. The house, which is still standing and devoted to commercial uses, recalls to the minds of old citizens memories of the once aristocratic and fashionable quarter of Bowling Green and the Battery. He was one of a family of seven, of whom three, Phillips and Lloyd Phoenix and Mary Caroline, wife of George Henry Warren, have survived him, children of J. Phillips Phoenix and Mary, daughter of Stephen Whitney. He was thus descended from two distinguished merchants of the old school, whose names are identified with the growth and prosperity, not only of this city but of the nation.

His father, Mr. J. Phillips Phoenix, was for several terms the efficient representative in congress of a district in this city, comprising a cultivated and intelligent constituency, who delighted to repose their trust in one, whose sterling qualities of head and heart, whose broad national views and fidelity to principle engaged for him the respect and life-long friendship of the leaders of the great Whig party to which he belonged.

The name of Stephen Whitney, Mr. Phoenix's grandfather on the maternal side, has passed into history, not only to be honored as that of the successful and exemplary merchant, but as of the public-spirited citizen who aided in the establishment of many measures for the public good.

From these gentlemen Mr. Phoenix inherited a large fortune and high social position. In 1859 he was graduated at Columbia College, where his natural abilities, fondness for study and close application had won for him the highest academical honors. Subsequently he studied law at its law-school, not for the purposes of a profession,

but as a preparation for the proper discharge of the duties of a citizen. After completing the course, he fitted himself in Europe, under experienced masters, notably among others the distinguished Egyptologist, Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, for an extended tour of observation and scientific research. The results of his subsequent travels, in which he was accompanied by his brothers, through the various countries of Europe, in China, Japan, Syria, Egypt, the West Indies and Labrador, were impressed on his future life and character, and evinced in charming reminiscences of the countries which he had visited, an authoritative knowledge of their history, and in the valuable collection of objects of nature, art and antiquity, which he possessed at his death.

After his return to America, Mr. Phoenix devoted himself to the studies incident to his wealth and station, and as an ardent promoter of literature, art and science, became the active patron and associate of numerous institutions founded for these purposes.

In the discharge of his social duties he did not neglect those which were due to himself, and continued a close student to the day of his death. He pursued the study of genealogy with the ardor of a devotee and the ability of a master of the science. The records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths of the Reformed Dutch and the First and Second Presbyterian Churches in this city, invaluable to the future genealogist, were copied at his request and expense, and are now being printed under the auspices of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1867 he printed a genealogy of John Phoenix, an early settler of Kittery, Maine, and at the period of his death had ready for publication that of Alexander Phoenix, born in England in 1643, the first emigrant to America of the name, from whom he was directly descended. In 1878 he privately printed the Whitney Genealogy in three magnificent volumes; probably the largest, most complete and costly work of its kind in existence, a copy of which, with a liberality unexampled, he caused to be placed in each of the principal libraries of the country. He also defrayed the expense of copying for preservation the epitaphs on the tombstones in the Trinity churchyard of this city, and devoted much personal attention to the neglected portraits of American worthies in old New York, many of which he caused to be engraved. The favorite work of this nature in which he was engaged was the illustration of Dr. Francis's Anniversary Address before this society, "Old New York;" producing a most sumptuous work in several volumes, a monument to his taste and a model for the future illustrator. His last publication consisted of three volumes, containing reproductions of the New York Poll Lists for the years 1761, 1768 and 1769.

Mr. Phoenix was unostentatious and retiring. When he extended his hand it was the pledge of lasting fidelity and friendship. Throughout his life the admirable qualities of a noble mind and gen-

erous heart were apparent, the sagacity, resolution, persistence and patience, which lead to success ; the geniality, unselfishness and sympathy which encourage others to achieve it. He never married, but passed his domestic hours in the bonds of filial and paternal affection, under the same roof with his mother and his brothers. Until the death of his mother he usually expended his summers in her society at the Grange on the Hudson called Glenwood. He afterwards purchased Harbour View, on Halidon Hill, Newport, and there he passed the last summer of his life.

During the spring of the present year he returned from a brief visit to Europe, and the last public meeting which he attended was that of this society, in May. In June the disease to which he was subjected had impaired his health to such a degree, that four eminent surgeons, by advice of his physicians, were called for consultation. He died at his residence in this city on the third of November of this year (1881).

He was bidden from the arena at a time when men are eager for the race, when their faculties are the brightest and their passionate energies are at the highest. But he went with a serene look, and content with the work of his past hours. The protracted pains of a fatal malady were but the ministers to his resignation, and those who stood by the couch of suffering of one, thus stricken in the prime of manhood, of preparation and hope, saw that the ending of his day at noontide, in the meridian glory of life, was not a disappointment, a contradiction, a hardship to him, though it may have seemed so to them. In this our age and land of prosperity and luxury, it would be well if the throng in pursuit of wealth, pleasure and personal preferment, would stop to profit by a contemplation of his character.

Born to great wealth and the highest social station, a crowd of worldly pleasures lackeyed him for his attention. He dismissed them and went on his way with elevated gaze ; in the thoughtless period of youth avoiding the idle amusements, vain pursuits and useless ostentations of fashion, so often mistaken for the evidences of culture and refinement. Nor did he later seek the seductive paths of public life. He cared not to fly before the faces of men, an evanescent apparition for their idle wonder, nor even that nations should sigh, flatter, applaud and throw them at his feet. Nor did he reach that stage of life when men choose to become the sordid guardians of money, a monstrous, dead thing, breeding the dead. But he saw about him,—and shrunk from the sight,—men living from day to day in deadly coldness, indifference, scorn and defiance, slaying each others' happiness for these, foreseeing everything but the inevitable annihilation of the temples of their selfish hopes.

Yet he who was the inheritor, not of wealth and station alone, but of the genius which takes them unto itself as its just rewards, was not without ambition. But it was the laudable ambition which

is led on by duty, the generous spirit's desire for the glory which makes its beneficent labors the lighter.

From his steady pursuit of encyclopædic knowledge, from the careful discipline of his passions, from the trained likes of his masculine yet delicate taste, from his early lingering in the Porch and the Academy to learn from the sages of old the emptiness of worldly preferment and pleasure, from his enduring love for the god-like Greek as a brother votary in the religion of sublimity and beauty, it may be rationally inferred that he was thus preparing for some specific loftiness of occupation, in the eyes of wise and good men to make him glorious, in the eyes of Heaven worthy of its smile. He died as he was about to lift the veil from his ideal, as it stood in his imagination, doubtless a perfect and self-approved shape.

But we may affirm, that had he lived to realize that dream of personal greatness, he would have been still occupied with the chief, the unceasing work of beneficence to his fellow-men, which was the impulse of his nature and the principle of his life, still

“ to do some generous good,
Teach ignorance to see, or grief to smile.”

The final disposition of his great fortune to the grand purposes of education plainly proves not only this, but his clear appreciation of the efficacy of that public benevolence which fosters literature, art and science, that crowning spirit of prosperity and civilization which, when it ceases to be an impulse and becomes a conviction among a people, confers the finishing glory upon the nation.

It is unnecessary to recall, other than with the words of gratitude, his warm interest in the purposes and welfare of this Society. The future student of history in these halls, grateful to him for his numerous and valuable contributions to its collections during life, and the munificent bequest by which he constituted it his successor in the special branch of historical research which was the object of his life-long devotion, will doubtless have at hand an extended account of a life and character so attractive to the biographer as a study, so worthy of his pen as an example.

But to love him, to feel the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, to know the spring of his joy, his works and his ambition, the student of his life has but to turn to the dedication of the magnificent Whitney Genealogy in this library and read these words :

“ I inscribe these volumes to the dear memory of my beloved mother, Mary, daughter of Stephen and Harriet Whitney, for whose tender love and devotion I owe a debt of more than filial gratitude and reverence.”

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., now residing in London, Eng.

THE efforts made by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, through its Committee on English Records, to procure funds sufficient to enable it to conduct successfully the exhaustive researches in England to be made under its direction by Mr. Waters, will be set forth in another part of this number of the REGISTER. The step thus taken is an important one, and marks a new departure in historical research. It deserves encouragement at the hands not only of those who feel special interest in genealogical matters, but also of all those public-spirited men, of whom this country has no lack, who so promptly and generously respond to appeals made to them in aid of every worthy and deserving cause.

The notes here printed form the first instalment of what promises to be the most valuable contribution yet made to the family history of the early settlers of this country. They are the result of Mr. Waters's first few days work among the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Somerset House, London, and are a foretaste of what is to come. They were received here barely in time for publication in this number of the REGISTER.

It has been found almost impossible heretofore, in most cases, to satisfactorily establish the relationship between English and American families of the same name, and this failure to connect has been to the American genealogist the source of his greatest trouble. The searches now undertaken promise for the first time to meet and overcome this difficulty. The method adopted by Mr. Waters, so different from that of his predecessors, cannot fail to bring to light information which must necessarily have escaped the attention of all other investigators.

The Maryland and Virginia items are to be noted. They show that interest in these researches is not to be confined to any one section, but that they concern people of all parts of our country.

If funds can be obtained sufficient to carry on this work for a series of years, the result will be one in which the Society can take pride and satisfaction.

JOHN T. HASSAM.

GREGORY COFFIN, of Stepney, co. Middlesex, mariner, shipped on board the William & Jane of London, Mr. John Baker commander, on a voyage to New England and Bilboe, by will dated 15 February, 1660, proved 20 August, 1662, appointed John Earle of Shadwell, mariner, his attorney, and left all his estate to the said John Earle and his wife, Joane Earle, whom he appointed joint executors. Laud, fol. 105.

JOHN COCKERELL, of Great Cogshall, co. Essex, clothier, made his will 14 July, 1662, proved 12 August, 1662. He bequeathed to his wife Mary all the lands and tenements in Bradwell, in the county aforesaid, which were her jointure; and also lands, &c., in Cressing, which he had lately purchased of one Mr. Jermyn and one Joseph Raven, during her natural life, and after her decease then to his son John Cockerell and his heirs forever. He devised to her also that part of the messuage which he had lately purchased of John Sparhauke, then in the tenure and occupation of Mistress Crane, for life, with remainder to son John, &c. The residue of his estate to son John at age of twenty-one years. He made bequests to two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, and to the child his wife was then going withall. He appointed said wife executrix, and directed her to redeem the mortgage which he had made to Mrs. Hester Sparhawk of the messuage he then lived in, and which was in the occupation of the said Mrs. Crane.

Laud, 106.

BENJAMIN KAINE furnished an account of his goods and chattels, 16 October, 1654. Among the items was a tenement in Shoe Lane, and property in the hands of Mr. Coddington, his attorney, in Bow Lane, and in keeping of other persons (among whom a Mr. Walter Gibbons, cutler in Holborn). Thomas Blumfield spoken of, and called a brother of Mr. Withers. By his will, of same date, he gave his whole estate to his daughter Anna Kaine, except some particular legacies, viz., to his father Mr. R^t Kaine of Boston in New England, to whom he left (*inter alia*) a Japan cane with a silver head, which was in the trunk at Mr. Blumfield's, to his dear mother, to his cousin Dr. Edmond Wilson, to his Colonel, Stephen Winthrop, to Cornet Wackfield, to Mr. Mastin, to Mr. Richard Pery and his wife, to Mr. William Gray, late of Burchin lane; the said Gray and Pery to be trustees for his estate in England; to his servants John Earle and Thomas Lamb. The will was signed in Glasgow, in presence of Nicholas Wackfield and Richard Pery. On the sixteenth of May, 1662, emanavit commissio Simoni Bradstreet prox. consanguineo in hoc regno anglie remanenti dicti defuncti, etc.

Laud, 67.

[This was Benjamin, only son of Capt. Robert Keayne, of Boston, founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He married Sarah, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley. Gov. Simon Bradstreet, named in the probate, married another daughter, Anne (see REG. viii. 313; ix. 113; x. 130). Bradstreet sailed, November, 1657, for England, as the agent of the colony, and remained there three years, returning July 17, 1661. Probably the application for probate on Keayne's will was made before Bradstreet left England. For notices of the Keayne family, see REG. vol. vi. pp. 89-92, 152-8; xxxv. 277.—EDITOR.]

See Savage Gen. Dict. iii. 1, where the date of Benjamin Keayne's death is incorrectly given. See also Suffolk Deeds, Lib. i. fol. 83 and 84.

John Morse, of Boston, in New England, salt-boiler, by deed of mortgage dated Nov. 9, 1654, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 2, f. 180, conveyed to his uncle, Mr. Robert Keaine of said Boston, "my third part of that tennement or howse in shoe lane in London which comes to me by the right of my wife mary Jupe now mary morse which was left and given to hir by m^{rs} Grace Jupe hir mother by will before hir decease with all the right title or Interest that myself and wife or either of vs haue therein," and also their interest in one half part of five certain tenements in Gravel Lane, in the Parish of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London, to secure the payment of £32. See also fol. 86 and 182. See fol. 183 and 184 for a bond and an order from said John Morse to Mr. Simeon or Symon Smith of Southwark to pay "my Couzen major Benjamin Keajne" of London, £15 advanced by "my vncell m^r Robert Keajne" to pay for the passage of said Morse, his wife, and his wife's brother Benjamin Jupe from New England back to Old England. This sum was to be paid at the Golden Crown in Birch Lane, London, on or before April 26, 1655,

out of the rents belonging to his said wife, or brother Benjamin Jupe, remaining in the hands of said Smith as executor.—J. T. H.]

CAPTAIN HUMPHREY ATHERTON, 25 December, 1661, proved 3 July, 1662, by John Atherton, his brother and one of the executors. He named his brother Francis and his two sisters, Elizabeth Osborne, widow, late wife of Robert Osborne, and Anne Parker, wife of Richard Parker, of the city of Bristol. There was due to him by bond from Lieut. Col. Maurice Kingswell the sum of one hundred pounds, of which he ordered twenty pounds to be given to his worthy friend Mr. Richard Smith, one of the life guard to his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, to buy him a mourning suit and a cloak, thirty pounds apiece to his two sisters and ten pounds apiece to his two brothers, John and Francis Atherton, and also ten pounds apiece more which was owing unto him by Mr. William Walker at the Green Dragon in Cornhill, London. To the said Richard Smith he devised fourteen pounds owing to him by bill from Capt. Nathaniel Disborough. The residue of his estate, with arrears due from his Majesty for his service at Dunkirk, he left to his brothers, whom he named executors.

Laud, 94.

[It is singular that this Capt. Humphrey Atherton died about the same time as our Maj. Gen. Humphrey Atherton of Dorchester. The latter died Sept. 16, 1661, less than a year before his English namesake. For facts concerning the Atherton family, see REGISTER, ii. 382; x. 361; xxxii. 197; xxxv. 67.—ED.]

JOHN BURGESS, the elder, of Westly, lying sick in Richman's Island, in New England, 11 April, 1627, proved 24 May, 1628, by Joanna Burges, alias Bray, relict and executrix. Besides his wife, he mentioned his three sons, Robert, John and William; and he enumerated, among other things, his bark, called the Anues, with her boat, tackling and provisions, and what she had gained that summer, his whistle and chain, and all his instruments that belonged to the sea.

Barrington, 45.

[Richmond's or Richman's island is situated near Cape Elizabeth, Maine. Walter Bagnall had a trading post there from 1628 till October 3, 1631, when he was killed by the Indians. The same year, Robert Trelawney and Moses Goodyear of Plymouth obtained from the Council of Plymouth a grant which included this island. John Winter was their agent there. The papers relating to this plantation, fortunately preserved to this day and discovered by the late J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., are in press, edited by James P. Baxter, A.M., and will soon be issued as a volume of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society.—ED.]

CAPT. JOHN WILCOCKS, late of Plymouth, now of Accomac, intending to go on service against the Indians, made his will, dated in Elizabeth City, Virginia, 10 September, 1622, proved the last of June, 1628. He named wife Temperance, his daughter in law, Grace Burges, legitimate daughter of his said wife, and his sisters Katherine and Susanna Wilcocks.

Barrington, 55.

EDWARD GREEN, late of Bristol, grocer, and now at present at Capt. Robert Dudley's in the county of Middlesex, in Virginia, 22 August, 1697, proved 9 August, 1698, by Robert Green, his brother and executor. He desired his body to be buried in a decent and christian manner at the discretion of John Barnard, then residing at John Walker's in King and Queen County in Virginia. The residue of his estate he left to his brother Robert Green of Bristol, haberdasher of hats. The witnesses to his signature were Robert Dudley, Senior, William Reynolds and Robert Dudley.

Lort, 186.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, of Stoake, near Guldeford, co. Surrey, school-master, 2 July, 1695, proved 22 September, 1698, by Nathaniel Williams his brother and executor. To cousin Susanna Hall, John, Samuel and Daniel Hall, now or late of Whetenhurst in co. Gloucester, twenty shillings apiece, within six months after decease of the testator. To cousins Anna Cliffold (Clifford?), of Bisley, and her two brothers, Richard and Nathaniel Tindall of Nibley, and to my cousin Joseph Tindall, of Nibley, sometime of Trotton Hinton, ministers, ten shillings apiece, within six months, &c. To my cousins Samuel, Thomas and Benjamin Williams, of New England, and to my cousin Elizabeth Bird, of Dorchester in New England, and to the eldest child of my cousin Williams, of New England, deceased, in case there (are) any of them living, and also to the eldest child of my cousin Joseph Williams, deceased, in case he have left any living and who shall be living at the time of my decease, to every and each of the said last mentioned persons the sum of twenty shillings, within one year, &c. To the poor of the parish of Eastington fifty shillings, and to the poor of the parish of Whetenhurst fifty shillings, any poor people of my father's kindred principally recommended. To my brother in law Nathaniel Williams, of Brandley, in co. Worcester, and his heirs forever, all those my freehold, tenements, lands tenements and hereditaments, &c., in Eastington and Frampton, and elsewhere in Gloucestershire, and all the residue; he to be executor.

Note that the name Nathaniel is by my mistake omitted, and also the eldest child of my cousin Hannah Parmater is to be comprehended. B. W.

Lort, 208.

[The children of Richard Williams, one of the first settlers of Taunton, N. E., were 1. John, 2. Samuel, 3. Joseph, 4. Nathaniel, 5. Thomas, 6. Benjamin, 7. Elizabeth, wife of John Bird, 8. Hannah, wife of John Parmenter. See REG. v. 414⁴. All these children, except John, who may have died young, are named in the above will.

Emery, in his "Ministry of Taunton," i. 43-5, quotes "a manuscript of considerable antiquity," but evidently not written before 1718, which states that "Richard Williams was descended from a family of that name in Glamorganshire, in Wales, and found a wife in Gloucestershire, England." The same manuscript states that his wife was Frances Dighton, sister of Katharine, second wife of Gov. Thomas Dudley. Baylies, in his "Historical Memoir of New Plymouth," part i. p. 284, says there was a tradition that Williams was a relative of Oliver Cromwell. He also prints (i. 272) a letter from the Rev. Roger Williams, in which reference is made to "my brother." Baylies thinks this may be Richard Williams, of Taunton.

John Bird, the husband of Elizabeth Williams, was a son of Thomas Bird of Dorchester. See Bird Genealogy, REG. xxv. 21-30.—ED.]

THOMAS BEAVAY, waterman, of the city of Bristol, 21 Jan. 1656, proved by Mary Beavay, widow and executrix, 24 April, 1657. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Phillipps. To son Thomas Beavay, now a planter in Virginia, my best suit of clothes and all belonging to it. To my godson, Samuel Gosner, a small boat or twenty shillings in money. To godson Edward Martin the younger, twenty shillings. To godson Thomas Webb, twenty shillings. To wife Mary, the passage boat, with all the term of years that is yet to come. Ruthen, 145.

EZEKIEL SHERMAN, of Dedham, clothier, the last of December, 1656, proved 12 May, 1657, by Martha Sherman, widow and sole executrix. To son Ezekiel one hundred pounds at age of twenty-one years. To daughters Grace and Hannah one hundred pounds each, at the age of twenty-one. To

daughter now born eighty pounds at the age of twenty-one. To my brother John Sherman ten pounds within a year and a day after my decease. To Mary Sherman five pounds at the same time. After decease of wife Martha, son Ezekiel to enter on lands, &c. If he die without lawful issue, then the property to go equally among the daughters then living. Wife Martha to be executrix. The overseers to be Robert Stevens, of Dedham, my father-in-law, and Robert Stevens of Ardleigh, brother-in-law.

William Grindell one of the witnesses.

Ruthen, 147.

[Ezekiel Sherman probably was of the same family with the Rev. John Sherman, of Watertown, whose ancestors came from Dedham, co. Essex, England. See "Sherman Family," REG. xxiv. 66.—W. B. TRASK.]

WILLIAM SUMPNER, of Waltham Holy Cross, co. Essex, 12 February, 1656, proved 7 May, 1657, by Roger Sumpner, one of the executors. To daughter Susan Williams, daughter Mary Sumpner, son William; wife Jane and youngest son Roger executors. The overseers to be brother Roger Sumpner and brother-in-law William Sawdrie.

Ruthen, 148.

[There seems to be a similarity in early names between this family and that of the Sumner or Somner family of Bicester, co. Oxford, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., before 1637. See REG. viii. 128e; ix. 300.—W. B. T.]

JOHN MASON, of Mashburie, co. Essex, husbandman, 2 December, 1656, proved 7 May, 1657, by Sarah Mason, his widow and executrix. Real estate in Much Waltham to wife for twelve years and then to John Mason, the eldest son, he to pay certain legacies to daughters Mary, Lydia and Sarah Mason. Stileman's Croft, in Good Easter, Essex, to wife for six years, and then to son David Mason, he to pay to two (*sic*) other children, Abraham Arthur Mason and Samuel Mason, five pounds at age of twenty-one years.

Ruthen, 150.

ROGER BAKER, of Wapping, co. Middlesex, 15 August, 1676, proved 24 January, 1687, by Mary Johnson, alias Baker, wife of Thomas Johnson and daughter and residuary legatee of the testator named in the will. He mentions some land in Maryland, in Virginia, which he directs to be sold. He leaves to his brother-in-law Abraham Hughs, of Ockingham, co. Berks, yeoman, ten pounds. The residue to two daughters, Honner Baker and Mary Baker, both under twenty years of age. Failing them, then to the four youngest children of his sister Mary Cleves, widow, ten pounds apiece, and the rest to such child or children as brother John Baker shall have then living.

Exton, 1.

JOHN HILL, of London, merchant, 14 December, 1665, proved 8 February, 1687. To wife Sarah one thousand pounds. To daughter Sarah one thousand pounds and a silver bason. To daughter Elizabeth eight hundred pounds and a silver "sully bub pott." To daughter Hannah eight hundred pounds and a silver sugar box. Wife now great with child. If it prove a son then he is to have land and tenements in Winthorpe and Croft and elsewhere in Lincolnshire, of the yearly value of twenty-four pounds, and six hundred pounds in money. Whereas my brother Valentine Hill, late of New England, deceased, did owe me at the time of my (*sic*) decease, above three hundred pounds, not yet satisfied, I give and bequeath the said debt unto the children of my said brother Hill and to the children of my brother-in-law Mr. Thomas Cobbett, to be equally divided amongst them, share and share alike. To my niece Bridget Cob-

bett five pounds. To cousin Garrett's children ten pounds, to be equally divided among them. To cousin Thomas Browne and his wife forty shillings, for rings. To cousin John Browne forty shillings. To brother Hutchinson and sister each forty shillings, and cousin Elizabeth Meredith twenty shillings, to buy rings. To my brother Nathaniel Hunt and brother Richard Hunt, each five pounds. To brother-in-law John Miles and to his wife, each five pounds, and to their son John Miles, five pounds. To my maid-servant Prudence, forty shillings if dwelling with me at time of my death. To my cousins Charles, Margaret and Katherine Watkins, each twenty shillings, for rings. To the poor saints in London ten pounds, to be distributed at the discretion of my overseers. To the poor of the parish where I now dwell, forty shillings. The residue to wife Sarah, who is appointed executrix. Friends Mr. William Allen, Mr. William Sawyer, and Mr. Robert Wakeling, overseers. Witnesses, Nathaniel Hunt and Charles Watkin. Exton, 16.

[Valentine Hill was extensively engaged in real estate and other transactions in Boston, Lynn, Rumney Marsh, Dover, Oyster River and Pascataqua River, between the years 1637, when he was of Boston, and 1660. In 1651 he conveyed to Mr. Thomas Cobbett, of Lynn, styled "Clarke," afterwards minister of Ipswich, and others, all grants of land made to him, the said Hill, by the town of Dover, at Oyster River, and the saw-mills erected thereon. *Suffolk Deeds*, Lib. i. 182. See REGISTER, vii. 49, and Wentworth Genealogy, i. 138.—W. B. T.]

JOHN PARGITER, of St. Martins in the Fields, co. Middlesex, 8 February, 1687, proved 24 February, 1687, by John and Samuel Pargiter, sons and executors. To the four sons of my brother William Pargiter, deceased, viz., Robert, Edward, Samuel and William, and to his daughter Knight's children. To my cousin Frances Meade, wife to Mr. Francis Meade, of Battersea. To Mr. Thomas Pargiter, son to my brother Thomas Pargiter, deceased, to his son, my godson. To my sister Pargiter, his mother-in-law. To George Pargiter, his brother. To my cousin Sarah Louell at Virginia, by Yorke River, ten pounds. To Elizabeth, widow of cousin Robert Pargiter, deceased. To cousin Austin, of Hampton, and his wife. To cousin Benjamin Billingsby, bookseller, and his wife. To cousin Calendrine and his wife Mary. To my cousin Brewer. To my sister Blaggrave. To Daniel and Deborah Blaggrave. To Mr. Softer, draper. To my grandson John Fleetwood and my grand-daughter Mary Fleetwood. My worthy friend Sir William Cowper, the elder. Sir Gerald Fleetwood (father of John and Mary). To my son John Pargiter, lands, &c., at Nordley wood, Ashley and Abbots Ashley, or any part of Shropshire, Pamber and Bramley in Hampshire, large house next the Northumberland House in the Strand, the Standard Tavern in the Strand, &c. &c. Son Samuel Pargiter. Exton, 21.

JOHN ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, in America, mariner, 16 June, 1701, proved 10 December, 1703. To son John Anthony all the estate. Richard and Elinor Potts executors. Proved by Eleanor Potts.

Degg, 205.

[Query.—Which John Anthony was this? See Anthony Genealogy, REGISTER, xxxi. 417.—ED.]

THOMAS READE, aboard the ship "Kingsoloman," now riding in the hope, being bound a voyage to Virginia. All my estate to loving brother William Reade, of the parish of St. Sepulchres, London, corn chandler,

who is made executor. Signed 2 October, 1662, in presence of John Budd, scr. and Robert Bray. Proved by William Reade, 22 June, 1663.

Juxon, 84.

ROBERT RAND, of Barham, co. Suffolk, 27 February, 1651, proved the last of March, 1651, and a commission issued to Jane Rand, the widow, no executor having been named in the will. To William Brooke, my grandchild, all my hooks and one hatchet and one pair of cobirons and one hale. To William Brooke, my son-in-law, all my wearing apparel and the "dobbe" house, and my cart and my biggest Danske chest and two brass pans and four pieces of pewter; and all the rest pewter that is mine to be divided among his children. To my son Robert, after my wife's decease, if he do come over, my best feather bed and my best bedstead. To wife Jane all the moveable goods, &c., "not disposed before of," and excepting three cows which are letten to Lionel Cooke until next Michaelmas, which, after decease of wife, are to go to son-in-law William Brooke.

Bowyer, 64.

DENNIS GEERE, of "Sagust," in New England, 10 December, 1635, approved 6 August, 1637, before us, Tho. (*sic*) Winthrop Gov^r, Tho. Dudley dep Gov^r, Jo. Endecott. To wife Elizabeth three hundred pounds. To Elizabeth and Sarah Geere, my two daughters, three hundred pounds apiece. To cousin Ann Pankhurst so much as shall make her portion fifty pounds. To Elizabeth Tuesley twelve pounds to make up that eight pounds I owe her twenty. Roger Carver, of Bridhemson,* and John Russell, of Lewis, in Sussex, appointed overseers for estate in old England. My children to be paid at day of marriage, or at age of eighteen years. And whereas the Lord our God of his great goodness, since my coming into New England, hath discovered to me all usury to be unlawful, I do hereby charge my executor to restore all such moneys as any in England can make appear I have received from them by way of usury, whether it were 6 or 8 per cent, not thinking hereby to merit anything at the hands of God but laboring hereby to attend my duty and manifest my distaste against every evil way. Of the estate in New England, to Thomas Topper five pounds, Thomas Braines three pounds, Thomas Launder three pounds, Benjamin Nye thirty shillings, Thomas Grenuill ten shillings, all which deducted and paid together with the sending my two servants with my child into England, the residue shall be employed to the advancement of such works as in the wisdom of my executors for that purpose shall seem good for the plantations settled within the Patent of the Massachusetts; and for the discharging of these legacies and sums, and the right ordering of my estate for the public good I appoint for my executors John Winthrop, the elder, and John Humphry, esquires, John Wilson and Hugh Peter, Preachers. Witnesses, Edmond Freeman and John Greene.

28 June, 1642. Emanavit comissio Edwardo Moonke avunculo Elizabethæ Geere et Sare Geere filiarum dicti defuncti durante minori etate, &c. It appeared that the widow Elizabeth had departed this life.

Campbell, 79.

[Dennis Geere with his family embarked June 15, 1635, in the Abigail of London, Hackwell master, "having brought Certificate from the minister of Thisel-

* This is the old name for Brighton, as I am assured by J. C. C. Smith, Esq., who kindly called this and the succeeding will to my notice.

worth," probably Isleworth in Middlesex. Those who embarked that day were Dennis Geere, 30; Elizabeth Geere, uxor, 22; Elizabeth Geere, 3; Sara Geere, 2, children; Anne Pancrust, 16; Eliz: Tusolie, 55; Constant Wood, 12." (REG. xiv. 315.) His fellow passengers, Anne Pancrust and Eliz: Tusolie, are no doubt the "cousin Ann Pankhurst" and "Elizabeth Tuesley" mentioned in the will. "Thomas Brane, husbandm. 40," and "Tho: Launder, 22," were also fellow passengers, having embarked in the *Abigail*, July 1, 1635. (REG. xiv. 318.) In the "Addenda" to Winthrop's Journal, under date of "1635, Dec. 10," among the "gifts bestowed upon the colony," is this entry: "Denis Geere of Sagus gave by his will (at the motion of Mr. Hugh Peter) £300."—ED.]

THOMAS GEERE, of the parish of Falmer, near Lewes, co. Sussex, 6 March, 1649, proved 25 April, 1650, by Dennis Geere, son and executor. To wife Mary. To eldest son Thomas Geere and his wife Mercy, and their children, Mercy and Mary. To grand-children Dennis and Richard Geere and grand child Thomas Geere. To the poor of Falmer and the poor of Stamer. Youngest son, Dionice Geere, executor. Friend John Russell, of Southover, near Lewes, and Stephen Towner, of Kingston, to be overseers. Witnesses, Richard Banckes and Tho. Russell.

Pembroke, 51.

DOROTHY PARKER, of Mildenhall, co. Wilts, widow, 10 October, 1649, proved 11 April, 1650, by Benjamin Woodbridge, one of the executors. To son Mr. Thomas Parker, of New England, two hundred pounds now in hands of my brother, Mr. Richard Stevens, of Stanton Bernard, co. Wilts, not doubting that if he die unmarried he will bestow what remains at his death, thereof, upon the children of my daughters Sarah Baylie and Elizabeth Avery. Of the other one hundred pounds in my brother Stevens' his hand I give five pounds to my son Mr. Thomas Bayly and the remainder to my daughter Sarah Bayly and her four children, John Woodbridge, Benjamin Woodbridge, Sarah Kerridge and Luce Sparhawke, equally. For the one hundred pounds due to me from my son Avery, for which his house was mortgaged, I bestow it upon my daughter Avery and her children. To my son-in-law Mr. Timothy Avery, &c. My loving daughter Sarah Bayly to be executrix in trust with her son, my grandson, Mr. Benjamin Woodbridge, executor, with his mother. Son Mr. Thomas Baylie and Cousin Mr. John Taylor to be overseers. Witnesses, John Barges and Anthony Appleyard.

Pembroke, 54.

[An abstract of this will, made by the late Horatio G. Somerby for the Hon. Francis E. Parker of Boston, was published in the REGISTER, xxxii. 337. Mr. Waters has thought that a fuller abstract would be of service to the readers of the REGISTER.—J. T. H.]

Mrs. Dorothy Parker was the widow of the Rev. Robert Parker, the famous Puritan author. Benjamin Woodbridge, the executor who proved the will, was the first graduate of Harvard College. See Woodbridge Genealogy, REG. xxxii. 292-6. See also the "Woodbridge Record," New Haven, 1883, large 4to., compiled from the papers of Louis Mitchell, Esq., by his brother Donald G. Mitchell, Esq. The will of the Rev. John Woodbridge, of Stanton, Wilts, the father of Rev. John and Benjamin Woodbridge, is printed in this work from a copy lately obtained in England.—ED.]

HUGUENOT—THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE NAME.

By the Hon. GEORGE LUNT, of Scituate, Mass.

IT is well known that there has been much speculation on the part of various eminent writers of history and others, as to the origin and meaning of the word Huguenot, in its application to a famous body of Protestants in France and its adjoining countries, as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. It may be justly remarked that no one of the several theories advanced has afforded satisfaction. A singular mystery has always hung over the term; not much more remarkable, perhaps, than that which long attended the word "Yankees," applied to the people of New England, which is now thought by intelligent persons to be a variation of the term English—Yengees being the mode in which the natives of the region who first met the early emigrants mispronounced the appellation *English*. But, if the meaning of that term remained somewhat in doubt, according to the common apprehension, for a comparatively briefer period, it may not seem so singular that a word, at first in partial use, three hundred years ago, may not have met with ready explanation in more modern times, long after the causes which led to its original use had entirely passed away. That it was, at first, a merely local designation, is clear, since it was used only in certain specific and exclusive quarters of Europe, and its employment, in reference to a party or sect, ceased when change of circumstances deprived it of any obvious application.

The popular meaning of the word Huguenot, unquestionably of comparatively modern origin, is—"a small stove with a saucepan upon it—a pipkin." This is the definition given by the French Dictionary of Spiers, and by the later and more complete French Lexicon of Smith, Hamilton and Legros. This curious interpretation of the word may help us to discover how the term came to be used in reference to a finally powerful religious party, exercising for a long period vast influence in the public affairs of France, and maintaining a high character afterwards in the countries to which at length its members were compelled to emigrate when their adversaries obtained political control.

In Sully's Memoirs (Vol. I., on page xxxvii. of the Historical Introduction) appears the following note to the term Huguenots, namely: "Castelnau (b. II. ch. 7) says: This name took its rise from the conspiracy of Ambois; for when some of the petitioners fled for fear, some of the women said they were poor fellows, not worth a Huguenot, a small piece of money of less value than a denier, in the time of Hugo Capet; from which, by way of ridicule,

they were afterwards called Huguenots." Saying nothing of the coin, of which I have seen no other account, it seems certainly not very probable that the Huguenots should have become generally known by a term of merely local significance, and applied to them from motives of derision. It would seem, also, that this sect had been so named long before the conspiracy of Ambois; so that historians have been still at a loss to account for the real origin of the term. The following various opinions are collected by Nugent, in a note on his translation of Henault's Chronological Abridgment of the History of France :

"Some derive it from John Hus; as much as to say *les guenons de Hus*, the apes of Hus; others from Hugh Capet, the Huguenots defending the right of his descendants to the crown against the house of Guise, who pretended to be descended from Charlemagne. There are some who deduce it from Hugh, the Sacramentarian, who taught the same doctrine as Calvin, in the reign of Charles IV. Others derive it from the harangue of a German, who being taken and interrogated by the Cardinal of Lorraine concerning the conspiracy of Ambois, stopped short in his harangue, which began with these words, *huc nos venimus*, we are come hither; and the courtiers not understanding Latin, said to one another—these fellows have come from *Huc nos*. Pasquin relates that the common people of Tours were persuaded that a hobgoblin or night-spirit, called King Hugo, ran about the town at night; and as the reformed assembled in the night to perform their devotions, they were called *Huguenots*, as much as to say—the disciples of King Hugo; and this opinion appears the most plausible. Others affirm that it was owing to their meeting near the gate called *Hugon*. Others, in fine, and among the rest M. Voltaire, derive it from the *Eidgnossen* of Geneva. There had been two parties for some time in that city; one of the Protestants, the other of the Roman Catholics. The former were called *Egnots*, from the German word *Eidgnossen*, allied by oath; and at length triumphed over the latter. Hence the French Protestants, who were before styled Lutherans, began to be distinguished by the name of *Egnots*, which by corruption was changed into that of Huguenots."*

A citation from the excellent "Historical, Literary and Artistic Travels in Italy," by M. Valery, Librarian of the Royal Libraries of Versailles and the Trianon, Paris, 1842, will tend much to assist the view I have subsequently taken. In his account of Ferrara he remarks: "Near the Ariostean Hall is a small room, and two others looking into the garden, in which, according to the learned guide of Ferrara, Doctor Antonio Frizzi, Calvin was concealed, when in his wanderings he found an asylum with the Duchess Renée, wife of Ercole II., the protectrix of the literary men and scholars of her day. It was there that he secretly expounded his doctrines to this princess, the heretical daughter of Louis XII., to the learned and beautiful Olympia Fulvia Morata, Francesco Porto Centese, and other courtiers, who being surprised one day by the duke, took flight with their apostle. Some months after Calvin,

* *Chron. Abridgment*, vol. i. pp. 406.

Marot, likewise banished from France, came to Ferrara; and he, too, in his turn was expelled by the duke, a singularly jealous husband, whose wife never gave a rendezvous to any but sectarians. Renée was a heroine, and could not be persuaded to embrace the Roman faith, by the inquisitor sent from France for that purpose, notwithstanding all the persecutions she suffered, as lamented by Marot in his fine verses to Margaret of Navarre.

Such are specimens and a fairly comprehensive collection of the various fancies entertained by writers of repute in regard to the derivation and meaning of the word in question. Since they do not all agree with each other, and obviously are mere conjectures, with only the slightest foundation severally to rest upon, they do not seem, when taken together, to afford much ground for satisfaction. It all seems little better than the merest trifling. It may in fact be taken as doubtful whether these Protestants of Geneva were ever known by the name of Egnots, or whether any such term has ever existed anywhere. Voltaire was fully capable of inventing it, in order to serve his purpose and to cover his ignorance of the derivation of the word. Besides the appellation he imagines, if derived from the German, Eidgnossen (and why a German name at all?) would be *Eidgnots* instead of *Egnots*; still further removed from the aspect and pronunciation of *Huguenots*.

That the name in question was really a nickname, conveying some sort of reproach against the reformers in the beginning, appears obvious enough. That it was owing to some peculiarity in their habits of life, or, at least as probably, from some place of refuge which they originally frequented, I cannot but conjecture. I must say that I incline to place no little reliance upon the *pipkin* theory. But here comes up an interesting question, namely, whether that utensil gave the name to the Huguenots, or the Huguenots gave it to the pipkin. It is not only why these reformers should be styled Huguenots, but why the pipkins should bear the same appellation. The connection between the two is obvious; and it is quite as inexplicable why the term should be applied to the one as to the other, unless they both designate precisely the same thing. Now I have already recalled the fact, that in the days of their persecution this noble race of protestants against religious error, corruption and superstition, were compelled to resort to hiding-places to escape the fury of their enemies. Like the Scottish Covenanters and Cameronians, they fled to the hills for safety, and to shield themselves in the caves and among the rocks. It was in such refuges that the simple means of preparing their food, so easily concealed from enemies, was temporarily convenient and useful. The mountains have always been in all ages the ready bulwark against oppression. It is certain that one chief place of refuge for them was among the Euganean Hills, in the neighborhood of the city of Ferrara. In the midst of these hills is the Arqua of Petrarch, but a few miles distant from the cele-

brated city. In the castle of Ferrara dwelt the beautiful and illustrious princess Renata or Renée, wife of Duke Ercole II. and daughter of Louis XII. of France, and of the stern Anne of Brittany. The duchess was an eminent protectrix of literary men and scholars. Her reputation for noble and generous characteristics had drawn Calvin to seek her patronage, when suffering persecutions at home for his independent opinions, and, under his teaching, she became thoroughly indoctrinated with his religious Protestant views. Her praises, too, sweetly resounded in the saintly strains of Clement Marot, to whom she had proved a tower of defence.

When we consider the religious determination of the duchess of Ferrara and her domestic martyrdom—for she was parted from her children by her husband—the resolute Calvinism of the women and the men at her court while she presided there, and the ardor of their proselytism; for among others Renée had converted the lord of Soubise, the French general of Henry II.'s army; it is impossible not to believe that the reformation carried its attacks against Rome into the very heart of Italy. (Valery, Book vii. chap. x.)

That author, whose book is remarkably entertaining and an excellent guide to the antiquities and wonders of Italy, furnishes various other interesting details upon this topic; but enough has been related to illustrate the close relations of the reformers with the duchy of Ferrara. This consideration now furnishes the direct point which I desire to present, namely: that these reformers, flying from the persecutions of the duke, and in a country generally hostile to their religious opinions and their persons, were most likely to have sought the neighboring recesses of the Euganean Hills, from time to time, for their temporary refuge; as it was the practice of their predecessors, the Waldenses, to conceal themselves in caverns. Here, in comparative security, they might sustain life by the employment of those culinary utensils which seem at this period to have acquired the peculiar name of Huguenots, and which would there be used, as necessity required, with less danger of detection than a cooking apparatus in more open and exposed situations. It is certain that *the hills*, as in Switzerland, Wales and the Highlands of Scotland, have been in all ages the resort and the defence of those who knew how to employ such protective aids as nature afforded against the pursuits and attacks of the tyrants who were their enemies. They were compelled to maintain their lives "in silence and in fear." Driven for a time from the ordinary protections of social existence, and often precluded from the affections and charities of family relationship, and enjoying only the casual and precarious shelter afforded by their illustrious sympathizer, the Duchess of Ferrara, they might well have regarded the retreats of the hills as really their only country and home, as the patriarch Jacob counted himself only a pilgrim on earth; or, as the refugee parliamentarian, Ludlow, inscribed upon his cottage in Switzerland—*Ubi libertas, ibi patria*. Nor does it

seem at all improbable that, in the beginning of their period of persecution, their unsuggestive appellation may have been chosen by Calvin himself, or Marot, as conveying no intelligible meaning to strangers, and thus tending to conceal, rather than to afford information to their enemies. No great account need surely be taken of the difference of spelling between Euganot and the modern form of the word Huguenot. The formation of the two is substantially the same; nor is there any such variance in form as in the case of Voltaire's imaginary term, *Egnot*. The people of those days were by no means adepts in the art of spelling and of correctly writing words in most common use; and who can tell what popular and unrecorded mutations the term may have undergone from its first introduction into the common language? The terminating syllable, too, *ot* or *ote*, was usual enough. Milton gives us "th' Epirot bold;" and we now say, *Suliot*, *Cypriot*, *Zantiot*—and so with other proper names.

When Milton appealed so earnestly for divine retribution towards the malignant persecutors of a christian people against whom no accusation could be brought but that of steadfast adherence to their religious convictions—

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold"—

he meant, perhaps, not only those superior Alps which overlook Switzerland, but those wherever unhappy sufferers had been compelled to "escape to the mountain;" referring particularly to the flying victims—

"Slain by the bloody Piedmontese."

It is true that a large portion of Piedmont is bordered by Alpine ranges. But the term may properly include, by way of allusion, any unusually lofty eminences; as Pope uses the term, symbolically, in the verse—

"Hills peep o'er hills and Alps on Alps arise."

Without imagining, however, that the imprecation of the poet must necessarily include the Euganean hills—though his acquaintance with Italy and his correspondence with its learned and literary persons must have made him more or less familiar with such events as distinguished Ferrara—yet it seems not unreasonable that the Euganean Hills, the nearest and most probable place of refuge, when their noble patroness could no longer protect them, and probably often resorted to for safety, may have seemed to their party a sort of habitation worthy to give a distinctive appellation to the sect.

The theory thus advanced, and which only casually occurred to me, is to a certain extent conjectural, and is suggested as seeming to me worth consideration. It is certain that at the period in question, "the new opinions," as remarked by Valery, "found partisans among a great number of literati, and even Italian divines." It is certain that the duchess displayed the highest character during the

civil wars which afflicted her country, and that her house was a recognized asylum to the proscribed. It is certain that Calvin was there and preached at Ferrara in 1535, and that many others, besides himself and Clement Marot, resorted thither, as occasion required some refuge. It is certain that the not far distant Euganean Hills could afford a more secure resting-place when serious dangers threatened the safety of the reformers in the city. The *locus in quo*, where the reformers must have had so many dire experiences, being settled upon, if other circumstances are in accordance, its name seems naturally, almost inevitably, to suggest, in sound if not according to the modern mode of writing it, the very title, otherwise unintelligible, by which their sect became afterwards and ever will be so honorably known.

But, after all the pains bestowed upon this disquisition, a single word I have met with may be thought capable of solving the hitherto obscure question in a very simple way. Here is an Italian word, which being out of use mostly, or altogether, I have no reason to suppose has ever before been mentioned in connection with this inquiry. It will be found in Baret's Italian Dictionary, and is the singular expression, *Uguannotto*; and is there defined as meaning *a fish one year old*. Now, since the frequent resort of numbers of the sect was to interior parts of Italy; and since, in their secluded and precarious manner of life, they would be likely enough to provide dried fish as an ordinary article of diet—fresh food in their circumstances not having been ordinarily procurable—it may seem not improbable that their adversaries used this term against them by way of reproach and derision; so that *Uguannotto*, nearly identical in form as in sound, eventually took the modern form of *Huguenot* in its application to their persecuted and devoted sect.

WIDOW ANN MESSANT, ALIAS GODFREY.

By Dr. CHARLES E. BANKS, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

AMONG the collateral materials which I have incidentally gathered while searching for facts relative to Edward Godfrey, governor of Maine, 1649–52, are these subjoined memoranda about a person who became his wife some time between 1640 and 1651, probably nearer the former date. She must have been his second wife, although I have no knowledge of the first; yet it is certain that this widow Ann Messant could not have been the mother of his "onely sonne Oliver." The name Messant is not mentioned by Savage, and it is probable that she was the only person bearing it in New England. I judge that it is a French surname. The only facts concerning her first appearance in this country are to be found

in a deposition (York County Deeds) of some length, made by Edward Johnson, of York, in 1682, in which it appears that she was the mistress of the lecherous priest George Burdett.

"About forty two or 43 years ago [1639-40] hee remembereth that at that time Mrs Ann Messant alias Godfrey liued with Mr. Geo: Burdett then Minister of Agamenticus now called Yorke In the Province of Mayne & at that tyme kept s^d Burdett's house." As this hypocritical parson was at that time convicted as "a man of ill name and fame, Infamous for incontineny" [Me. Hist. Coll. i. 365], the inference which is to be drawn from her residence at his house can be interpreted only in one way. It seems, however, that Burdett "had occasion to borrow of s^d Ann Godfrey a certen p^rcell of Money amounting to the valew of seaven scoore pound^s or y^rabouts, which money remained in the sayd Burdetts hands for some years before the s^d Burdet left y^e Countrey." If we are to accept Johnson's statement of "some years" with their usual meaning, it would then appear that she may have been at Dover with him and followed him to York, for late in November, 1638, he was at Piscataqua (Jenness, Transcripts, 31), and in September, 1640, he was a convicted adulterer at Agamenticus (Winthrop Journal, ii. 11), in less than two years' time, which can hardly be called "some years." Probably at the conclusion of his disgraceful experiences in Dover, and after his flight to Maine, "the s^d Ann Godfrey began to Consider how shee should have her money w^rupon shee desired some Assurance for security y^rof upon which hee gave Ann Messant alias Godfrey afterwards a writeing pretending to be a deed for his farme." This fraudulent or imperfect instrument which he tried to impose upon her is recorded as follows:

"I George Burdett do hereby bind my selfe, heyres executors or Assignes to pay unto Ann Messant Widdow one hundred & Twelve pounds of lawful money the last of March which shall be in yeare 1641: for the true payment whereof I bind over to the s^d widdow my six steares & three Cowes togeather with the farme I have now in possession of John Allcocke witness my hand this Eighteenth day of March one thousand six hundred thirty nine." [York County Deeds.]

But we are told that at his trial in Agamenticus, 1640, he "appealed unto England, but Mr Gorge would not admit his appeal, but seized some of his cattle" (Winthrop, Journal, ii. 11), which were undoubtedly the same "steares" and "Cowes" that he had pledged as security to the widow. In this predicament it would seem that she consulted friends about the matter, and it was found that the deed "had neither date nor his hand affixed y^runto as Mr Vines tould her to whom shee shewed It, w^rupon s^d Ann Messant as then Colld, requested a better Assurance of y^e Land of y^e s^d Burdetts from him whereupon hee Impowered this deponent to deliver unto the afores^d Ann Messant the Legall possession of his farmland & Meddows lying between Gorgeana, as then called & brave

boate Harbour in lew of her money for which hee y^e s^d Johnson by sayd Burdetts order delivered to her by Turff & Twigg." (York Deeds, iii. 116.)

After the departure of Burdett she married Edward Godfrey, but how soon I am unable to determine, and can only say that it was before 1651, at which date "in the behalfe of Ane his wyfe" he brought a suit for "defamation & slaunder" against Francis Raynes and wife Eleanor, and Thomas Crockett and wife Anne, "to the value of £50" (York Court Records) in each case. In his complaint he alleges that he and his wife Ann had "lived in this place many yeares in good report & fame, booth in Church & Commonwealth." As far as the husband was concerned that statement was true, for he was then governor of the Province, and had been a prominent official during the charter government. Perhaps he thought the people had forgotten about Burdett's connection with his wife. Godfrey complained that the defendants did "Revile the s^d Ane wth the words: Ly and base Ly: and twas the pride of her hart to weare hir husbands hatte about & a wastcoat," which, the plaintiff very properly said "Consarned them not." In addition to this, "m^r Raynes did in & att a publique meeting one the Lords Day Complayne thereof to the whole Congregation." But this dirty family linen was not washed in court, and a compromise was effected, as appears by the following entry: "Wras there were certen differences fell out betwixt Mrs Godfrey & mrs Raynes & Ann Crockett who by a joynt Consent did wholly referr the ending of the s^d differences to y^e Court upon hearing of w^{ch} the Court besids acknowledgments already one to y^e other: Hath hereby ordered y^t w^{tsoever} p^{son} shall henceforward bring any of these forme^r differences in question before any magistrate shall forthwth be bound to y^r good behavior." (York Court Records.)

About the fall of 1655 Gov. Godfrey returned to England to try to obtain an order of reversal of the action of Massachusetts in the usurpation of the government of Maine in 1652, but his wife remained behind. In 1659, John Mills, "an Apperentize to Mrs Godfrey," was admonished "for disobedience to his Mistresse," and the next year the old quarrel with the Raynes family broke out afresh. Mrs. Ann Godfrey sued Capt. Francis Raynes "for unjust detayneing of a p^rcell of Marsh," but the Court granted "a non suite against the plaintiffe no principall nor Legall Attorney Appeareing," and the defendant was allowed his costs. In 1661, she "in the behalfe of M^r Robert Payne her feafee in Trust Enters caution to save the Interest of her Meddow Land referreing to her case with Capt. Fran: Raynes." In 1662, Robert Payne, feoffee, sued Raynes "for Claimeing & detayninge of a Certen p^rcell of Marshe," but costs were granted the defendant again "upon a nonsuite," and that is the last that is heard of the litigation. In 1660, she was presented "for suspitions of unciuill Carages with Capt: Champnoowne,"

and as this was during her trouble with Raynes, I suspect the complaining witness was her opponent, who lived near Champernowne, and could see all who might visit him. Mrs. Godfrey must have been at that time about sixty, although I have no means of knowing her age, yet upon the supposition that she was a widow at thirty, and we first hear of her as such about 1639, she would be over fifty at least at the date of the charge. When the court reviewed the case they enjoined "an Act of Separation betweene the s^d Mrs Godfrey & Capt Champnoowne, soe y^t if it afterwards appeare that the s^d Ann Godfrey do frequent his Company privately, frequently or at unseasonable tymes shee shall bee lyable to pay tenn pounds Into the County Treasury." One of the witnesses was Joan Andrews, "an infamous scould & a breaker of the peace," to whom she had to pay fees for the gossip she bore to the grand jury. The next year Mrs. Godfrey was released from her bond, "Noe Complay^{te} in reference to the breach appeareing," and it is safe to put down the prosecution to the malice of Raynes and the outbreak of an old neighborhood feud. In 1666 she was indicted "for not Attending the publique Meeting on the Lords day about two Months," and in her answer "alledged hir weakenes that shee could not come many days togeather." This plea bears out the suggestion above made as to her age, which probably can be reckoned from about the beginning of the century.

Gov. Godfrey never returned to America after leaving it in 1655, as he soon met with misfortunes in London, and the last I can learn of him is his residence there in April, 1663, when he was eighty years old. (Colonial State Papers.)

In July, 1666, she is called Mrs. Godfrey, and Sept. 14, 1667, signs herself as "widow," and between those two dates I suppose she received news of her husband's decease. At the latter date she sold the home farm "whereon she doth now dwell," to Mrs. Alice Shapleigh, wife of Major Nicholas Shapleigh, of York. As this sale was made "in consideration of the naturall love & affe^cōn w^{ch} shee beareth unto y^e s^d Aylce Shapleigh," it would seem that they may have been related, although there was a further consideration of £100 lawfull pay of New England (York County Deeds, ii. 68). At the same date Nicholas Shapleigh entered into a bond to pay £20 to Mrs. Godfrey "In corne Cattle & pipe Staues yearely & every yeare for & dureing the naturall life of the s^d Ann at her tearmes in the yeare most usuall that is to say at the feast of the transfurmentation of the blesed Virgine Mary & Saynt Michall the Arch Angell" (York County Deeds, ii. 115). As Shapleigh was a Quaker, his ignorance of the calendar of the saints of the Established Church is pardonable, and for "transfurmentation" we must read "annunciation of the blesed Virgine Mary," at which dates this £20 was to be paid "by even & equall p^rportions." This I infer to be an annuity in lieu of the complete payment at one time of the £200 for

the farm. If this is correct, and Shapleigh had calculated upon the basis of a mortality table, he judged that she would die in about ten years. What the result was I am unable to say, as this transaction closes the records which I have succeeded in bringing to light about Widow Ann Messant, the second wife of Gov. Edward Godfrey.

PORTRAITS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC MEN AND OTHERS.

Communicated by the Hon. BENJAMIN F. PRESCOTT, of Epping, N. H.

IN the October number of the *REGISTER*, 1874, and in the April number of 1880, will be found lists of portraits, marble busts, medallions, &c., which by the personal efforts of Gov. Prescott have been secured for the State House in Concord, and for various institutions in the state. Since the publication of the last article many more have been secured and promised through the untiring efforts of the same gentleman, who kindly furnishes the following additional list for publication in this number of the *REGISTER*, giving those only which have already been placed in position.—EDITOR.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Prof. GEORGE BUSH, D.D., class of 1818. Original from a fine steel engraving, by Ulysses D. Tenney. Presented to the College by Hon. Edward Spalding, M.D., of Nashua, N. H.

Maj.-Gen. ELEAZER WHELOCK RIPLEY, class of 1800. An original painting in military costume. Artist unknown. Presented to the College by Mrs. A. W. Roberts, of New Orleans, La., a step-daughter. Gen. Ripley was a grandson of the founder of the College, and was a distinguished officer in the war of 1812.

Rev. LABAN AINSWORTH, D.D., class of 1778. A copy. Presented to the College by Mrs. M. M. Greene, of Amherst, Mass., a grand-daughter. Mr. Ainsworth was pastor of the Congregational Church in Jaffrey, N. H., for more than seventy-five years, and died at the extreme age of 100 years, 7 months and 28 days. He died March 17, 1858.

Hon. FRANCIS COGSWELL, class of 1822. An original. Presented to the College by John F. and Thomas M. Cogswell, his sons. Mr. Cogswell during the latter part of his life was president of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Gov. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., the last Royal Governor of the Province of New Hampshire and a warm friend to the College. A copy after Copley, by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the College by Mark H. Wentworth, Esq., of Portsmouth.

Rev. EBENEZER PORTER, D.D., class of 1792. Copy by A. W. Twitchell, an artist of New Hampshire birth, in Albany, N. Y. Presented by Mr. Twitchell to the College.

HON. GEORGE W. NESMITH, LL.D., class of 1820. An original by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the College by the class of 1881 in the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Mr. Nesmith was then and still remains president of this associated institution in Dartmouth College.

ALBERT GALLATIN HOIT, class of 1829. An original by himself. Presented to the College by Albert H. Hoit, of Salem, Mass., and a sister, son and daughter. Mr. Hoit was one of the most eminent artists ever graduated from the institution.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., class of 1836. An original by G. P. A. Healey, of Paris, France. Presented to the College by Mr. Wentworth.

HON. ISAAC W. SMITH, class of 1846. An original by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the College by T. M. Stevens, Esq., of North Andover, Mass., a school mate and friend of Judge Smith. Mr. Smith is now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

REV. ASA MCFARLAND, D.D., class of 1793. Copy after S. F. B. Morse, by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the College by Maj. Henry McFarland, treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, a grandson. Mr. McFarland was a tutor in College from 1795 to 1797, and a trustee from 1809 to 1822.

HON. JOSIAH BARTLETT, M.D. A copy after an original by Trumbull, by E. Billings, of Boston. Presented to the College by Josiah Calef Bartlett, of Taunton, Mass., a kinsman.

Mr. Bartlett was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the last President and first Governor of New Hampshire, and while occupying the last two positions was a trustee of the College.

HON. IRA A. EASTMAN, LL.D., class of 1829. An original by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the College by Mrs. Eastman, his wife. Mr. Eastman was representative from New Hampshire in the 26th and 27th Congresses. Speaker of the House of Representatives in New Hampshire in 1837 and 1838. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature from 1849 to 1855. Trustee of College from 1859 to 1880.

HON. J. EVERETT SARGENT, LL.D., class of 1840. An original by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the College by himself. Mr. Sargent was Speaker of the House of Representatives in New Hampshire in 1853, and President of the State Senate in 1854. He was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1873 and 1874. A portrait like the above by the same artist has been placed among the Chief Justices in the State Library.

GOVERNORS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NATT HEAD. An original by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the state by Mr. Head. This completes the collection of Governors to the time Gov. Head retired from office, June, 1881.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

REV. ABRAHAM BURNHAM, D.D. A copy after Adna Tenney, by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the Academy by John A. Burnham, of Boston, Mass. Rev. Mr. Burnham graduated from Dartmouth College in 1804, and was pastor of the Congregational Church in Pembroke from 1808 to

1850. He was also President of the Board of Trustees of the Academy till his death in 1852.

HON. BENJAMIN F. PRESCOTT. An original Crayon by J. Bailey Moore, of Manchester. Mr. Prescott was a pupil in the Academy from 1847 to 1849, and Governor of New Hampshire from 1877 to 1879. Presented to the Academy by Mr. Prescott.

HON. NATT HEAD. An original Crayon by J. Bailey Moore, of Manchester. Presented by Mr. Head. He was Governor of New Hampshire from 1879 to 1881. He was also a pupil in the Academy.

There is one other oil painting in the Academy of a benefactor, Mr. Langmaid, but it was not secured by the solicitation of Mr. Prescott.

MISCELLANEOUS PORTRAITS IN THE STATE HOUSE.

REV. ISRAEL EVANS. A copy by U. D. Tenney from an original on ivory. Artist unknown. Presented to the state by George H. Porter, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Evans was a chaplain in the Revolutionary war, and an intimate friend of Washington and Lafayette. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Concord, N. H., from July 1, 1789, to July 1, 1797. He was also Trustee of Dartmouth College from 1793 to 1807, and partially founded one of the early professorships in the College, which bears his name.

HON. EVARTS W. FARR. An original by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the state by Mrs. Farr and Hon. Henry W. Blair, U. S. Senator and friend of Mr. Farr. Maj. Farr was a gallant officer in the late war, and served in the 11th Regiment N. H. Vols., and lost an arm in defence of his country. At the time of his death in 1880 he was a representative in Congress from New Hampshire.

HON. JAMES SHEAFE. An original by Henry Inman. Presented to the state by the late John Fisher Sheafe, of New York city, a son. Mr. Sheafe was a representative from New Hampshire in the 6th Congress, and U. S. Senator in 1801-2.

HON. LEMUEL N. PATTEE. An original by Adna Tenney. Presented to the state by Mrs. Pattee, of Goffstown, N. H. Mr. Pattee was Secretary of State from 1855 to 1858.

HON. TITUS BROWN. An original by Howe, of Lowell, Mass. Presented to the state by Thomas B. Bradford, of Francestown, N. H. Mr. Brown was a representative in the 19th and 20th Congresses from New Hampshire, and President of the State Senate in 1843.

HON. THOMAS L. TULLOCK. An original by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the state by himself. Mr. Tullock was Secretary of State from 1858 to 1861. He is now Postmaster of Washington, D. C.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER, M.D. An original by Tenney. Presented to the state by Mr. Gallinger. He was President of the Senate in 1879-81.

HON. JOHN KIMBALL. An original by U. D. Tenney. Presented to the state by himself. Mr. Kimball was President of the Senate in 1881-3.

THE GARFIELD FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

By WILLIAM P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L., of London, England.

THE interest which necessarily belongs to everything connected with the family history of the late President Garfield will be a sufficient reason for placing before the reader the results of an inquiry into the early history of the Garfield family in England, which was undertaken with the hope of tracing the connection between the American and English branches. The exact information given by Bond and Savage in their pedigrees of the Garfields of Massachusetts, from which it appears that Edward Garfield of Watertown, the original emigrant, died in 1672, aged 97, made it reasonable to think that there would be little difficulty in tracing his parentage and ascertaining the English origin of the family. Unfortunately this hope was not fulfilled, and nothing more definite has been discovered than that the American Garfields probably descended from a respectable yeoman family settled in the sixteenth century at the adjacent villages of Kilsby and Ashby St. Ledger in Northamptonshire. A strange fatality seems to have attended the records which it was hoped would throw light on the Kilsby Garfields during the reign of Elizabeth. The early church register of Kilsby, from 1571 to 1636, has been lost since Baker wrote his history of the county, 1822-30, and the Bishop's transcripts at Peterborough, which might have supplied the want, do not begin until the eighteenth century. The ancient parish registers of St. Sepulchres, London, were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, which like fate befel the books of the Dyers' Company; and the court rolls of the manor of Kilsby are extant only for the reign of Edward the Sixth.

Notwithstanding searches made through the indexes of many early records, no instance of the name has been discovered of an earlier date than 1524. During the sixteenth century we meet with several various ways of spelling the name, none of which, however, throw light upon its origin, which we can scarcely doubt is a local one, though no place called Garfield occurs in the English topographical dictionaries. Still it is quite possible that some hamlet or farm of the name, too obscure to attract the notice of the topographer, may exist. The derivation from Gaerfili or Carrphilly castle in Wales, which is referred to in a letter from the late President, printed in the Rev. Mr. Porter's pamphlet of "President Garfield's Ancestry," appears to have nothing to support it beyond a vague similarity of form. Certainly there is no evidence whatever to connect the Garfields with that part of the country. Nor is there anything to show that Garfield is allied to the Shropshire name of Corfield. In 1543 we find at Kilsby Thomas Gardfylde and Robert Garfyld, and in the following year Robert Gardfeld, while it will presently be seen that there is reason to believe that these two individuals were entered on the manor roll of 1551 as Garle. In 1568 we meet with the will of Robert Gerfyld or Geyfill of Ashby St. Legers, in which mention is made of Thomas Gardfyld and Elizabeth Gardfeld. This spelling of Geyfill seems to suggest that Gaffield, Gavell and Gawfell may possibly have a similar origin. And it will be noted presently that Garfield and Gatfield seem to be heraldically identical. In the seventeenth century Garfeild seems to have been the usual spelling

just as Garfield is now. The forms of Gearfield and Gearfeild appear to be exclusively American.

The Lay Subsidy Rolls, now preserved in the Public Record Office, supply the earliest at present known mention of the name. From these records we learn that Thomas Garfelde of Ashby Legers, in 1524-5, was assessed "in goodes," at xl^s and paid thereon xij^d. The villages of Ashby St. Legers* and Kilsby are contiguous, and it is a matter of doubt which should be regarded as the original home of the family. Probably the former, as they are more numerous, and occur there earlier than at Kilsby. However this may be, the will of John Garfeild of Kilsby in 1618 proves that the two families were certainly related.

Only one will of the Ashby St. Leger branch is known. It is endorsed "T. Rob'ti Gerfyld of Asshbie Leagers 1568," though in the will itself, which is dated 17 March, 1568, he was described as "Robt. Geyfill," while he was buried as Robert Garfeild. The testator desired to be buried in the churchyard of Asshbie Legers, and made the following bequests: To the church of Ashbie Legers, iiij^d—to the pavement, iiij^d—to the reparcōn of the belles, iiij—to Thomas Gardfyld my son xii^{li} in money, to be made of such goods as I have, and to be delivered to him at the age of xvij years—to Elizabeth Gardfild my sister a hyve at the day of her marriage. The witnesses were Sebastian boyse, Gilbert Herman and Edmund boyse, "with other mo." He appointed his wife Margaret residuary legatee and sole executrix, and she accordingly proved the will at Northampton, 27 April, 1568, when the inventory of goods was valued at xxxv^{li}. v^s. x^d. Later on, about 1619, another Robert Garfield attested the will of John Satchwell of Ashby Legers. The registers supply further particulars, and are interesting for their completeness, which appears to afford negative evidence that Edward Garfield, the American emigrant, born about 1575, could not have been a native of this place. Although they do not enable anything but a very conjectural pedigree to be made out, it may be well to place the entries on record here.†

Thomas Garfield sepult. 14 January 1554.

Robert Garfield bapt. 10 October 1560.

Richard Garfield bapt. 3 February 1561.

Robert Garfeilde bapt. 26 December 1567.

Robert Garfeild sepult. 22 January 1567 [8].

Robert Garfeild sepult. 28 March 1568.

Elizabeth Garfeild sepult. 22 April 1571.

Thomas Garfield and Anne — nupt. 15 Nov. 1572.

Robert Garfeild son of Thomas Garfeild bapt. 22 February 1572 [-3].

Ellen Garfield sepult. 10 June 1573.

William Garfeild sonne of Thomas Garfeild bapt. 20 February 1572 3.

Alice Garfeild daughter to John Garfeild bapt. 19 August 1575.

Richard Garfeild sonne to Thomas Garfeild bapt. 12 April 1576.

Ellen Garfeild sepult. 13 March 1576.

William Garfeild sepult. 15 June 1583.

Issabel Garfeild daughter to Thomas Garfeild bapt. 7 June 1583.

John Garfeild sonne to Robert Garfeild bapt. 8 Dec. 1597.

Robert Harbert and Elizabeth Garfeild nupt. 29 October 1599.

Thomas Garfeild was buried 29 February 1600.

* This village then belonged to the Catesby family, but passed away from them on the attainder of Robert Catesby of gunpowder plot notoriety.

† For the extracts from the register of Ashby St. Legers, I have to thank the vicar, the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins. The vicar of Cold Ashby, the Rev. Gregory Bateman, and Mr. I. Eedes, very kindly supplied me with the extracts from the Cold Ashby and Clerkenwell registers respectively.

Thomas Garfeild son to Richard Garfeild was baptized 17 April 1602.

Isaake Garfeild sonne to Richard Garfeild was baptized 6 July 1606.

Margaret Garfeild daughter to Richard Garfeild was baptized 24 August 1608.

John Garfield was buried 13 January 1608.

Anne Garfeild was buried 29 November 1606.

Sarah Garfeild y^e daughter of Richard Garfeild was baptized 21 April 1611.

George Garfeild son to Richard Garfeild was baptized 11 October 1616.

Isabel Garfeild was buried 14 May 1624.

Elizabeth Garfeild was buried 12 September 1627.

A Thomas Garfield, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, was settled at Cold Ashby, another Northamptonshire village a few miles north-west of Kilsby and Ashby St. Leger. Probably he belonged to the Kilsby family, as no entries occur in the Cold Ashby registers before 1612, although they began in 1560. His will is dated 2 Jan. 1623, and was proved at Northampton by the executrix 17 April, 1624. He described himself as Thomas Garfeild of Cold asshbye, husbandman. He gave 20^s to his eldest daughter Anne Garfield at the age of 21, or at marriage—20^s to his son William Garfeild at the age of 21—20^s to his second daughter Susan at 21 or marriage, and to his youngest daughter Marke* Garfeild 20^s at 21 or marriage. His wife Francis Garfeild was appointed residuary legatee and sole executrix. It was signed "Thomas Garfeild his marke," and witnessed by Francis Clipsham and William Line his marke. The inventory of his goods was valued at £41: 15: 4.

A few extracts from the Cold Ashby registers may be added as giving details of his family:

Anne Garfield the daughter of Thomas Garfield and Francis his wife was baptized 15th day of November 1612.

William Garfield the son of Thomas Garfield and Francis his wife was baptized the 18th day of December 1613.

Susan Garfield the daughter of Thomas Garfield and Francis his wife was baptized the first of June 1617.

Jane Garfield the daughter of Thomas Garfield and Francis his wife was baptized the 26th day of March 1620.

Martha the daughter of Thomas Garfield and Francis his wife was baptized 15 July 1621.

We now turn our attention to the Garfields of Kilsby, a branch of the family which was settled at the adjoining village of Ashby St. Leger. It is from this branch that I venture to suggest that the late President is descended. We have negative proof that Edward Garfield of Watertown was not born at Ashby St. Leger, but the unfortunate loss of the registers of Kilsby and St. Sepulchres, London, will probably always prevent this hypothesis being disproved or confirmed. It is not a little disappointing when we remember that the Kilsby registers, little more than half a century ago, began in 1571, four years before the supposed birth of the American immigrant.

The earliest existing information we have about the Kilsby Garfields is derived from the probate registry at Northampton, in which are preserved the wills of Thomas Gardfylde, 1543, Robert Gardefelde, 1544, and John Garfeild, 1614, the latter being also proved in London.

The will of Robert Gardefelde, in modernized spelling, is to the following effect:

* So in will, but the register shows it is a blunder for Martha.

In dei noi'e, amen, the xth day of y^e month of March in the year of our Lord God m.d. xliij I Rob't Gardefelde of the p'she of Kyllsbye, being in perfect remembrance fearing the danger of death do order and make my testament and last will in manner and form following. First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God desiring our lady Saint Mary and all the holy company in heaven to pray for me, my body to be buried in the churchyard of Kyllsbye aforesaid. Imprimis I bequeath unto my brother Thomas a cow, blossom, black of colour ; Item to Elyn my sister I bequeath a black bullock also to Jelyan Whithede I bequeath one calf Item I bequeath unto my servants unto every one of them a sheep Item I bequeath to John Kylworth a sheep Anthony Whythede a sheep and to Alys Boswell a sheep Item I bequeath unto every one of my godchildren xij^d Item I will that Robert To'son [Tomson] and Thom's Grene be overseers of my last will and every of them to have xij^d for their painstaking. Also I will y^t Elizabeth my wife be my sole executrix of this my last will she to dispose for my soul and all X'tian souls as she shall think best. These bearing witness Robert Tomson, Wyll'm Whythedde, Thom's Grene with others. Item to the mother church of Pet'brugh iiij^d.

This will was proved by Elizabeth, the executrix, 14 May, 1550. His brother Thomas is doubtless that "Thomas Gardfylde of y^e p'she of Kyllsbye," whose will, dated 16 April, 1543, is now preserved at Northampton. He desired to be buried in the churchyard of "Say't Andro in Killesby." To the mother church of Peterboro he bequeathed iiij^d, and "ij^d to y^e belles of Kyllsby and to the rode ligte ijd." The residuary legatee and sole executrix was his wife Annes [Agnes] "to dispose of my goods for my soul and all X'tian souls. The witnesses were Wyll^am brown, robarde Tompson, Wyllam Saby, Robt Garfyld, with others.

At this date the manor of Kilsby was in the hands of the crown, having been sold by the Bishop of Lincoln* to the King on the 26 Sept. 1547, and so continued until 14 March, 1610-11, when James I. granted it to George and Thomas Whitmore. Consequently the court rolls should be in the Public Record Office. Those of Edward the Sixth's reign are the only ones at present known to be extant, though as the crown manor rolls are scattered through several collections of documents, it is just possible that, in the course of time, when these have been thoroughly examined, other later court rolls may be found which will throw light upon the Garfields at the most interesting period of their early history. The ones at present accessible supply some further particulars. At the view of Frankpledge and Court Baron of the Lord of the manor of Kildesby, held in the second year of Edward VI., the list of the jurors of the homage includes Robert Garefelde, as well as Robert Tomson, one of the overseers of his will and a witness to Thomas Garfield's will. The other overseer, Thomas Grene, was one of the tithingmen, and William Sabyn, besides being one of the homage, was constable of Kilsby. At this same court the ale tasters presented that amongst others, the wife of Robert Garefelde was a "common brewer," and had "broken the assize," whereby a fine of 2d accrued to the king as lord of the manor, and she became "in mercy." At a court held 31 October in the year following, a similar presentment was made respecting Robert Garefelde's wife. His name does not occur amongst the homage, but we find that of William Garefelde, to whose position in the pedigree we have at present no clue. The will of William Hall of Kilsby (1559) was witnessed by William Garfyld. In the spring of 1550, as we judge from the date of the probate of his will, the death of Robert Garfield occurred. Now changes of tenancy through death or otherwise were presented at the court held next after their occurrence. Therefore, in the ordinary course, the death of Robert Garfield would be presented at the court baron

* Possibly some of the early manor rolls still exist in the diocesan registry at Lincoln ; if so, still earlier information about the Garfields may yet be forthcoming.

held 4 Edward VI. But the roll for this year and the following does not so much as mention the name Garfield or Garefelde. Instead, however, we find that of Garle,* which we do not doubt is intended for Garfelde, as the christian names and the circumstances of the kinship appear to exactly tally with the will of Robert Garfield. Moreover, the list of the homage includes the name of William Garle, who on this assumption must be the William Garfelde of the year preceding. The presentment by the tithingmen of the death of Robert Garle, or rather as we think Garfield, was made in terms which, translated, run as follows:

That Robert Garle who held of the lord the King one messuage and one "quatrona"† of customary land there at the rent of 6^s 8^d a year died since the last court. Whereupon there fell to the lord for a heriot one horse of the colour "browne baye" of the value of 19^s 4^d. Whereupon also the bailiff was ordered to answer [for it] to the lord the King. And that Elizabeth Tomson lately wife of the aforesaid Robert Garle now holds the said messuage and "quatrona" of land but by what right or who may be his next heir the jurors say they know not. Therefore they have a day for further inquiring before the next court.

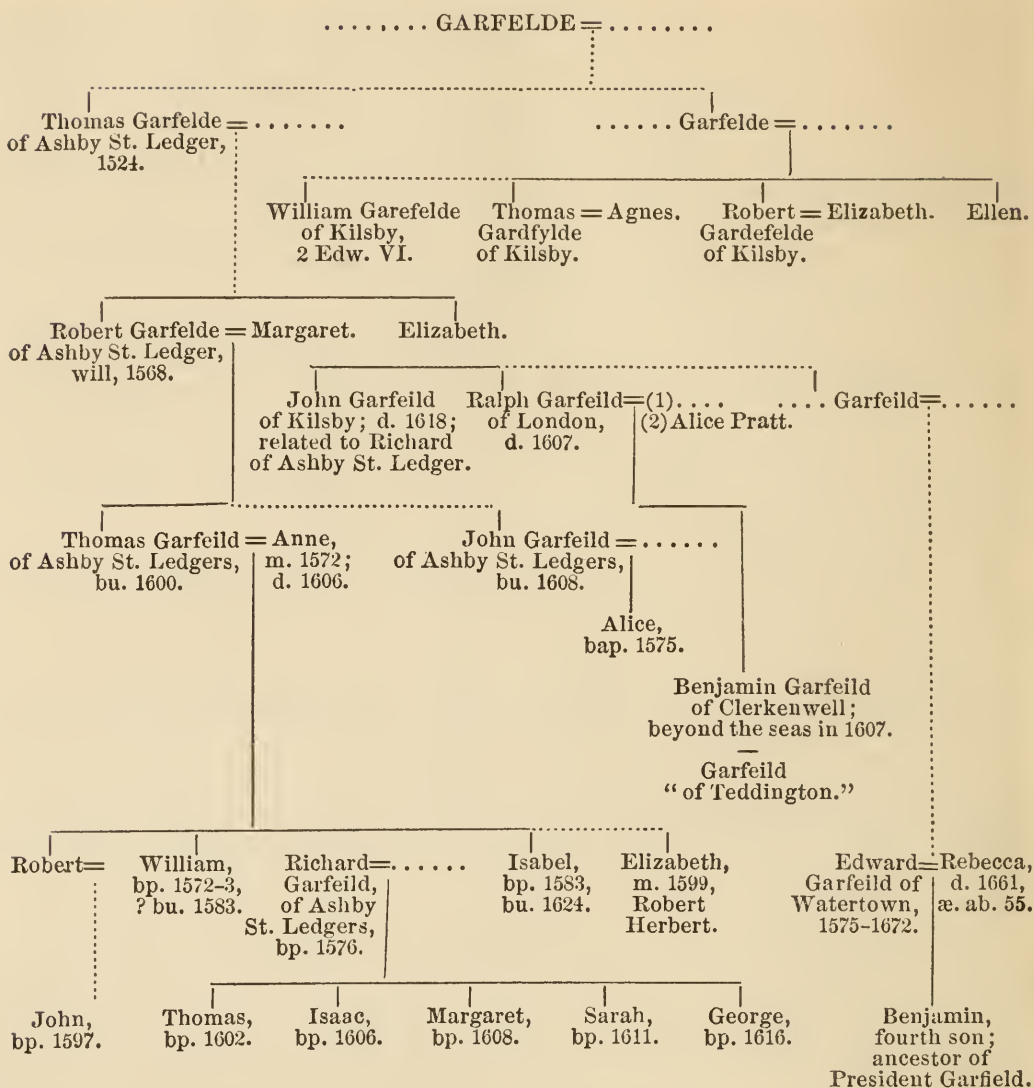
Accordingly at the next court Baron, which was held 20 April 5 Edward VI. 15, we find amongst other presentments made by the homagers the following:

And further they present that Thomas Garle is brother and next heir of Robert Garle deceased who held of the lord on the day of his death one messuage and one "quatrona" of customary land at the rent of 5^s a year, And one customary cottage at the rent of 20¹ a year. And upon this proclamation made etc If any one etc. There came the aforesaid Thomas Garle and received of the lord the messuage, land and cottage aforesaid with their appurtenances from the hands of the lord by his steward And he gave for a fine for his admittance to the aforesaid messuage and "quatrona" of land xx^d and for the aforesaid cottage vij^d And he does fealty and is thereupon admitted tenant.

There is no other mention of the name in this roll, and the want of those of the following reigns causes a blank which may never be remedied. However, in the early part of the reign of King James I. we meet with two brothers, John Garfield of Kilsby, yeoman, and Ralph Garfeild of London, whose wills were respectively proved in 1618 and 1607. In what relation they stood to the early Kilsby Garfields is quite unknown. Perhaps they were sons of William or Thomas before mentioned. That they were related to the Ashby St. Leger family is shown by John Garfeild's will. Ralph Garfeild his brother seems to have been a merchant adventurer of wealth and position. It is evident from his will that he had business beyond the seas, and his son's absence from England at the time of his death seems to afford some ground for suggesting that he may have been nearly akin, perhaps uncle, to Edward Garfield, of Watertown, Mass., who was born about 1575. It is also somewhat suggestive of kinship that Ralph Garfeild's son and grandson were both called Benjamin, a name likewise borne by President Garfield's ancestor, the fourth son of Edward Garfield, and it is too not a little curious that another son of Ralph should have had the name of Abraham. The information as yet collected clearly does not permit the construction of a satisfactory pedigree. Still it may be useful to tabulate what is known of the sixteenth century Garfeilds, although it is most needful to warn the reader that the following outline is a very tentative one, and that the suggested kinship with Edward Garfield is quite hypothetical.

* Garle and Garley are still existing English surnames.

† Quatrona or quartrona is a measure of land, which is probably equal to the fourth part of an "oxgang" of land.



The will of John Garfeild of Kilsby, yeoman, dated 20 April, 1614, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 31 July, 1618 [Meade, 73] and at Northampton 15 Sept. in the same year, is given below in abstract.

To be buried in the upper end of the middle side of the church of Kilsby. to Richard Garfeild of Ashby Legers my kinsman £5—the like sum to Alice Garfeild, widow, late wife of my brother Ralph Garfeild citizen in London—to Annes Stonby late servant to my brother Raph Garfeild 40^s—to Alice Howlett, widow, sometime wife of William Howlett £10—to the four children of John Howlett i. e. William, John, Ephraim and Moyses 10^s each—to Elizabeth Howlett wife of John Howlett £6. 13. 4—to margaret Tompson wife of William Tompson £3: 6. 8—to Moyses Ausuppe [sic] son of Thomas Ausuppe £6. 13. 4—to Liddia Ausuppe daughter of Thomas Ausuppe £6. 13. 4—to Betteriche Allam wife of William Allam of Litterworth, baker £20 “if he the said William do accept of it for charges of board I have put him to, if he do not accept it for the said charges she shall not have it but he shall have what he can prove is due”—to Robert Allam and Richard Allam his sons 10^s each—to my maid servant Isabell 10^s—to Beniamyn Garfeild citizen in London £100 and my house in Pinchbacke—to Ellen Sabin 10^s—to Richard Wells of Biteswell and to his brother 10^s each—Residuary legatee and sole executor John Aulsuppe—Overseers John Preiste and Thomas Aulsupp—Witness George Harris—Signed, John Garfeild sign’, Willm’ Marrett his mark, John Preist sign’. Thomas Aulsuppe his mark, with others.

The subsidy roll of 35 Eliz. 1593, includes under Kilesbie the name of John Garfeilde, who was then assessed "in goods."

Ralph Garfeild brother of John Garfeild of Kilsby became a citizen of London and member of the Dyers' Company. The destruction of the early books of that company and the registers of St. Sepulchres deprive us of the opportunity of adding to the information supplied by his will, which is specially interesting from the reference he makes to the absence "beyond the seas" of his son Benjamin, who probably acted in his father's mercantile "adventures." Of this document we here give an abstract.

1 Sept. 1607, 6 James. Raffe Garfeild, Citizen and Dyer of London—being sick—my debts to be paid—my goods to be divided into three part according to the laudable custom of the city of London—one third part to my well beloved wife Alice Garfeild—one third part amongst my sons Beniamyn Garfeild and Abraham Garfeild equally; if Abraham die under 21 then the whole to Beniamyn—the other third part for legacies as follows—First to my loving brother John Garfeild £20—to the poor people harboured in Bridewell £4—to the poor children in Christs Hospital so that they accompany my body to burial £3—to my maidservants 40^s apiece—to every of them a black gown of 16^s a yard and to have £3 for every gown—to the poor people of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate £3—to the livery of the company of Dyers whereof I am a member for a repast to be made by them when they shall accompany my corpse to my funeral 40^s—to the poor prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, the counter in Woodstreet and the counter in the poultry to every of the same prisons 40^s—to my cousin Richard Arnold* son of Samuel Arnold £20 at 21—to the child or children that Mary Arnold now wife of the said Samuel Arnold is "insent" or goeth with £10 at 21.—to Richard Arnold the elder citizen and haberdasher of London 40^s for a ring for a gentle remembrance, and a black gown—to my loving wife Alice Garfeild the lease of the messuage wherein I now dwell in the Olde Baylie, without Newgate, London—to my said son Abraham Garfeild £306 at 21. Residuary legates my children Beniamyn and Abraham. "And forasmuch as my said son Beniamyn is at this present in some part beyond the seas my will and mind is that if it shall happen him to die before his next return into this realm of England that then all of his portion aforesaid to him by this my testament and last will given and bequeathed shall wholly go and remain unto my said son Abraham. And whereas I have heretofore upon trust only to my own use conveyed unto my said brother John Garfeild all my estate and interest as well of and in the fourth part of all that good ship called the 'Fawlecon of Ipswich' and of and in all the tackle, masts, ropes and furniture thereunto belonging as also of and in the third part of that good ship called the 'Rose of Ipswich' and of and in all the tackle masts ropes and furniture thereunto belonging my will and mind is and I earnestly entreat my said brother John Garfeild that all the said fourth and third parts of the said ships and furniture aforesaid with all his estate and interest therein may be valued, appraised and inventoried as part of my estate and so sold as my trust is in him"—my lands and tenements being freehold to my wife Alice for life she keeping them in repair, after her decease to my son Abraham and the heirs of his body, in default thereof to my son Beniamyn his heirs and assigns for ever.—Sole Executor, my son Beniamyn—Overseers, my loving brother John Garfeild and the said Richard Arnold the elder. Signed "signum dicti Rādi Garffeild." Witnessed by Samuel Arnold, Thomas Sparke scr' and Humfrey Bowden servant to the said scrivener.

This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Windbank, 98) 2 Nov. 1608, by John Garfeild, "executor juxta tenorem durante absentia Beniamini Garfeild, filii naturalis et legitimi, iam in partibus ultra marinis, commorantis." That of his widow Alice is dated 25 September, 1621, and is to the following effect:

* It is noteworthy, though perhaps only a coincidence, that the lords of the manor of Kilsby are, or lately were, L. C. Arnold, Esq., and Dr. Thomas Colledge. [Thomas Arnold, who had a son Richard, settled as early as 1640, in Watertown, Mass., where Edward Garfield was a resident. (See Arnold Family, REGISTER, xxxiii. 427-38.) Qu. Was there any relationship between this Thomas Arnold and the Richard Arnold named in the above will?—ED.]

Alice Garfeild of London, widow—to be buried in the church of St Sepulchre without newgate whereof I am a parishioner—my debts to be paid—to the poor of St Sepulchre £10—to the Company of Diars £3—to the children of Christs Hospital £3—to my loving friend Mr George Needler* the attorney £5 for a gown—to Mrs Needler his wife the like—to my *son in law* Beniamyn Garfeild £100—also £5 for a gown and to my daughter Garfeild his wife £5 for a gown—to my son in law John Davis £40 and £3 for a cloak and to his wife £4 for a gown—to my cousin Thornton £3 for a cloak and to his wife £4 for a gown—to my grandchild Richard Arnold £100 at 21—to my grandchild Samuel Arnold £100 at 21—to my grandchild George Arnold £100 at 21—to my brother Michael Pratt† an annuity of £10 payable out of my now dwelling house in the Ould Baillie—to William Bell gent a tankard of silver and gilt—to Mr Homes £3 for a cloak & to his wife £4 for a gown—to their daughter my goddaughter £3.—to Alice Uxley my goddaughter £5—to Alice Wetherall my goddaughter 40s—to Thomas Arnold £20—to Elizabeth Beene my maid £3 for a gown—to Elizabeth Cock £3 for a gown—to Ann Addams my daughter Arnolds maid £3 for a gown—to William Watall my daughter Arnolds man 40s for a cloak—to Ann Standish £4 to make her a gown—to 20 poor women a gown apiece—Residuary legatee and sole executrix my daughter Mary Arnold—Overseers, my loving friend Mr George Needler and my said son in law Beniamyn Garfeild. Signed Alice Garfill.

Codicil dated 23 April 1623 reciting omission to give legacies to the children of her son in law Beniamyn Garfeild—she therefore upon “due consideration had” gives to his four children Beniamyn, Henry, James and Mary £5 apiece. Signed Alice Garfill, witnessed by Thomas Arnold La. Lowndd.

Witnessed by Ben : Garfeild, Franc's James, Robart Mount, the mark of Robert Batte, Thomas Arnold La. Lownes.

This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 6 May, 1633 (Swan, 50) by Mary Arnold the daughter. The way in which the codicil is inserted is strange, and it looks as if the will had remained unsigned until the date of the codicil. The kinships shown by these wills are somewhat puzzling. Alice would seem to have been Ralph Garfeild's second wife, as she describes his son Benjamin as her “son in law” and the latter's wife as her “daughter.” Probably she too had been previously married. It will be noticed that she had two “sons in law,” Benjamin Garfeild and John Davis, a “daughter” Garfeild who is known to have been sole heir of John Elsdon, and a daughter Mary Arnold. Add to this that Mary Arnold's children would appear to have been “cousins” of Ralph Garfeild. It is scarcely possible at present to explain these kinships satisfactorily.

The subsequent history of this branch of the family is quite clear. They maintained a good position, and in 1663 Ralph's grandson Benjamin Garfeild entered his pedigree at the Herald's Visitation of Middlesex. That document forms the basis of the following account, in which whatever is taken from the Visitation pedigree is enclosed in brackets.

[Ralph Garfeild of Kilsby co Northampton Esq] citizen and dyer of London : lived in the Old Bailey. Will dated 1 Sept. 1607 proved 2 Nov. 1608. Probably married twice : his second wife being Alice Garfield above mentioned, perhaps a Northamptonshire lady who also probably had been previously married to a John Elsdon or Ellsdon and perhaps to ——— Davis. Will & codicil dated respectively 25 Sept. 1621 and 23 April 1623 and proved 6 May 1633. He had two sons :—

[Benjamin], see below.

[Abraham Garfield, second son of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, s. p.]

[Benjamin Garfeild of Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex, gentleman] also a citizen and dyer of London. “Mr Beniamyn Garfeild buried in y^e vault” at Clerkenwell 18 Oct. 1630.” Will dated 14 Sept. 1630. Goods to be divided into three parts—one

* In the Lay Subsidy of 42 Elizabeth for Northamptonshire, the name of George Needler, gent., appears assessed “in lands” at Farthingston.

† The homage of Kilsby at a court held in 1548, presented that Thomas Pratt and John Pratt dwelling with Thomas their father, were then of the age of 12.

part to my well beloved wife Elizabeth Garfeild—one part to my three children Benjamin, Henry and Mary—one part for legacies, viz. to my said son Henry my messuage in Lutterworth which I hold by lease of the King—to my daughter Mary £300—my loving friend Thomas Arnold £3 for a mourning cloak—to John Horne 40s for a mourning cloak. Residuary legatees, my children Benjamin Henry and Mary—lands etc in Middlesex or elsewhere to my son Benjamin Garfeild—wife to have education etc of children till they be 21 or married; she to be executrix. Overseers Thomas Arnold and John Horne. Witnesses John Davis, William Dugdaile and John Horne, scrivener. Proved 3 Nov. 1630 by Elizabeth the relict. [He married Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Elsdon] who was probably a former husband of Alice Garfeild. Their children were

[Benjamin] see below.

[Henry Garfeild, second son ob. s.p.] bap. Clerkenwell 9 June 1616.

Elizabeth, bap. Clerkenwell "in their house" 15 bu. 26 July 1617.

James Garfeild, bap. Clerkenwell 29 July 1618 bu there 4 May 1625.

Mary, bap. Clerkenwell 21 Nov. 1619.

John Garfeild bap. 17 bu. 24 Sept. 1620 at Clerkenwell.

Ann bap 13 bu. 17 Feb. 1621 at Clerkenwell.

Audley Garfeild bap at Clerkenwell 5 Oct. 1623.

[Benjamin Garfeild of Tuddington] i. e. Teddington [co. Middlesex Esq. and one of the gentlemen pensioners to King Charles II]. He was possessed of lands in Kildesby which he sold to Robert Smyth as appears by a fine levied in Michaelmas term 1653. In 1663 he entered his pedigree at Ryley and Dettricks Visitation of Middlesex. Perhaps in describing himself as "of Teddington" he may have had hopes of founding a family there. Administration of his goods was granted 25 Oct. 1680 to his daughter Mary Stowe, when he was described as "late of St Giles in the Fields Esq." [He married Frances dau. of John of Herborne] i. e. Harborne [of Tackley com Oxon Esq. by Frances dau of Sir Francis Eure]. She was buried at Clerkenwell 12th August 1661. Their children were—

[Francis died in 1663] bu. Clerkenwell 1 July 1653.

[Mary Garfeild aged 8 years in 1663] m. by license William Stow Esq. at Clerkenwell 29 Jan 1679 and administered her father's effects in 1680.

The pedigree is signed "Ben. Garfeild." The arms claimed by him on entering this pedigree were, Quarterly 1. Or three bars gules on a canton ermine a cross gules. 2. Sable on a chevron between three lions rampant argent an amulet gules. 3. Argent on a chevron between three cross cross-lets gules three fleur de lys or. 4. Barry of six argent and azure a lion rampant gules. Crest. On a ducal coronet or a cross calvary gules. But Mr. Garfeild was unable to show to the heralds sufficient evidence of his right to use these arms, and a note is appended to the pedigree that proof is "respited to London." No proof, however, seems to have been made, and no grant of arms to any one of this name can be traced at the College of Arms, and as it seems clear that they were not in a position to bear arms before Elizabeth's reign, we must conclude that the Garfields can scarcely with strict propriety be termed an armigerous family. By whom or when the crest—out of a human a hand holding a sword all proper—engraved in Mr. Porter's pamphlet and ascribed to the name in some dictionaries of heraldry, was used or borne, there is no evidence at present to show. It is worthy of note that similar armorial bearings, viz.: Barry of six or and gules, a canton ermine charged with a cross of the second. Crest. On a ducal coronet or a cross gules—are ascribed by the heraldic dictionaries to the name of Gatfield.

Some difficulty attaches to the identification of the arms quartered by Benjamin Garfeild. The second quarter is perhaps the coat of an Essex family, that of Hallys, of whom Sir Stephen Hallys bore similar armorial bearings, with the trivial exception that in his the amulet, probably a mere mark of cadency, was sable instead of gules. It may be that Ralph Garfeild's first wife bore this name. The third quarter is undoubtedly the cog-

nizance of Elizabeth Elsdon. None of the dictionaries refer to this name, but in Dorsetshire there was an eminent family of merchants settled at Charmouth and Lyme Regis, which they frequently represented in parliament, who bore the name of Ellesdon, and used similar arms. The published pedigree of Ellesdon does not allude to the Garfeild family. Of the last quarter, all that can be said is that it may be either for Watson or the Gloucestershire family of Williamscot. To the former name belong the arms—Barry of five arg. and az. over all a lion rampant gules; and to the latter—Arg. three bars az. over all a lion ramp. gu. crowned or.

Although the position in the pedigree of the following individuals is at present unknown, it may be well to place them here on record.

Edward Godward married Catherine Garfeild at Clerkenwell 28 Nov. 1630: par. reg. Thomas son of William and Mary Garfeild was baptized at Clerkenwell 6 June 1670: par. reg. Administration of the goods of John Garfeild late of St Mary Matfellow alias Whitechapel was granted to Elizabeth his relict 20 Feb. 1672.

Amongst the Royalist Composition Papers of the time of the Commonwealth is a petition from John Garfeild, minister of Tickhill, Yorkshire, who had been accused of "speaking words against the state," in which he declares that he "is and alwayes was well affected to this present parliament & by his words and acions hath expressed the same."

The name Garfield is still to be found in England in the midland counties, in Birmingham and Wolverhampton, but it no longer occurs in Northamptonshire, at least not in the Post-office Directory.

A family of Garfields, of which the present English representatives live at Wolverhampton, sent out a branch to America which settled in Canada about a century ago, and although not strictly bearing on New England genealogy, a note of this fact may perhaps save confusion between the two American families in the future. James Garfield, brother of a William Garfield, who lived and was buried at Alcester in Warwickshire, emigrated to Quebec. He made his will 22 March, 1807, at 10 A.M., in the presence of the notary public, Ch: Voyer, in which he is described as "Sieur James Garfield père," dwelling in the faubourg St. Jean, "sur la rue St. Joachim—gissant au lit malade du corps—mais saint d'esprit." The testator gave "a son fils James Garfield issu de son mariage avec feu Marguerite Garfield Joblin décédée en 1789, étant le seul enfant que soit reste vivant issu de dit mariage," all his goods, moveable and immoveable, and those of his late wife, which consisted principally of "douze cens acres de terre dans le township de Tewksbury et quatre emplacements situées au Faubourg St Jean," upon which a house had been built; £300 in the hands of M. Louis Marchand, negociant at Quebec, and £25 due from la veuve Lapointe.

The will of his son "Sieur" James Garfield, also of the rue St. Joachim, Quebec, is dated 10 Jan. 1814. He bequeathed one half of his goods to his wife, Dame Marie Louise Pouliat, and the other half to his children, his executor being Sieur George Harley, maitre sgeller. This will is endorsed, "Testament au Sieur James Gardfield, "a curious instance of an ancient form of spelling reasserting itself."

A letter from Quebec in 1823 respecting this family states: "The old gentleman died in January, 1808, and the son is also dead, but I have not been able to ascertain the time of his death; he however left a widow and two or three children; the children are still living, and the widow is married again."

It may be well to add that nearly every name mentioned in the Garfield wills occurs either in the Kilsby manor rolls or else in the subsidy rolls. Thus we find particulars of Howlett, Tomson, Allsop, Sabin, Priest, Herbert or Harbert, Marryet, Green, Boyse, Needler, etc.*

MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1774-1796.

Contributed by Mr. LYMAN H. BAGG, of New York, N. Y.

[Concluded from page 42.]

THE Intention of Marriage between John Worthington and Betsy Petty both of West Springfield was entered August 30th and published the 31. 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Ebenezer Sargeants and [blank space in original] was entered Sep^r 25th & published y^e 26th 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between John Howard of West Springfield and Jerusha Rogers of Petersham was entered October 28th and published Nov^r 2, 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Abner Rogers and Cynthia Flower both of West Springfield was entered Sep^r 19th and published the 21st 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Seneca Remington and Polly Sargeants, both of West Springfield was entered Octo^r 11th and published the 12^h 1794.

Olive Smith daughter of Simeon Smith and Mary Smith was born January 23, 1792.

Simeon Smith their Son was born March 7, 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Aaron Strong of Southampton and Hannah Carrier of West Springfield was entered November 28. & published the 30th 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Benjamin Alfred of West Springfield and Elizabeth Chapin of Somers was entered Nov^r 29th and published the 30th 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Caleb Street and Bathsheba Chapin both of West Springfield was entered December the 3d and published the 7th 1794.

Harriet Ashley Daughter of Solomon Ashley and Caroline Ashley was born 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Sampson Freeman of Glastenbury and Sally Fletcher of West Springfield was entered December 27th & published the 28th 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Phinehas Leonard of West Springfield and Content Wheeler of Montgomery was entered December 27th & published the 28. 1794.

Orra Frink Daughter of Luther Frink and Phebe Frink was born Octo^r 5th 1794.

The Intention of Marriage between Gideon Matthews Jun^r of Chester &

* Some of the surnames were borne by settlers of Watertown, Mass., namely, Thomson, Priest and Green. John Thomson and Edward Garfield were admitted freemen of Massachusetts the same day, May 6, 1635. The Hubbards are Huberts on their gravestones, and the Marretts of the adjoining town of Cambridge were Marryatts when they came.—ED.

Patty Ely of West Springfield was entered January 2^d and published the 4th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Ephraim Barker and Sarah Day Jones both of West Springfield was entered January 17th & published the 18th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between John Ludington and Jenny Ely both of West Springfield was entered January 24, and published the 25th 1795.

Jerusha Rogers Ashley Daughter of Moses Ashley and Sarah Ashley, was born July 6th 1794.

Luther Bedurtha of West Springfield and Tirzah Kent of Suffield the Intention of Marriage between them was entered February 6th and published y^e 8th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Nathaniel Taylor Junior and Jerusha Ely both of West Springfield was entered February 7th and published the 8th, 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Horace Day and Theodosia Ely, both of West Springfield, was entered February 7th & published the 8th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Silas Fish of Groton and Cynthia Bliss of West Springfield was entered February the 17th and published the 19, 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Nathan Brooks & Lucy Jones both of West Springfield was entered February the 20th and published the 21, 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Samuel Smith 3^d and Olive Smith both of West Springfield was entered Feby 20. & published the 21. 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Samuel Otis and Sybil Nott both of West Springfield was entered February 21 & published the same Day 1795 (paid for).

The Intention of Marriage between Harris Cooly and Lucinda Button both of West Springfield was entered March the 14th and published the 15th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Capⁿ Jonathan Worthington and Mrs. Sybil Colton both of West Springfield was entered March 19th and published the 21, 1795.

Rufus Leonard and Betsy Flower were joined together in Marriage the 11th Day of June 1794. By Eliph^t Leonard Just. Pacis Apr^l 30. 1795.

This may certify that the following Persons were joined in Marriage at the time prefixed to their Names

Jedediah Bliss and Roxana Bancroft both of West Springfield on the 14th of May 1794.

David Worthington and Polly Rogers both of West Springfield on the 21 of May 1794.

John Worthington and Betsey Petty both of West Springfield on the 30th of Septem^r 1794.

Sampson Freeman of Glastenbury and Sally Fletcher of West Springfield on the 22^d of January 1795.

Silas Fish of Groton and Cynthia Bliss of West Springfield on the 4th Day of March 1795.

Seneca Remington and Polly Sargeant both of West Springfield on the 26th of November 1794.

By me Jesse Wightman.

The Intention of Marriage between Sebre Williams and Sally Goss both of West Springfield was entered and published April the 30th 1795.

1795 April Rev^d Joseph Lathrop's Return.

Henry Day and Mary Ely both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage May 25, 1794.

Jabez Otis of Westfield and Lucy Ely of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage June the 12th 1794.

Cyrus Starkweather of Partridgefield and Chloe Bagg of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage June 15th 1794.

Aaron Wright Junior of Northampton and Helena Talcott Breck of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage October 9, 1794.

Warren Johnson of Woodstock in the State of New York and Sally Farnham of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage Nov^r 2, 1794.

Abraham Ives & Eunice Day both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage January 22, 1795.

Caleb Street and Bathsheba Chapin both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage January 22, 1795.

Aaron Strong of Southampton and Hannah Carrier of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage January 29, 1795.

Gideon Matthews of Chester and Patty Ely of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage February 12, 1795.

Horace Day and Theodosia Ely both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage February the 18th 1795.

Nathaniel Taylor Jun^r & Jerusha Ely both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage February 20th 1795.

Ephraim Barker and Sarah Day Jones both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage February 26, 1795.

Samuel Otis and Sybil Nott both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage March 10, 1795.

The above persons were married on the Day affixed to their respective Names by Joseph Lathrop.

May 7th 1795, John Luttleton and Jenny Ely both of West Springfield were joined together in Marriage by Mr. Lathrop.

The Intention of Marriage between Simeon Smith Viets of Westfield and Jane McIntier of West Springfield was entered June 6th and published y^e 7th 1795.

John Clough and Sarah Orcutt, both of West Springfield, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered July 11th 1795, and published the same Day. paid for.

Pemler Howard of West Springfield & Betsey Orcutt of Stafford were joined together in Marriage at Stafford by Rev^d Isaac Foster of Stafford January —.

Ephraim Williams of Westfield and Rachel Brooks of West Springfield the Intention of Marriage between them was entered September the 24th and published the 27th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Cyrus Starkweather and Asenath Winchell both of West Springfield was entered October 4th and published the same Day 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Samuel Cooper and Catherine Goff both of West Springfield was entered Octo^r 10th and published the 11th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Philip Cambridge and Sylvia Sheldon both of West Springfield was entered the 10th Oct^r and published the 11th 1795.

Nathaniel Bancroft of Hartford West Division, and Thankful Mason of West Springfield, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered November 2^d 1795, and published the 7th 1795.

Pliny Pepper Son of Gaius Pepper and Lettisa Pepper was born May the 8th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Edward White and Hannah Bedortha both of West Springfield was entered December the 18th and published the 20th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between John Lyman Jun^r of Southampton and Eunice Ely of West Springfield was entered Decem^r 26th and published the 27th 1795.

The Intention of Marriage between Hezekiah Jones and Huldah Chapin both of West Springfield was entered December 31, 1795, and published January 3, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between Pelatiah Ashley and Polly Jones both of West Springfield was entered January 21 and published the 24, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between Brigham Day of West Springfield and Silence Pitt of Westfield was entered January 30th and published the 31. 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between David Wilder and Elizabeth Bagg both of West Springfield was entered February 2. and published the 7th 1796.

Jonathan Bedortha and Sylvia D[ay ?] both of West Springfield, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered February 5th and published the 7th 1796.

Gideon Goss and Sally Ed—— both of West Springfield the Intention of Marriage between them was entered Feby 6. and published the 7th 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between Clark Loomis and Nancy Bagg both of West Springfield was entered February 19th and published the 20th 1796.

William Horton Mumford Son of Will^m Mumford and Lucy Mumford was born October 24th 1789.

Lucy Mumford their Daughter was born March 14th 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Solomon Ely and Jerusha Day both of West Springfield was entered February 26th and published March 6, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between Joshua Spear and Miriam Leonard alias Miriam Miller both of West Springfield was entered March 4. and published March 6th 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between John Rice Ju^r of Granby in Connecticut and Sally Cooper of West Springfield was entered March 12th and published the 13, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between H—— Cooly and Dinah Kent both of West Springfield was entered March 12th and published the 13, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between Ebenezer Wedger and Lucinda Smith both of West Springfield was entered March 28th 1796, & published the 31st of the Same Month.

The Intention of Marriage between Capⁿ Benjamin Barns of Groton and Wid^o Lucretia Miller of West Springfield was entered & published March 31, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between [Stephen?] Chapin Ju^r and Lucinda

[Col?]ton both of West Springfield was entered and published March 31, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between James Wilsay [?] of Longmeadow and Mrs. Mary Day of West Springfield was entered & published April 4, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between Eliphalet Taylor & Mrs. Thankful Fowler was entered April 9th and published April 10, 1796.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Wantor [?] More & Miss Luer-cry [?] D[ay?] both of West Springfield was entered May 7, 1796 & published May 8.

EDWARD RANDOLPH.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

[Continued from page 159.]

[THESE letters and documents, with those printed in the last REGISTER and in Hutchinson's "Collection of Papers," show that our ancestors did not over-estimate the instrumentality of Randolph in wresting from them their colonial rights. They give a graphic picture of the times.—ED.]

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Boston Decemb^r 11th 1682.

May it please your Grace.

When I was last to pay my Duty to y^r Grace I did promise to give you an Account of y^e Genius and Temper of y^e People as to matters of Religion and I find not only in this Province, but also in the Massachusetts Government where I have had opportunity to make observations, that they are wholly averse to y^e Discipline of y^e Church of England th^o it hath been otherwise represented by M^r Mason, who hath brought over Common prayer Bookes from my Lord Bishop of London. So y^t I can give no Incouragement to invite an Orthodox Divine to come hither, where both maintenance wilbe wanting and he would be otherwise uneasy. I am sorry y^t I am able to give your Lordship no more pleasing an account concerning them but this is the truth of y^e Matters so farre as I can Learn.

I am your Graces most humble & obed^t serv^t

[Unsigned.]

Memorial addresssed to Archbishop of Canterbury.

May it please your Grace

Forasmuch as upon the newes of the Quo Warr^{to} against New England some malicious people may be apt to infuse false and seditious insinuations into the minds of the people touching His Majesties Pleasure of the necessary Settlement of that Country and bringing the people to an imediate dependance upon the Crown—

Its humbly proposed that some Declaration from his Majesty of their liberties and properties being preserved unto them upon this change of Government whereby the people will be easily induced to surrender their Char-

ter or to submit to such regulations and limitations of their Charter as His Majesty shall prescribe and that in order hereunto some person may be immediately appointed to carry over such Declaration with the Quo Warrt^o (as hath been formerly done upon vacating the Originall Charter) and that some small Frigott may be ordered to attend that Service.

I am certainly informed that ye Maremaid Frigott is suddainly bound for Barbadoes. It will not bee above a fortnights Sayle out of her way to touch at Boston and carry over the person appointed by His Majesty which will give a great credit to the whole business.

July. 11. 1683.

Edward Randolph to Dr Lloyd Bishop of S Asaph.

MY LORD

Whitehall March 1685.

In obedience to your Lords^{ps} desires I inclose abstracts of letters I lately received from the cheife of late magistrates in Boston, they are all of good estates at home & of known credit at Court, by which you may easily see the unhappy condition that countrey are now brought into by the obstinate resolutions of some few zealous persons who have (by the artifice of 5 or 6 of their independent ministers) lately gott the sole management of their Government turning out M^r Stoughton, Dudley & Bulkley (mentioned in M^r Wharton's letter) for persuading y^e people to submit to his Maj^{ties} Declaration &c, and they most justly deserve to be discountenanced & made incapable of ever engaging in any publick business; being so like our late Sequestrators in zeale & ignorance, that nothing but the tyme & place makes the difference. These have been so vilye arbitrary in abusing the Inhabitants that the worst of the ffrench Pesants have in comparison lived easily. And my Lord, the present state of that Country is in most circumstances very like that of England at the tyme of his late Majesties happy restauration: and I can confidently aver, That the most & best part of the Inhabitants groaning under above 30 years oppression will as much rejoice upon y^e hopes of liberty as wee did here. But in regard of the late Indian Warr & 3 great fires in Boston by which New England has (since my first going over) lost over 150,000£ & with the decay of their trade ffrirs & ffishing occasioned by the french in our Neighbourhood, they are generally miserably poor. So that whoever goes over Governor with expectation to make his ffortunes; will dis-serve his Majesty, disappoint himselfe and utterly ruine that Country. My Lord, this I speak upon my own knowledge and offer it the rather because 'Tis the interest of the Crowne to keep up those inhabitants after they have submitted to his Majesties regulation, for they are a Great body of people, sober & industrious & in tyme of Warr able to drive the french out of all their American dominions and be a Good defence & releefe to all his Majesties forain Plantations. There is one thing has fallen out lately amongst them very unluckily for his Maj^{ties} service which is the sending over Cranfeild to be Governor of the Province of New Hampshire who by his arbitrary proceedings has so harrassed that poor people, That although they have cause to complain of the hard usage of the Boston Governor (under whom they lately were) and pray'd his Majesty to take them from that yoak, yett they have greater reason now to pray an alteration & wish again to be under the Bostoners, for M^r Cranfeild has quite ruined that place & his open immorality as well in Boston where he hired a house & told them he

had assurance of that Gov^t upon the vacating their Charter; has rendred his Maj^{ties} Govern^t very contemptible & was one great reason why the Bostoners did not submitt upon my last going over, and should a Gov^r go over who will tread in M^r Cranfeild's steps or do worse things, if possible. It will cool the inclinations of good men and make them take the first occasion to free themselves, besides 'twill above all greatly reflect upon our church to have men of ill principle & debauch'd lives appeare as the promoters of that religion, they so much dishonour in their Conversation. I am well assured that they will easily upon Grant of a Generall Pardon, liberty of Conscience & Confirmation of Propertyes be ready to subscribe to any condition his Majesty shall bee pleased to propose and a prudent sober Gentⁿ sent their Gov^r will be very acceptable to the people, which is the only way to preserve them from Ruine. I intreat your Lordsh^p to pardon my hasty lines & to give me leave to say that I am in all duty y^r Lord^sp^s most obedient & most humble serv^t

ED. RANDOLPH.

P. S. My Lord I yesterday gave my Lord Clarendon an abstract of the letters with one originall which I had not tyme to transcribe. I hope when his Majesty is made sensible that there is more need of a prudent man to reconcile, then of a hott, heady passionate Souldier* to force; that the Gentⁿ under present thoughts may be designed for a Service more proper for his qualifications. I would be glad I might have liberty to inform his Majesty the truth & present state of his subjects in N. Eng^d. My Lord the sooner y^r Lordship pleases to communicate the inclosed to y^e Lords^p your Lordship mentioned, the better. Its great pitty & lookes like injustice that a great Country of good subjects should not have some tyme of tryall before they are all at once condemned to the passion & avarice of an unreasonable man.

An abstract of Letters sent me from Boston since the notice of the vacating their Charter.

ffrom Symon Bradstreet. }

Gov^r at Boston: 8 Dec^r 1684 } I am afraid (by what I heare) that by this tyme some Judgt^t is passed against our Charter: but if his Maj^{ties} would be graciously pleased out of his Princely clemency, to pardon what is past & to continue the Gov^t here in such a way, as is intimated in his Maj^{ties} gracious declaration to which my selfe & severall of y^e Magistrates voted a Submission, I doubt not but it would conduce as much to his Maj^{ties} honour, Dignity, profitt & satisfaction, as y^e sending over a Gov^r which would be very chargeable & y^e people here, you know, are generally very poor, unlesse some few in Boston, most of them not so rich as they are thought to bee: the warr with the Indians & late great fires have much impoverished this Country the unprofitableness of trade, every where, doth much discourage. I hope amongst all the faults wee are or may be charged with, the service wee have done his Maj^{ties} in subdueing & securing with y^e Expence of so much bloud & treasure) so larg a tract of Land annexed to y^e Crowne of Engl^d, will not be wholly forgotten. It is no small greife to see & heare the miserable condition of our neighbours of New Hampshire Some tyme a hopefull & flourishing plantation, but now in a manner undone, no face of trade, nor much care of any thing else, their own vessels being afraid to come into their own port from whencesoever they come—as some of them have declared to my selfe but enough of this. I suppose you will heare more from others; *this makes our people dread the like condition ffrom M^r Dudley one of their cheife magistrates turned out last election.*

S. BRADSTREET.

Jany. 28th 1684. Sr—Yours^{by} Jenner containes nothing other (as to y^e event of y^e scire facias, then what every private man Expected & if those things, of a Gen^{ll}

* We presume that Col. Piercy Kirke is here referred to.—ED.

Pardon, Indulgence in Religion & Confirmation of Proprieties might bee, you would highly deserve of this people who will hardly if ever be persuaded to apply for themselves &c &c.

JOSEPH DUDLEY.

Boston febr 2: 1684
ffrom Mr Wharton a
great merch^t & a great-
er sufferer by y^e Gov^t
at Boston.

The people are now undeceived & see his Maj^{tie} is in Earnest. the Rumors that are spread of some Regiments to come wth y^e new Gov^r Causes the old one to call his Councill & them to summon a Gen^l Court to consult some expedient for prevention & to lay the ship under an Embargo for y^e packett (which shee carryes to Mr Humphreyes)

limed with a very thin addresse to his Maj^{tie} but sufficient to shew the humors & interest prevalent in our Corporation councils, & y^e necessity of regulation. the Court sate from Wednesday to Saturday in y^e afternoon & then committed their result to ye Secretary, as a Grand Secrett, Mr Stoughton, Mr Dudley, mr Buckley & all that seem sensible of Duty or interest were kept Ignorant of y^e Import: the Stile is too well known to those Gentlemen and to many more, who would more dutyfully assure his Maj^{tie} of the Loyall affections of most of his subjects here & their readiness to submitt to such Gov^t & regulations as his Maj^{tie} shall please to ordaine, & humbly implore, that the errors or obstinacys of some few (that have cloathed themselves with his Maj^{ties} Authority & therewith awe others) may not draw the effects of his Maj^{ties} displeasure upon so great a body of people, who will undoubtedly give ready obedience & subjection to his Maj^{ties} Commission & flagg. And that his Maj^{tie} would graciously grant his Generall pardon Confirmation of propertys & such libertys in Civill & Ecclesiasticall concernes as may still nourish the plantation and carry on y^e Improvements Soe hopefully begun, under Royall & gracious indulgences, but since there is not opportunity for such an addresse I know your good disposition to his Maj^{ties} Service, your Kindness to y^e Country in generall & your charity to those that have been most injurious will make the occasion very acceptable to you thus to represent us to his Majesty.

RICHARD WHARTON.

Edwd Randolph to Dr Wm Sancroft Archbishop of Canterbury.

Boston: in New England. Aug^t: 2: 1686.

May it please your Grace.

Its long since I received your Grace's Blessing and also your Graces noble gift of D^r Hammonds work bestowed on our Colledge: I intended long since to give y^r Grace an account of my proceedings therein; but I have forborn that I might have opportunity to make y^r Grace some remarks upon this new Constitution of Gov^t. At my first Landing which was not till the 14th of May last, I was received by the honest party, very kindly, who upon y^e frigotts tedious passage did all feare that I was cast away with his Maj^{ties} Commissioners. The factious party were of opinion, that (according to their prayers) God would never suffer me to land againe in this Country and thereupon began in a most arbitrary manner to assert their power higher then at any tyme before, and having made it a capitall offence to say their charter was vacated were prosecuting a Merch^t in Boston worth 10,000£ to death or Banishment in saying only, that he hoped the frigott would arrive, and that very morning I landed he was to be brought upon his Tryall; but that was adjourn'd sine die. 'Twas with great difficulty that wee obtain'd y^e Govn^t on y^e 25th following & then 3 of y^e persons nominated to be of y^e Councill refused to accept & be sworn; upon their fond opinion that their Govn^t is in being and that alth^o his Maj^{tie} has obtained a judgm^t ag^t their charter, yet they have not consented and therefore hope some providence like that of Munmouths Rebellion may fall out w^{ch} will restore them to their former priveledges; & enjoyment of their precious things (which God avert) however, that they may have some footing the Late Gov^r & Company before they broke up adjourned themselves

to y^e second Wednesday in Oc^t next & this is one great reason which still supports the faction. I know y^r Grace may question why this new Govn^t would suffer an adjournm^t to stand upon Record but when y^r Grace has the account of the persons now in Govn^t that matter will be easily answered. As to M^r Dudley our President he is a N: Conformist minister & for severall yeares preach'd in New Eng^d till he became a Magistrate & So continued for many yeares, but finding his interest to faile amongst that party, sett up for a King's man, and when in London, he made his application to my Lord of London and was well liked of by some about his late Maj^{ties} person, whereupon he was appointed for this turn to be president, who at my arrivall with all outward expressions of duty & loyalty received his Maj^{ties} Commission. Sweetned with liberty of conscience, and now we beleived wee had gain'd the point supposing the President our own for y^e C of Eng^d. At the opening his Majesties Commission I desired M^r Ratcliffe our minister to attend the ceremony & say Grace, but was refused. I am not to forgett that in the late rebellion of Munmouth not one Minister op'ned his lipps to pray for the King hoping that the tyme of their deliverance from monarchy & popery was at hand. Some tyme after the settlem^t of the Gov^t I moved for a place for the C: of England men to assemble in; after many delayes, at last wee gott a small Room in y^e town house, but our Company increasing beyond the expectation of the Govn^t wee now use y^e Exchange, and have y^e comon prayer and two sermons every Sunday & at 7 o'clock in y^e morning on Wednesdays & frydays the whole service of y^e church, and some Sundays 7 or 8 persons are in one day Baptized, and more would dayly be of our communion had wee but the company & countenance of the President & Councill, but instead thereof wee are neglected & can obtain no maintainance from them to support our Minister. Butt had wee a Gen^l Gov^r wee should soon have a larg congregation and also one of the churches in Boston, as your Grace was pleased to propose when these matters were debated at ye Councill Table. I humbly remind your Grace of the money granted formerly for Evangelizing the Indians in our neighbourhood. Its a great pitty that there should be a Considerable stock in this Country (but how imployed I know not) & wee want 7 or 800£ to build us a church. Their ministry exclaim ag^t y^e Common Prayer, calling it, mans Invention & that there is more hopes that whoremongers & adulterers will go to heaven then those of ye C of Eng^d; by these wicked doctrines they poison the people and their Ministers Carry it as high as ever. In regard the president & all the Councill save M^r Mason & my selfe are C members or hangers on: and could they gett me out of the Councill their work was done; but now they can passe no orders without my knowledge. They give all encouragement to phannatticks of all Sects & receive them from all places. About 2 months ago here arrived one M^r Mourton from Newington Green, he was under excommunication, yet treated by the presid^t & some of y^e Councill with great respect: and was designed to be head of our colledge but that was too large a step, they therefore call him to a very good living at Charlestown neer Cambridge, where he is ready for y^e Colledge preferment. The President has often told me that they intended to receive y^r Graces Gift of D^r Hammonds works with great solemnity, but both in that & in things of a higher nature relating to his Maj^{ties} Service I find him very treacherous, and now my 11 yeares experience of these people confirms to me; that there must be something more then wax & parchment to reduce them to their perfect duty & obedience, for alth^o the old Gov^t is dead in Law yett 'tis revived in y^e presid^t &

councill, and how can it be otherwise expected when as every C member in full Comunion is obliged by Oath to observe the orders of his church & parson & liable to open Censure upon neglect. So that I looke upon what our Presid^t now does in accepting the Commission is a thing dispenc'd with to serve y^e turn, for the tyme he has been in, makes it his business to oblige that party & so strongly drives on his private interest that the members of the Councill are unwilling to meet; So that I feare the Govn^t will be lost unlesse his Maj^{tie} will be pleased to send us over a Gen^l Gov^r with all convenient speed; otherwise both myselfe & those of y^e Church of Eng^d must leave the place. Your Grace can hardly imagine the small artifices they have used to prevent our meetings on Sundays, and at all other tymes to serve God: they have libelled my wife & our minister, and this is done (as credibly beleived) by y^e minister of the fregott yett its Countenanced by the faction: who have endeavoured to make breach in my family betwixt me & my wife, and have accomplished another designe in setting up & supporting Cap^t Georg, Commander of the Rose fregott against me; this is their masterpeece for he being a stranger beleives what they say, when at the same tyme they would rejoyce to see us or any others intrusted by his Majesty hang'd at our doors. Now as to myselfe, your Grace may please to remember what complaints I have justly made of their ill treatment, w^{ch} I received at Boston for attending his Maj^{ties} service. Who would have questioned, but that my bringing over an Olive Branch to wit, liberty of conscience, that I should bee received wth all respect, but the very thought of chang in their Govn^t makes them much more my enemys then before, so that from y^e severall grounds of their irreconcilable quarrell, I am attack'd from every part: the Ministers quarrell for my bringing in y^e Comon prayer, the old magistrates and freemen for vacating their Charter: the mobile are troubled that the Lawes of Eng^d are in force; & the Merch^{ts} for putting the acts of trade in full execution: by which they have lost severall ships & large quantities of Goods; the proprietors of Main are troubled that province is taken from them & is now (being well stored with Masts & other navall Stores) become his Majestys; the Tavern Keepers & victualling houses Curse me for advancing their excise whereas y^e presid^t has farm'd it out & his son has one third of y^e profit: the other Colonys have a great charge ag^t me for serving Quo warranto ag^t their Charters, and all are highly incensed to see me their enemy his Majesties Secretary of the councill here: but without his Maj^{ties} Extraordinary favour & protection I am like to expect Sampsons fate, for such is their implacable malice, that Oliver the late Tyrant was not more ingratefull to the Royalists then I am to the most of the people & now nothing can settle this distracted country & checq the Insolencies of this people but a sober & unbyased Gentⁿ from England to be our Gov^r; who must hold the raines of Gov^t in his hands & restrainn the liberty of Conscience which they now grosly abuse. Its necessary y^e Gov^r licence all their ministers, & that none be called to be a pastor of a congregation without his approbation; by this method alone the whole country will easily be regulated and then they will build us a church and be willing to allow our Ministry an honourable maintenance. Wee have a sober prudent Gentⁿ to be our minister & well approved; but in case of Sicknes or other casualtyes if he have not one sent from Eng^d to helpe him our church is lost, 'tis therefore necessary that another sober man come over to assist; for some tymes 'tis requisite that one of them visite the other colonyes to baptize & administer the sacrament, and in regard wee cannot make 40£ a yeare sterl^s by contributions

for support of him & his assistant, 'twould be very gratefull to our church affaires if his Maj^{ty} would please to grant us his Royall letters—That the 3 meeting houses in Boston, which severally collect 7 or 8£ on a Sunday : do pay to our church warden 20£ a weeke for each meeting house which will be some encouragement to our Ministers, and these they can but raise against y^e service of y^e church, they have great stocks & were they directed to contribute to build us a church or part from one of their meeting houses such as wee should approve, they would purchase that exemption at a great rate, and they could but call us papists, and our Ministers Baal's Priests : as to D^r Hammonds works, they are still with me, but ready to be placed in the library so soon as the colledge is duly regulated, that matter also must attend the sanction of a Gen^l Gov^t in which I question not but your Grace will please to continue your Assistance, in regard the beginning was promoted by your Grace's favour.

I humbly beg in all Duty your Graces Blessing and remain your Graces most obedient and most Humble servant
E^d RANDOLPH.

by my matter and y^e length of my discourse your Grace will easily find I write from New England of which place Our minister and my selfe are sufficiently tyred. I could say more &c &c.

Edward Randolph to Dr Wm Sancroft Archbishop of Canterbury.

Boston: in New England May 28th 1689.

May it please your Grace—

I humbly recommend to your Grace by the bearer hereof Mr Ratcliffe our Minister above 3 yeares ; the sad & distracted Condition of this Ministry of New England occasioned by a discontented party who on y^e 18 of Aprill last tooke Armes seized upon the ffort Castle & Rose ffrigott at anchor in the Harbour in Boston, they have imprisoned y^e Gov^r in the fort under a strict Gard, they keep me in the common Goal, giving out he is a Papist & that I have committed Treason. Their printed Papers which M^r Ratcliffe will present to your Grace will give an account of their actions, but nothing therein thats justly charged. They had a desire to return to their former Gov^t & proposed this as the onely meanes, which they have so onhappily accomplished that they have endangered the losse of the whole country, for the ffrench our neighbors have above 4000 able souldiers with the Indians now in open warrs against us sett on by y^e french & have onely waited for an opportunity to enter upon a larg part of this Colony included in their Grant from y^e ffrench King who now proposes to make himselfe master of the Beaver trade & of all the fishery upon y^e coast of Nova Scotia. I heare M^r Mather a Minister in Boston & others are soliciting hard for a New charter ; having applyed to m^r Brent & Sir Thomas Powis late Attorney Gen^l & had then by them the promise of it but I hope I may have his Maj^{ties} Commands to come for England & shew the Reason why their former was vacated & shew the Great & irreparable losse that will attend the Crown upon Granting it, not but that such grievances as they complaine of may & ought to be redressed, when sufficiently proved before y^e Gov^r who can make his defence for what they have charged upon him as male-administration : It's true he has endeavoured to have the Acts of Parlia^t, relating to trade & navigation duly observed & prevented their going out to rob in the Spannish W: Indies & harbour pyrates as formerly :

this is the bottom & ground of all their complaints & this liberty they court & Sue for under the name of a charter: They have sett at liberty 7 pyrats in this Goal, for murther & destroying 8 Spaniards & taking their ships & loading worth above 2000£ & have sold lately powder & ammunition to the french & Indians in warr with us, who are come into the province of Maine, kill destroy & burn what they left standing last winter, the present Govn^t having withdrawn all the forces left there in very good forts, well man'd by the Gov^r S^r Ed^d Andros & kept them under such restraint & want that the Indians would have been forced to sue for peace upon any Termes before this tyme. This I humbly submitt to your Graces consideration humbly intreating the favour that I may be sent for home to answeere the crimes laid to my charge & my accusers to come & prosecute me in any of the courts in England that I may not after all my difficultyes & hardships rott to death in a nasty Goal for my faithfull Service to the Crown. I intreat your Graces pardon for this hasty paper and am in all Duty, your Graces most humble & most obedient servant. E^d RANDOLPH.

I have to add that M^r Mather has published here a booke called "the Idolatry of y^e Common prayer worship" which renders all of us of that church obnoxious to the common people who account us popish & treat us accordingly. M^r Ratcliffe can say more of it. I intended to present one of these books to y^r Grace, but my books & papers & writings are all seized upon in hopes to discover a popish plott. E. R.

The bearer hereof M^r Ratcliffe was above 3 yeares ago recommended to us by my Lord Bishop of London. He is a very sober Gentleman has gott us a church built & a large Congregation, but now he is forced to come for England to solicit for the enlargement of many of his constant hearers imprisoned for no other reason but because they were of the church of England which I hope his Majesty by your Graces favour will be pleased to encourage & countenance otherwise these poore people are by their open profession so long as they, or this present distracted Gov^t continues exposed to all contumely & hardships in their estates and libertys. of this M^r Ratcliffe can give your Grace a full account. E: RANDOLPH.

MARRIAGES RECORDED IN WARWICK, R. I., IN BOOK OF MARRIAGES No. 1.

Communicated by BENJAMIN W. SMITH, Esq., Providence, R. I.

Joseph Howard† and Rebecca Lippett† on Feby 2^d 1664.

John Lippett (the younger)† and Ann Grove on Feby 9 1664.

John Potter and Ruth Fisher on June 2nd 1664. [Both probably of Portsmouth, R. I.]

David Shippe (of Mansfield) and Margrett Scranton (of Prudence) on Aug 15, 1664.

Jeremy Westcott† and Ellen England on Feby 27 1665.

James Green and Elizabeth Anthony (of Portsmouth) on Aug 3, 1665.

John Harrude† and Elizabeth Cooke† on Dec. 24, 1666.

Amos Westcott† and Sarah Stafford† on July 13, 1667.

† The names with this sign affixed are recorded as of Warwick. The record is silent as to the residence of the other persons, except when the name of a town is appended.

Nathaniel Cole (of Oyster Bay L. I.) and Martha Parkeson (of Hempstead L. I.) Aug 30, 1667.

Moses Lippett† and Mary Knowles on N^{ov} 19, 1667.

John Johnson† and Mary Anne Downton† on Dec 15, 1667.

John Gorton† and Margrett Wooten† on January 20, 1668.

Francis Budlong and Rebeca Howard† (widow of Joseph) on Mch 19
1668-9.

Moses Mudge and Elizabeth Wood on Dec 17 1668.

Richard S. Smith and Hannah Johns "Published by wrighting on a tree" (lately of Salem) on Oct 19, 1669.

Abell Potter and Rachell Warner on Nov 16, 1669.

Amos Westcott and Deborah Staford on Jan'y 9, 1670.

George Garner† and Tabitha Tiffe† on Feby 13, 1670.

Edward Searle† and Ann Lippett ("widdow") on Feby 21, 1670.

John Warner and Anna Gorton on Aug 4, 1670.

Peeter Spicer { "of Monheagon now"⁸ } and Mary Busecott† on Dec
 { "Noridge, Coneticott" } 15, 1670.

Richard Codner (of Swansey) and Phebey Barton† on May 23, 1671.

Francis Gilbourne (of Portsmouth) and Mary Wickes† (d. of John) on June 9, 1671.

John Holmes (of Newport) and Frances Houldon† (d. of Randall) on
Dec 1, 1671.

John Carder (s. of Richard) and Mary Houldon† (d. of Randall) on Dec 1, 1671.

Thomas Stafford Jr. and Fanne Dodge on Dec 20, 1671.

Jeremiah Smith (s. of John of Prudence) and Mary Gerreardy (d. of John) on Jan 2, 1672.

John Crandall Jr (of Newport) and Elizabeth Gorton† (d. of Samuel Gorton Sr.) on June 10, 1672.

Benjamin Barton† and Susan Gorton† (d. of Samuel G. Senior) on June 10, 1672.

Benjamin Gorton and Sarah Carder (d. of Richard) on Dec 5, 1672.

John Low† (s. of Anthony) and Mary Roads† (d. of Zachary) on Mch 3,
1674.

John Risset and Elizabeth Houldon on July 16, 1674.

Thomas Hedger† and Elizabeth Burton† (d. of William) on Oct 30, 1674.

William Greenet (s. of John) and Mary Sayles (d. of John of Providence)
on Dec 17, 1674.

Malachy Roads† (s. of Zachary) and Mary Carder (d. of Richard) on
May 27, 1675.

John Hazleton and Katherin Westkot ("widdow of Robert who was killed by the Indians in the late warre") on April 10, 1678.

John Holmes (of Newport) and Mary Greenet (widow of William) on
Oct 12, 1680.

William Andreue† and Hester Dexter† ("widow" of Providence) on Oct 30, 1680.

Mark Roberts and Mary Baker on Jany 1, 1682.

John Potter† and Sarah Collins† (widow) on Jan'y 7, 1684-5.

Job Greenet† (s. of John) and Phebe Sayles† of Providence (d. of John)
on Jan'y 22, 1684-5.

John Roades (s. of Zachariah) and Wait Waterman (d. of Resolved of Providence) on Feby 12, 1684-5.

James Renals (of Kingstowne) and Mary Greenet on Feby 16, 1684-5.

Samuell Gorton† and Susannah Burton† (d. of William) on Dec 11, 1684.
 Peter Robertson and Sarah Baker on April 27, 1685.

James Carder† (s. of Richard) and Mary Whyppoll (d. of John of Providence) on Jan'y 6, 1686-7.

Thomas Greene Jr† and Ann Greene (the younger) May 27, 1686.

James Greene Jr. (Ensigne) and Mary Fones (d. of John of Rochester) on Jan'y 29, 1688-9.

Benjamin Green† (s. of Thomas) and Susannah Holden† (d. of Randall) on Jan'y 25, 1689-90.

Amos Stafford† (s. of Samuell) and Mary Burlingam† (d. of Roger the Senior) on Dec 19, 1689.

Benjamin Smith† and Phebe Arnold† (d. of Stephen of Providence) on Dec 25, 1691.

Richard Green† (s. of John) and Ellin Sailes (d. of John of Providence) on Feb'y 16, 1692-3.

Thomas Collins and Abigail House on Feb'y 17, 1692.

Stuckly Westcoat† and Prosilah Benuit (of East Greenwich) on Dec 21, 1693.

Samuell Green† (s. of John) and Mary Gorton† (d. of Benjamin) on Jan'y 24, 1694-5.

John Warner Jr and Elizabeth Coggshall on Nov 27, 1694.

Peter Green† (s. of James) and Elizabeth Slocum of Quononacat, now Conanicut (d. of Ebenezer) on Feb'y 12, 1695-6.

Samuel Gorton (s. of John) and Elizabeth Collins (d. of Eliza) on May 9, 1695.

John Rice (s. of John) and Elnathan Whyppoll (d. of John) on July 25, 1695.

Peter Ston† and Elizabeth Shaw (d. of John) on June 25, 1696.

Jabez Green (s. of James) and Mary Barton (d. of Benjamin) on Mch 17, 1697 or 98.

Simon Smith† (s. of Benjamin) and Mary Andrewes† (d. of William) on Jan'y 5, 1698-9.

Israel Arnold† (s. of Israel) and Elizabeth Smith† (d. of Benjamin) on Feb'y 28, 1698-9.

John Wickes (s. of John) and Sarah Gorton (dau. of Capt. Benj.) on Dec. 15, 1698.

John Gorton (s. of John) and Patience Hopkins (d. of Thomas of Providence) on Feb'y 2, 1699-1700.

Malichy Roades† and Dorothy Whyppol (d. of John S^r of Providence) on Mch 8, 1699 or 1700.

NOTE.—These are all the marriages on record to 1700 A.D. The original spelling is given. s. stands for son, and d. for daughter.

PETER BROWN AND JOHN BROWN OF DUXBURY.

By F. B. SANBORN, Esq., of Concord, Mass.

IN W. T. Davis's "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," an admirable book, I notice it is said (page 46 of the genealogies) that Peter Brown, who came over in the Mayflower, is "*supposed* to have been the brother of 1st John,"—that is, of the worthy John Brown of Duxbury, who was one

of the pillars of the Old Colony from 1640 to 1660. But is it not *known* that John Brown was the brother of Peter? The latter died without a will in the autumn of 1633, some years before his brother John came over; and I find the following entries concerning his property and children in the Plymouth Colony Records. The Court of Assistants, Nov. 11, 1633, ordered,—

That whereas Peter Browne dyed wthout will, having divers children by divers wives, his estates amounting to an hundred pounds or thereabouts, it is ordered, that Mary, his wife, who is allowed the administratrix of the said Peter, forthwith pay downe fifteen pounds for the use of Mary Browne, daughter of the said Peter, to M^r John Done, of Plymouth aforesaid, wth whom the said Court haue placed the said Mary for nine yeares; at the end whereof the said John is to make good the fifteen pounds to her or her heires, if in case she die. Also it is further ordered, that the said widow Mary Browne pay or cause to be paid into the hands of M^r Will. Gilson the full sum of fifteen pownds, for the use of Prisilla Browne, another of the daughters of the said Peter, the Court having placed the said Prisilla wth the said Will. for 12 yeares, at thênd whereof the said Will is to make good the same unto her, as her father's legacy, as aforesaid; & to that end the said John & Will either stand bound for other for p^rformance of the severall paym^{ts}, as also for such other p^rformance of meet, drinks, cloathing, etc, during the said term, as is meet.

And for the rest of the estate, the widow having two children by the said Peter, together wth her owne 3^d, it is allowed her for bringing up the said children, provided that shee discharge w^{soever} debts shall be proved to be owing by the said Peter, & the legacies given by the Court. For p^rformance whereof shee & M^r Will Brewster bound in two hundred pownds."

When John Doane had complied with his part in the above agreement, and the nine years of Mary Brown's service had ended, her uncle John, having become a resident of Duxbury in the mean time, the same Court of Assistants, October 10, 1644, gave the following memorandum of record:

"Memorand. the tenth of October, 1644; that whereas M^r John Doane had some tyme since xv^{li} the childs porc^{on} of Mary Browne, whom he was to keepe and bring vp vntil shee should accomplish the age of seaventeene yeares, and should haue the use of the said p^{con} untill then—now, the said terme being expired, the said John Doane hath deliued, wth the consent of the said Mary Browne, and by order of the Court, vnto John Browne of Duxborrow, two coves at xij^{li} and fourty shillings in swyne, and wheate, and is by the Court discharged of the said xv^{li}; and the said John Browne is to keep the said two coves and their encrease for their milk, wth the rest of the stock as afores'd, vntill the said Mary shalbe marryed, or thought fitt to marry, wherevnto the said Mary hath consented."

It is not expressly said in the entry that John Brown was the uncle of Mary, but when Priscilla's affairs were next mentioned (Oct. 28, 1645), the record describes him as her uncle. Peter Brown, whose first house and "meerstead" was on the south side of Leyden Street, near the water-side in Plymouth, afterwards moved to Duxbury, and his brother John may have taken his land afterwards.

"28 October 1645. Prisilla Browne, daughter of Peter Browne deceased, haueing accomplished the terme she was to dwell wth W^m Gilson of Scittuate, who was to pay her xv^{li} in thênd of the terme; now the said Priscilla came into the Courts and hath chosen John Browne, her vnckle, to be her guardian, and to haue the placing and disposeing of her vntill the Court shall judg her meete to be at her owne disposeing; and likewise to take her porc^{on}, viz, xv^{li} and to ymproue it by putting it into a breeding stock, and keep them, and giue her half thêncrase, or else to use it as his owne, and to pay her the said xv^{li} when the Court shall judg it meete for her to haue it at her owne disposeing."

From Peter Brown's son Peter by his second wife, was descended the John Brown of Osawatomie and Harper's Ferry; while the descendants of Peter's brother John are very numerous in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, of Dorchester, Mass.

Continued from page 189.

No. III.

CAPT. THOMAS PRENTICE AND HIS TROOP.

IT may be in order here to recall attention to the very efficient organization of the colonial militia, noted in Article I. We have seen that Capt. Henchman's foot company was made up of quotas of men from all the surrounding towns; Capt. Mosely's was of hastily collected volunteers, and we now come to the third branch of the service, the "Troopers," in some respects the most important. It seems to have been a matter of solicitude in the colony for many years to increase the number of horses, and as early as 1648 laws were passed encouraging the formation of cavalry companies. Those who would enlist as troopers in local companies and keep horses were allowed five shillings per year, and their head-and-horse-tax abated. It naturally followed that the most thrifty and well-to-do in the colony would become troopers, and the men of greatest ability and influence would be made their officers. At the beginning of the war there were five regular cavalry companies or "troops" in the colony. The Suffolk County Troop was commanded by Capt. William Davis, who died October, 1676, and was succeeded by Lieut. Thomas Brattle. The Middlesex Troop was commanded by Capt. Thomas Prentice. Essex County had two troops, one raised in Salem and Lynn, of which George Corwin was captain. Another, raised in Ipswich, Newbury and Rowley, of which John Appleton was captain. In Hampshire and Norfolk the horsemen were attached to the various companies in the regiment, eight or ten to each company of foot. Besides these regulars, there was an independent company raised at large in the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex, called the "Three County Troop." Edward Hutchinson had command of this up to October, 1674, but then resigned, and the court had not found a suitable successor who was willing to accept the appointment, and Lieut. William Haisy was in command in June, 1675. Out of these "troops" quotas were drawn to make up the company required for special service, and officers were chosen at the option of the court. In this first campaign the troopers were mostly from the towns immediately around Boston; and, in addition to these, were a few Indians from Natick and Punkapoag. The Captain and Lieutenant were from Cambridge, and the Cornet from Woburn.

The commander, Capt. Thomas Prentice, was born in England

about 1620. He came with wife Grace and daughter Grace to Cambridge, and settled on south side of the river; freeman 1652. (For further account, see Binney's History of the Prentice family, Paige's History of Cambridge, and Jackson's History of Newton.) He was a very active and influential man, and a trusted officer both in civil and military service. He died 1709, July 7, aged 89 years.

Capt. Prentice was appointed captain of the special Troop, June 24, 1675, and sent out with Capt. Henchman, as has been related. On arriving at Swansey, at Miles's garrison, the Indians began firing from the bushes across the river at our guards, and twelve of the troopers volunteered to go over the bridge and drive them off. These were commanded by Quartermaster Joseph Belcher (hitherto supposed to have been Andrew, but the Journal settles the point) and Corporal John Gill. Mr. Church went along with them and also a stranger, and William Hammond acted as pilot. As they advanced across the bridge the Indians fired upon them and wounded Mr. Belcher in the knee, killed his horse, and shot Gill in the breast, but his buff coat and several thicknesses of paper saved him from injury. They killed the pilot outright, and the troopers were forced to retreat, bringing off Hammond and his horse. On the renewal of the attack by the Indians next morning, the troop, supported by Moseley's volunteers, charged across the bridge and drove the Indians from the "Neck" and across to Pocasset. June 30th was spent by the army traversing Mount Hope neck, and at evening Capt. Prentice with his troop rode to Rehoboth and quartered over night. On the morning of July 1st he divided the troop, sending one division back under command of Lieut. Edward Oakes (not Thomas, as in Mr. Drake's note, Hubbard, page 70). It is not certain whether both divisions rode back by the same route, but it would seem thus from the result. The captain's division came upon the Indians burning a house, but could not get at them on account of several fences which had to be torn down, giving the Indians time to retreat to a swamp. Lieut. Oakes's force, however, discovered them from a more advantageous quarter, and chasing them over a plain killed two of Philip's chief men, but in the fight lost one of their own men, John Druse⁴⁹ of Roxbury. The next few days Capt. Prentice and his troop spent in searching the swamps, and then went with the army to Narragansett, as has been related heretofore. Capt. Prentice's name stands second of the signers to the treaty with the Indians, July 15, 1675.

After the return to Swansey and the news that Philip was shut up in Pocasset Swamp, when the main body of Massachusetts troops were sent away to Boston, Capt. Prentice and his troop were

⁴⁹ In his note in Hubbard, page 73, Mr. Drake says Druse was not killed outright, but lived to reach his home. Mr. Savage says he was "brought home and died next day," but in the Roxbury records (Vol. vi. Report of Record Commissioners, memorandum of Amos Adams, p. 182) I find this, with a wrong date evidently, "John Druse dyed in the warrs & was there buried. he acquitted himself valiantly."

ordered to scout towards Mendon, where the Indians had lately made an assault upon the people, killing several. The troopers met Capt. Johnson's company at Mendon, as will appear from the following minutes of the Council :

"July 26th 1675 Council Mett." (Archives, vol. 67.)

"The Council on perusing of y^e letter of Capt Prentice & capt Johnson, Dated July 23^d 1675, judged it meet to order that Capt Prentice & his Troopers be presently called home & y^t Capt. Johnson with his Souldiers be also sent to Returne leaving of his foot Souldiers the Scout^y(?) to remayne as a Guard to Mendon and of his foote at Wrentham as their Guard Referring it to the sayd Captaine to consult with the Sarjant or other chiefe Officers of each Towne how many to leave at each Towne with their Armes ? Remayne till further order."

The letter referred to is now lost from the files.

The following are the soldiers who served in the first or Mt. Hope campaign :

August 27 th 1675			
John Needham.	02 00 00	Nehemiah Hayden.	01 07 00
Jonathan Fairbank.	01 18 06	James Whitehead.	02 00 00
Samuel Pollard.	01 18 06	John Wayman, <i>Cornet</i>	04 17 00
Fathergon Dinely.	02 03 00	September 3 ^d 1675	
William Brooks.	02 03 00	John Bisco.	02 08 06
William Agur.	02 08 06	Oliver Willington.	02 08 06
Jabes Jackson.	02 08 06	John Mason.	02 03 00
Francis Wayman.	02 01 06	William Bond.	02 00 00
Samuel Culliver.	02 03 00	Thomas Boylston.	02 17 06
Thomas Woolson.	02 08 06	September 16 th	
John Livermore.	02 08 06	James Indian.	02 04 08
John Gibson.	01 01 06	Thomas Indian.	02 04 08
William Read.	02 03 00	September 21 st	
Benjamin Moore.	02 03 00	Matthew Bridge, <i>Q^r Mr</i>	03 13 00
William Brown.	02 03 00	Anthony Cooke.	01 00 00
Joseph Parmiter.	02 04 03	John Druse.	00 11 06
Joseph Curtice.	02 03 00	Edward Oakes, <i>Lieut.</i>	05 00 00
Daniel Dean.	02 08 06	Thomas Oliver.	01 01 06
Thomas Goble.	02 08 06	John Clark.	02 03 00
Ebenezer Prout.	02 08 06	Thomas Hunter.	01 11 04
James Miller.	02 08 06	Felix Indian.	01 00 06
Robert Evans.	02 08 06	Benjamin Ahaton.	00 10 00
John Baxter.	02 08 06	Harry Indian.	01 00 06
Solomon Phips, <i>Corp^r</i>	02 18 04	John Adams.	01 00 00
Benjamin Scott.	02 02 06	Jeremie Indian.	01 00 06
Christopher Grant.	01 00 00	Zachary Phillips.	02 10 00
Nathaniel Howard.	01 13 00	Joseph Allin.	04 00 00
Stephen Pain.	02 08 06	Jonathan Orris.	01 18 06
Henry Summers.	02 18 04	David Thomas.	01 10 00
Jonathan Bunker.	02 03 00	Caleb Carter.	01 12 06
James Lowden.	02 08 06	Abraham Skinner.	01 08 00
John Fowle.	01 13 00	November 30 th 1675	
John Gill, <i>Corp^r</i> .	02 11 00	Nathaniel Richards.	02 03 00
Joseph Belcher, <i>Qar^{tr} M^r</i>	02 01 00	Samuel Payson.	02 03 00

Dec. 3d, 1675, Capt. Prentice is appointed to command a troop of horse in the Narraganset campaign, joined the army at Dedham plain, and marched with it, as related heretofore, to Wickford, whence on the 16th he rode with his troop to Petaquanscut, and brought back the news of the destruction of Bull's garrison.⁵⁰ On the 19th took part in the battle at the fort. All the mention of his presence that I have found is the pair of mittens that Church had borrowed of him, which were "wounded" in Church's pocket.

But in the Archives, vol. 68, page 104, I find that John Wyman,⁵¹ of his troop, was killed, and Nathan Richardson and Nathan Belins (Billings) of Woburn, and Samuel Stone of Cambridge, were wounded.

After this battle Capt. Prentice was active in the subsequent scouting raids into the adjoining country. On December 27 he rode into Pomham's country (now Warwick, R. I.) and destroyed many wigwams of an Indian village, but found no Indians. On January 21 he was again scouting, and met with a party of Indians, of whom two were captured and nine killed. On the 27th the army started in pursuit of the enemy, and after several days marching returned to Boston, and the Massachusetts men were dismissed, for the time, to their homes.

The following is the list of credits for this campaign. Appended is a list of the same, as returned from the various local companies for this service, copied from Mass. Archives, vol. 68, showing the localities from which they came.

February 29, 1675-6		John Adams.		04 10 00
Joseph Peniman.	04 10 00	Joseph Plummer.		04 00 00
Joseph Weeden.	04 10 00	Charles Blinko.		04 10 00
Samuel Weeden.	04 10 00	William Miriam.		04 10 00
Henry Kenny.	01 10 00	John Edmons.		04 10 00
John Spaford.	04 10 00	Thomas Johnson.		04 10 00
Joseph Moore.	04 10 00	John Welcott.		04 10 00
Thomas Brown.	04 10 00	March 24 th 1675-6		
James Burnam.	04 10 00	Richard Mather.		04 10 00
Nathaniel Ballard.	04 10 00	Nathaniel Billinge.		04 10 00
Thomas Putman.	04 10 00	John Andrews.		04 10 00
Edmond Potter.	04 10 00	Joseph Marshall.		04 10 00
Daniel Champnes.	06 12 00	William Kent.		04 10 00
William Delaway.	04 10 00	John Windham.		04 10 00

⁵⁰ A writer in Drake's Old Indian Chronicle, so called, relates that on this occasion Capt. Prentice's troop took fifty-five Indians, killed ten, and burnt one hundred and fifty wigwams, and had four of their own men killed and four wounded, but this may be and probably is a mingling of several occasions, that in "Pomham's Country," and that on January 21st.

⁵¹ In same volume, page 159, is a petition of Lieut. John Wyman, asking for the release of his son who is lately married, and he states that himself has been in both the Mt Hope and Narragansett campaigns, and at last place received a wound in the face; that his eldest son was slain at Narragansett, and a servant is in the country's service all the past winter, &c.

Vol. 69, p. 1, we find the complaint of John Seers, Constable, that this John Wyman and his daughter Bathsheba have resisted the impressment of one of his horses for the country's use, and in Hull's account they are each charged £2 fine for that offence.

Jacob Nash.	04 10 00	John Stern.	04 10 00
John Eames.	04 10 00	Joseph Hutchinson.	05 08 00
James Lowden.	04 10 00	John Richards.	04 10 00
Samuel Payson.	04 10 00	Thomas Geery.	04 10 00
William Shattock.	04 10 00	Francis Wayman.	04 10 00
John Bush.	04 10 00	John Barrett.	04 10 00
Thomas Goble.	05 08 00	Nath. Richardson.	04 10 00
John Pason.	04 10 00	Hugh Taylor.	04 10 00
* Joseph Wright.	04 10 00	Caleb Grant.	04 10 00
June 24 th 1676.		Thomas Peirce.	04 10 00
John Willington.	02 08 06	Thomas Hodgman.	04 10 00
John Guppy.	01 10 00	Benjamin Davis.	04 10 00
Samuel Chapman.	04 10 00	John Acy.	05 08 00
Joseph Grout.	04 10 00	Stephen Cooke.	02 05 08
Daniel Thurston.	04 10 00	Isaac Brooks.	06 15 00
William Dodg.	04 16 00	Increases Wing.	04 10 00
John Acy.	04 02 00	Henry Summers.	02 18 03
Joseph Parmiter.	04 10 00	John Kendall.	04 10 00
Henry Ellitt.	04 10 00	Samuel Stone.	04 10 00
John Wyman, <i>Lieut.</i>	11 05 00	Samuel Whiting.	04 10 00
Thomas Prentice, <i>Capt.</i>	18 00 00	Nathaniel Cann.	04 10 00
William Mingo.	04 10 00	John Wyman.	00 15 08

List of Capt. Prentice's Troopers. (Mass. Arch., vol. 68.)

On the back of this list is written, "Capt. Prentise's 73 Troopers."

Troopers belonging to Capt. Appleton's Troope.

James Burnum, John Andrews, Edmond Potter, Samuel Chapman, John Asee (Acy),⁵² John Spaford, Daniel Thurston, Joseph Plumer, John Woolcock, Thomas Johnson. 10.

Troopers belonging to Capt. Curwin.

Steeven Hascull (Hasket), Charles Blincko (for Jon^a Corwins), Thomas Howard (for Benj. Browne), William Dodge (Jr.), Thomas Putman Juniour, John Richards, Nathaniel Ballard junr, John Edmonds, William Merriam, Thomas Flint (Sen^r).

Troopers belonging to Capt. Hutchinson.

Mr. Eliakim Hutchason, Benjamin Muzzey, Sam^l Weeden, Joseph Weeden, John Guppie (Goopy), Daniel Greenland, John Barret, Thomas Hodgman, Benj^a Daveis, John Gool (Gould), Joseph Marshall, Thomas Geery (Grary), Thomas Hart, Isack Brooks, Joseph Right (Wright), John Kindall, Nath^l Richardson, Thomas Pearce, Increases Wing, Nath^l Cann.

Troopers belonging to Captin Davis.

William Kent, John Ruggles, Sampson Chester, William Towers, [John Miner erased], Henry Eliot, John Person (Pason), Richard Mather Juniour, Martin Sanders, Crosby of Braintree (Joseph), Joseph Penniman, Samuel Haidne (Haiden), Ebenezer Haidne (Haiden), John Riplee, Samuel Whitney. 14.

Troopers belonging to Middlesex.

Mr John Long, Mr Joseph Line, James Lowdne (Lowden), Thomas Browne, John Adams, Samuel Stone Juniour, Daniel Champney, John Eams, William Shattock, John Stearns, Caleb Grant, Joseph Groute, Joseph Moore, Joseph Parmiter, David Stone, Nathaniel Billing, Thomas Goble Juniour, Ebenezer Proute, John Wyman Juniour, Francis Wyman Juniour. 19.

"73 besides Peter Woodward & Joseph Proute."

⁵² The names in brackets are added from another list on page 100 of the same volume.

In the aforesaid Indian Chronicle it is related that Capt. Prentice with six troopers went to the rescue of that portion of Capt. Wadsworth's ill-fated company that took refuge in the mill at Sudbury, and these three names may be of those troopers.

Aug 24 1676	John Cuttin.	00 18 06
Samuel Church.	Samuel Goff.	01 00 00
00 11 05		

Capt. Prentice had charge of the impressment and equipment of Middlesex men in the winter and spring of 1675-6, as shown by various orders of the court to furnish troopers, guards and scouts. He had much to do later in settling the affairs of the friendly Indians, by whom he was greatly respected. After the death of Philip, the Nipnet sachem John, accepting the court's amnesty, came in with some of his men, and were kept in Capt. Prentice's charge at his house. A credit of £6 "for fetching y^e Natick Indians" refers to his conducting their removal in 1676 to Deer Island. July, 1689, Capt. Prentice, with Mr. Noah Wiswall, was sent to arrange matters with the uneasy Puncapoags and Naticks. When Sir Edmund Andros, on July 2, escaped from prison in Boston and fled to Rhode Island, Capt. Prentice was ordered to march down with his troop and receive him after he was arrested by the people at Rhode Island. This order he obeys, and writes the Court from Bristol, July 8th, an account of his reception of the prisoner, and his purpose to return by way of Dorchester to the Castle, to avoid disturbance. (See Mass. Archives, vol. 107, page 256; also the "Andros Tracts," voll. iii. page 101.) In Archives, vol. 106, page 435, is a certificate from Capt. Prentice that he was billeted with his troop on the journey to and return from Rhode Island, two nights at Woodcock's tavern. On the death of Major Gookin, the various tribes of "Praying" Indians petitioned the court in 1691 to appoint Capt. Prentice superintendent of their affairs in the beloved Gookin's place.

LIEUT. EDWARD OAKES AND HIS TROOPERS.

Edward Oakes came from England before 1640; freeman at Cambridge, May 18, 1642; brought from England wife Jane and sons Urian and Edward; had baptized at Cambridge Mary and Thomas; was selectman twenty-six years, from 1643 to 1678; deputy to General Court from Cambridge fifteen years, between 1659 and 1681, and from Concord 1683, '4 and '6; Lieutenant of Capt. Prentice's troop, June, 1675, and served in the summer campaign at Mount Hope, of which account is given above. The service for which the following credits are given was probably rendered in the winter of 1675-6. From the letter⁵³ of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield, February 14, Archives vol. 68, page 134 (and published in

⁵³ A P.S. to this letter is omitted in the publication, which is as follows: "Hon^d S^{rs} I wrote these lines not knowing y^t Capt Oakes would come downe, being not fully satisfied in his own mind he comes down to communicate what he understandeth of things."

the Rev. C. C. Sewall's Address at the Bi-Centennial of the Burning of Medfield) it appears that Lieut. (or, as he is called, Captain) Oakes was at Lancaster after its destruction February 10th, and was afterwards scouting between Marlborough and Medfield, and at the attack on February 21, was quartered there with his troopers. Simon Crosby puts in a small bill for billeting his troop at Billerica, but date of service does not appear. He died at Concord, October 13, 1689, aged, probably, 85 years.

Credits under Lieut. Edward Oakes.

March 24 th 1675-6		John Seers.	01 00 00
James Miller.	01 12 10	Timothy Simmes.	01 09 06
John Gibson.	01 12 10	Matthew Griffin.	00 19 08
Solomon Phips, <i>Qatr Mr.</i>	02 09 04	John Teed.	02 16 06
Thomas Creswell (Croswell)		W ^m Auger (Agur, Alger)	01 12 10
	01 12 10	Timothy Hawkins.	01 12 10
April 24 th , 1676		John Mousall.	01 12 10
John Hastings.	00 19 08	<i>Capt Oakes.</i> July 24 th 1676	
Luke Perkins.	00 19 08	Jacob Hill.	00 19 08
Stephen Cooledg.	00 19 08	Samuel Hayward.	01 10 00
Samuel Whiting.	00 19 08	Henry Spring.	01 12 10
June 24 th , 1676		Thomas Mitchenson.	00 19 08
Thomas Peirce.	00 19 08	Joseph Cooke. ⁵⁴	04 02 00
Thomas Edmons.	00 19 08	Thomas Frost.	01 00 06
William Reade.	00 19 08	Edward Oakes.	06 11 00
Jonathan Bunker.	01 12 10	August 24 th 1676.	
Stephen Paine.	01 12 10	John Streeter.	00 19 08
Thomas Henshaw.	01 11 04	James Prentice.	00 18 00
Stephen Richardson.	01 12 10	Sept 23 ^d , 1676	
Christopher Grant.	01 12 10	John Green.	01 12 10
Thomas Strait.	01 03 00	John Fowle.	01 19 04

CAPT. NICHOLAS PAIGE AND HIS TROOP.

Capt. Nicholas Paige came from Plymouth, England. He was in Boston as early as 1665. In 1675, June 27th, was appointed captain of a troop to accompany Maj. Thomas Savage in the expedition to Mt. Hope; took part in the movements there; accompanied the army to Narragansett and back, and then returned to Boston with Major Savage and disbanded his men, and there is no farther account of any service in this war.

Capt. Paige was active in business, and in the civil affairs later on; was of the Artillery Company, 1693; later its commander and a colonel. He died in 1717. He left no children, and in the joint will of Nicholas and wife Anna, made in 1703, after many small legacies, gave the bulk of property, including the farm at Rumney-Marsh, where they lived, to their kinswoman Martha Hobbs, also made her executrix and gave her some good advice about marrying⁵⁵ into a godly family; should she fail of issue the property goes to his

⁵⁴ Cambridge, appointed lieutenant of Capt. Gookin's company, 1677.

⁵⁵ She married Capt. Nathaniel Oliver, 1709, and had children, Paige and Martha.

cousin William Paige, of London, England. His wife Anna was a granddaughter of Capt. Robert Keayne and a niece of Gov. Joseph Dudley. Her first husband was Edward Lane.⁵⁶

The following are the credits for his men in this campaign :

August 23 ^d 1675			
John Ballard.	02 00 00	John Picard.	02 00 00
John Breid.	02 00 00	Daniel Wycom.	02 00 00
Samuel Moore.	02 02 00	William Reeves.	02 00 00
Sept. 3 ^d		Nicholas Maning.	02 08 00
Samuel Giddings.	02 00 00	John Whipple, <i>Lieut.</i> ⁵⁸	05 00 00
Joseph Proctor.	02 00 00	Francis Young.	02 00 00
Nathaniel Engersell.	02 00 00	Ephraim Fellows.	02 00 00
William Osborn.	02 00 00	James Hoult.	02 00 00
Lawrence Hart.	02 00 00	Joseph Safford.	02 00 00
Joseph Needham.	02 00 00	Thomas Newman.	02 00 00
Nicholas Paige, <i>Capt.</i>	08 00 00	Uzall Wardall.	02 00 00
Francis Coard	02 00 00	Daniel Wilkins.	02 00 00
Enoch Lawrence.	02 00 00	Samuel Sillesbie.	02 00 00
Benjamin Wilkins.	02 00 00	William Due.	02 00 00
Thomas Noyce, <i>Cornet</i> ⁵⁷	04 00 00	William Curtis.	02 00 00
James Ford.	02 00 00	Daniel Welcom.	02 00 00
Ezekiel Mighill.	02 00 00	Thomas Albey.	02 00 00
Thomas Tharly.	02 00 00	Mark Hascall.	02 00 00

BRAINTREE RECORDS.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. BATES, Esq., Town Clerk of Braintree, Mass.

[Continued from page 169.]

SARAH hayward daughter of Jonath hayward & Sarah his wiffe dyed the 5th mo. 13. 76.

& margery hayward widow dyed 18th day of the same month.

Annes Thompson wiffe to John Thompson dyed 5th mo. 15. 76.

Sam^l hayward son of Jonath hayward & Sarah his wiffe dyed the 6th mo. 4th 76.

The widow poffer dyed the 12 mo. 18. 76. Aged

The widdow harbour died the 3 mo. 6th 77.

ebenezer king dyed the 5th mo. 22. 77.

Joseph Steevens dyed the 4th mo. 19. 77.

John Aldridg wiffe dyed the 12 mo. 25. 77.

Debora Thayre daughter of

Liddia Saunders the daughter of Martin Saunders & Liddia his wiffe dyed the 6th mo. 25. 77.

hannah Thayre daughter of Shadrach Thayre & deliverance his wiffe dyed the 12 mo. 5th 77.

John Mills Clarke. Records of marriages 6th mo. 10th 1654.

⁵⁶ Notice curious reference to Edward Paige, son of Nicholas and Anna, in N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. 23, p. 267.

⁵⁷ Thomas Noyce, of Newbury, was chosen, 1683, Capt. of the second Newbury company.

⁵⁸ John Whipple, appointed Cornet of Ipswich Troop in 1663, and then said to be "son of Elder Whiple." He was captain of a special Troop, Feb. 1675-6, of which see hereafter.

John Mills Junior and elizabeth Shove were married the twenty-sixth of the second month 1653. married by Mr Belingam of Boston.

Laurance Copeland and Lidia townsend were married the twelfth day of the tenth mo 1654 married by M^r hibbins of Boston.

ffarthanandoe Thayre and hulda hayward were married the (14) (11) 1652 by M^r Tory of Waymoth.

Thomas ffackson and deborah Thayre were married the (11)th (2) 1653. by Sag^t Lusher of dedham.

william Scant and Sarah Browne were married the (29) (1) 1654. by M^r Tory of Waymouth.

Alleesander Mash and mary Belcher were married the (19) (10) 1655. by maior Autherton of dorchester.

Samuel deering and mary Ray were married the (5) (9) 1651. by M^r fflynt of Concord.

humphry Greggs and grizel Juell were married the (1) (9) 1655, by M^r Belingam of Boston.

william Savill and Sarah gannitt were married the (6) (9) 1655, by maior Autherton of dorchester.

christopher webb and hanna Scott were married the (18) (11) 1654. by Capt Tory of waymouth.

James Poffer and Mary Swalden were married the (14) (12) 1655, by Capt Tory of Waymoth.

Samuell Tomson and Sarah Shepperd were married the (25) (2) 1656, by M^r Browne of watertowne.

Thomas Barrett and ffancis woolderson were married the (14) (7) 1655, by maior Autherton of dorchester.

Nathaniel mott and hanna Shooter were married the (25) (10) 1656 by william allis of Braintree.

Samuel deeringe and mary nucome were married the 9th mo. 10th 1657 by M^r endicote Governour.

Martin Saunders and elizabeth bancraft were married the (23) (3) 1654, by capt Guggins of cambridg.

david Walsbee and Ruth Ball were married the (24) (7) 1656, by maior willard of concord.

John pray and Johanna downam were married the 3^d mo. 7th 1657, by william Allis commissioner of Braintree.

Robert Gutridg and Margrett Ireland were married the (25) (10) 1656 by william Allis of Braintree commissinour.

Martin Saunders Junior and Liddia hardier were married the 2. mo. 1. 1651. by M^r Thomas dudly of Roxbury.

John harbour Junior and Jael Thayre were married the (17) (1) 1654, by capt Tory of waymoth.

Richard Thayre and dorathy pray were married the (24) (10) 1651, by m^r Thomas fflynt of concord.

Sidrick Thayre and Mary Barrett were married the 11th mo. 1. 1654, by capt Tory of waymoth.

James Mycall and Mary ffarr were married the 10th mo. 11th 1657 by maior Autherton of Dorchester.

Robert Twells and Martha Brackett were married the (23) (9) 1655, by M^r Belingam of Boston.

henry neale and hanna pray were married the (14) (12) 1655, by capt Tory of waymoth.

John Bass and Ruth Aulden were married the 12 mo. 3, 1657, by M^r John Aulden of duxbery.

John Saunders and Mary Mungy were married the 8th mo. 9th 1650, by M^r Hibbins of Boston.

Simon Crossbee and Rachell Brackett were married the (15) (5) 1659 by maior Autherton of dorchester.

John Bacster and Anna White were married the (24) (9) 1659 by capt Tory of waymoth.

John hoidon & hannah Ames were married the 2. mo. 6th 1660 by M^r endicote, Governor.

william Tosh & Jaell Swilvan were married the 12 mo. 7th 1660. by maior Autherton.

John cheney Senior and Grizell kidbee were married by peter Brackett the 9th mo. 12. 1661.

peter Brackett & elizabeth Bozworth were married 7th mo. 6th 1661, by peter Brackett.

Joseph Niles & Mary Mycall were married the 9th mo. 15, 1661. by peter Brackett.

John Brackett & hanna ffrench were married 7th mo. 6th 1661. By peter Brackett.

Joseph Aldridg & patience ozbourne were married the 12 mo 26. by capt Tory of waymoth.

John dassitt & hannah fflynt were married the 9th mo. 15. 1662 by maior willard.

John Ruggles & Rebeca ffarnsworth were married the 1 mo. 18th 1662, by capt hubbert.

Matthias poffer & Rachell ffarnsworth were married the 1 mo. 18. 1662, by capt hubbert.

Edmond Sheffeld & Sarah Mash were married the 7th mo. 5th 1662. by peter Brackett.

John Rockwood & Joanna ffoard were married the 7th mo. 15, 1662, by peter Brackett.

denice darly & hannah ffancis were married the 11th mo. 3. 1662, by peter Brackett.

Jonathan hayward & Sarah Thayre were married the 3^d mo. 6th 1663. by peter Brackett.

Samuell Belcher & Mary Billings were married the 10th mo. 15. 1663. by capt clapp.

John Cleavery & Sarah Steevins were married 1 mo. 18. 1664, by Capt clapp.

John Darlin & elizabeth downam were married 3 mo 13. 1664, by capt hubbert.

John parris & hanna Juell were married 6th mo. 30. 1664, by M^r bel-lingham.

Sam^l hoidon & hanna Thayre were married 8th mo. 28. 1664, by maior Lusher.

Steevin Scott & Sarah Lamb were married 5th mo. 27, 1664, by M^r bel-lingham.

John peniman & hanna Billings were married 12 mo. 24, 1664, by M^r bellingham.

John Greenlief & hanna veasy were married 7th mo. 26. 1665, by capt clapp.

Mr Sam^l Shepperd & mts dorathy fflynt were married 2 mo. 30th 1666, by capt Gookins.

[To be continued.]

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS DEANE OF BOSTON AND SALISBURY, MASS., AND HAMPTON, N. H.

By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., of Boston.

GENEALOGIES of two families of Deane have already been printed in the REGISTER: 1. Descendants of John and Walter Deane, of Taunton, vol. iii. pp. 375-87; 2. Descendants of Jonas Deane, of Scituate, vol. xxv. pp. 358-62. Genealogies of two Dane families—some of the members of both of which have written their names Deane—have also appeared in this periodical: 1. Descendants of John Dane, of Ipswich, vol. viii. p. 148; 2. Descendants of Thomas Dane, of Concord, vol. xviii. pp. 263-4. Prefixed to the article in the third volume is a brief account of the origin and history of the name in England. It is not known that any of these persons were related to each other, nor has any relationship been traced between them and the ancestor of the following family.

1. THOMAS DEANE, the progenitor of the family to which this article is devoted, is first found in Boston, Mass., in 1692, where he carried *Thomas Deane* on business as a draper and tailor.

At one time he owned pasture and wood lots in Wrentham, Mass., where Thomas Deane, of Boston, Mass., and Freefolk, England (REG. iii. 380), was an early proprietor. These lots he sold to the Rev. Samuel Man, at what date is unknown, but it was previous to October 26, 1699, when Mr. Man's house was burnt and in it the deed of this property. Mr. Deane made a new deed in 1704. There is no evidence that he ever lived in Wrentham, nor has any connection been traced between the two Thomas Deanes.

Mr. Deane remained in Boston till 1704, and probably later. Between this date and 1721 he removed to Hampton, N. H., where he kept a tavern. About the year 1726 he again removed and settled as a trader in Salisbury, Mass. But he did not remain there long, as in 1729 he had returned to Hampton. He died April 16, 1735. He married Jane, daughter of Richard Scammon* by his wife Prudence, daughter of William Walderne†. She was born June 21, 1667, died at Hampton, October 1726, in her 60th year, and was buried at Salisbury. The inscription on her gravestone (see REGISTER, xix. 38) gives the day of her death as the 9th, but her son records it in two places as "October y^e 22 Day 1726." They had children:

- i. MARY,² b. at Boston, Aug. 20, 1692; m. April 6, 1710, David Carwithin, b. March 3, 1688-9, d. about 1713; m. 2d, Mr. Wadl. [Qu. Wadleigh?] She d. June 9, 1736.
2. ii. THOMAS, b. at B., Nov. 28, 1694; d. 1768; a physician of Exeter, N. H.; m. 1st, Deborah Clarke; 2d, Mrs. Katharine Odiorne; 3d, Mary —.
- iii. JANE, b. at B., June 16, 1696; d. young.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. at B., Sept. 20, 1697.
- v. JANE, b. at B., Sept. 2, 1698.

* See REGISTER, viii. 65; xiii. 139-40.

† See REGISTER, viii. 78.

2. DR. THOMAS² DEANE (*Thomas*¹) was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1694; settled in Exeter, N. H., where he died in 1768, a. 73. He was a select-man of Exeter in 1742,* and perhaps in other years. He also appears to have held the military office of Major. He was one of the opponents to the settlement of Woodbridge Odlin as colleague pastor over the church at Exeter in 1743, and for some time left the communion of that church in consequence. He was one of the principal men in founding the new church at Exeter, over which the Rev. Daniel Rogers was settled in 1748.† He was one of the petitioners for the charter of Gilmanton, N. H., and a proprietor in that township, as were also his step-father, the Rev. John Odlin, and his brother-in-law, the Rev. Ward Clark. A copy of "The Art of Chirurgery," which formerly belonged to him, now owned by the writer of this article, contains his family record in his own handwriting. He married 1st, October 2, 1718, Deborah Clarke, born at Exeter, Nov. 3, 1699, daughter of the Rev. John Clarke,‡ of Exeter, by his wife Elizabeth Woodbridge,§ daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge. He married 2d, June 4, 1761, Katharine, widow of Capt. Ebenezer Odiorne, of Greenland, and daughter of John and Hannah Sherburne. She died 1766. He married 3d, Mary —, who survived him. By wife Deborah he had:

3. i. JOHN,³ b. at Exeter, Sept. 5, 1719; m. Abigail Lord.
4. ii. JANE, b. at E., June 20, 1721; m. John Gilman.
5. iii. THOMAS, b. at E., Dec. 23, 1723. Perhaps the Thomas Dean of Exeter, published at Salem, Feb. 21, 1764, to Eliza Woodbridge.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. at E., Dec. 28, 1725; m. 1st, John Gilman, son of Col. Samuel Gilman. Their son, *Samuel⁴ Gilman*, was drowned Feb. 28, 1750, aged 3 y. 7 mos. She married 2d, John White, H. C. 1751, a merchant of Haverhill and a member of the Provincial Congress, by whom (see Bond's Watertown, p. 891) she had:
 1. *John⁴ White*, b. in E., June 28, 1752; H. C. 1771; m. Susanna White and had—1. Charles⁵; Susanna,⁵ m. Benjamin G. Boardman, and John,⁵ d. young.
 2. *Samuel⁴ Gilman⁴ White*, b. June 2, 1754; m. Deborah Giddings and had six children.
 3. *Nathaniel⁴ White*, b. March 7, d. July 20, 1756.
 4. *Elizabeth⁴ White*, b. May 15, d. July 14, 1757.
 Mrs. Elizabeth White died Nov. 2, 1757, a. 32, and her husband m. Sarah Le Barron, Nov. 10, 1761.
- v. DEBORAH, born at E., June 15, 1728; d. Sept. 6, 1735.
- vi. MARY, b. at E., July 17, 1731; d. Sept. 19, 1735.
- vii. ABIGAIL, b. at E., Jan. 28, 1732-3; d. Sept. 18, 1735.
- viii. SARAH, b. at E., April 20, 1735; d. Sept. 15, 1735.
- ix. DEBORAH, b. at E., July 12, 1736; m. first, Joseph Emerson; m. second, Mr. Harris, of Newburyport.
- x. WARD CLARK, b. at E., Nov. 3, 1738.
- xi. BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE, b. at E., March 27, 1742; m. Eunice Sibley, b. Oct. 17, 1744, daughter of Samuel Sibley. Mr. Dean settled in Gilmanton, and served in the Revolutionary War in 1777, under Gen. Stark, in Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment. His son,
 1. *Thomas⁴*, m. Feb. 25, 1790, Lucy Price, who survived him.

* New Hampshire Provincial Papers, ix. 256.

† Ibid., pp. 279, 282, 292.

‡ G. K. Clarke's Clarke Genealogy.

§ See REGISTER, xxxii. 272-6, 342.

3. JOHN³ DEAN (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹) was born Sept. 5, 1719, and died Sept. 14, 1768, aged 49. He did business as a hatter at Exeter. The inscription on his gravestone at that place is as follows: "Here lies the body of Mr. John Dean, oldest son of Major Thomas and Mrs. Deborah Dean, who died Sept. 14, 1768, a. 49 years." He married March 1, 1744, Abigail, daughter of John Lord* by his wife Abigail Gilman, daughter of Moses Gilman, Jr.† She was born Jan. 15, 1723-4, survived her husband and died Nov. 21, 1778. Their children were:
- i. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. at E., July 8, 1745; d. Nov. 17, 1747, O. S.
 5. ii. WARD CLARK, b. at E., April 16, 1747, O. S.; d. July 15, 1828; m. first, Elizabeth Hill; second, Ann Webster; third, Margaret Wood.
 6. iii. JOHN, b. at E., July 14, 1749, O. S.; d. Aug. 15, 1819; m. first, Sarah Bridges; second, Mrs. Mary Tenney.
 - iv. DEBORAH, b. at E., July 11, 1751; d. March 18, 1772; m. Mr. McClure.
 - v. ABIGAIL, b. at E., July 13, 1753; d. unm. at E., March 13, 1777, a. 23.
 - vi. ELIZABETH, b. at E., July 20, 1755; d. Oct. 11, 1767, a. 12.
 - vii. THOMAS, b. at E., May 16, 1757; d. May 18, 1824, a. 67. He m. April 13, 1781, Lucretia Coffin, who died Feb. 19, 1828, a. 63. They had children: 1. *Peter Coffin*,⁵ resided in Boston, left children; 2. *Thomas*⁵; 3. *Nathaniel*⁵; 4. *Lucretia*⁵; 5. *Nancy*⁵; 6. *Mary C.*,⁵ m. Stephen Kimball, resided at Bangor, Me.; 7. *Elizabeth Ann*,⁵ m. Lucian B. Robie, of Exeter.
 - viii. NATHANIEL, b. April 30, 1759; resided at Stratham; d. Dec. 7, 1828, at Portsmouth, buried at Exeter; m. Sept. 18, 1781, Elizabeth Plummer, who died March 4, 1834, a. 70. Left no children.
 - ix. BENJAMIN, b. June 22, 1762; resided at Dover, N. H.; d. March 18, 1793; m. Sept. 30, 1789, at Dover, Betsey Gains, who survived him. Children: 1. *Eliza Ann*,⁵ m. Mr. Miller; 2. *Nathaniel*,⁵ d. unm.⁵
 7. x. ELIPHALET, b. April 28, 1764; d. Aug. 26, 1807; m. Olive Swasey.
4. Major JOHN GILMAN married Dec. 28, 1738, Miss Jane³ (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹) Deane. Mr. Gilman "was a major at Fort Edward, and in 1757 was sent to Fort William Henry with reinforcements. Arriving just after the capitulation, he was captured by Gen. Montcalm's savage Indian allies, stripped, and with great difficulty escaped." (See Gilman Genealogy, ed. 1869, p. 69.) They had children:
- i. JOANNA,⁴ b. Sept. 30, 1739; d. April 5, 1829; m. Jan. 31, 1762, Dea. Thomas Odiorne, by whom she had 1. *Deborah*⁵ Odiorne, b. May 11, 1763, m. Richard Thayer; 2. *George*⁶ Odiorne, b. Aug. 15, 1764, resided in Boston and Malden, Mass., father of James Creighton⁶ Odiorne, author of the Odiorne Genealogy, Boston, 1875, which see; 3. *Jane*⁵ Odiorne, b. March 3, d. April 5, 1766; 4. *John*⁵ Odiorne, b. March 21, 1767; 5. *Thomas*⁵ Odiorne, b. April 26, 1769, d. May 18, 1851, grad. Dart. Coll. 1791, author of two volumes of poems; 6. *Joanna*⁵ Odiorne, b. Feb. 6, 1771, m. Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., and had nine children, among whom were Alexander⁶ Strong (see REGISTER, xxxv. 392) and Joanna,⁶ wife of Rev. William Cogswell, D.D. (see REGISTER, xxxvii. 117), whose daughter Mary Joanna⁷ Cogswell is the wife of Rev. E. O. Jameson, of East Medway, Mass.; 7. *Ebenzer*⁵ Odiorne, b. May 7, 1773; 8. *Elizabeth*⁵ Odiorne, b. Jan. 7, 1775, m. James Brackett; 9. *Ann*⁵ Odiorne, b. Oct. 9, 1779, m. Henry Moore.
 - ii. JOHN WARD, b. May 9, 1741; d. June 16, 1823; m. Hannah Emery. He was post-master of Exeter for forty years. He had twelve children, among whom was *Allen*,⁵ b. July 16, 1773, d. April 7, 1846, graduated Dart. Coll. 1791, a lawyer of Bangor, Me., and its first mayor.
 - iii. PETER, d. in infancy.

* Son of Thomas³ (Robert,² Robert¹) Lord.

† Gilman Genealogy, ed. 1869, p. 42.

- iv. THOMAS, b. June 15, 1747; d. May 13, 1823; m. Elizabeth Rogers. Seven children.
 - v. NICHOLAS, d. in infancy.
 - vi. WILLIAM CLARK, d. in infancy.
 - vii. JANE, b. June, 1755; m. Joseph Boardman.
 - viii. NATHANIEL CLARK, b. Aug. 1756; was married, died at sea in 1799.
 - ix. ELIZABETH, b. 1757; d. Jan. 1793; m. Nicholas Gilman.
 - x. PETER, b. May, 1760; d. Feb. 1768.
 - xi. BENJAMIN CLARK, b. July 8, 1763; d. Oct. 13, 1835; a merchant at Exeter; m. Mary Thing Gilman. They had eight children, among whom was Hon. *William Charles*,⁵ b. May 2, 1795, d. June 6, 1863, mayor of Norwich, Ct., 1838, father of Daniel Coit⁶ Gilman, LL.D., president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
5. WARD CLARK⁴ DEAN (*John*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born at Exeter, April 16, 1747, was a merchant at Exeter. He married first, Jan. 25, 1770, Elizabeth Hill,* of Portsmouth. He d. at E., July 15, 1828, a. 81. He married second, July 14, 1781, Ann Webster, of Salisbury, who died April 13, 1795; married third, December 3, 1796, Margaret Wood, of Charlestown, who died Nov. 29, 1843, a. 76. By wife Elizabeth he had children:
- 8. i. JOHN,⁵ b. at Exeter, April 7, 1771; merchant at Newburyport, Mass.; d. at N., March 11, 1854; m. Anna Boardman, b. July 27, 1778, died Jan. 3, 1862.
 - ii. ELISHA HILL, b. at E., Nov. 9, 1772; d. July 2, 1777.
 - iii. DEBORAH, b. at E., June 9, 1775; d. Jan. 27, 1860; m. Dec. 11, 1796, John Gardner,† merchant, who succeeded to the business of Mr. Dean, his father-in-law, at Exeter. They had children:
 - 1. *John Dean*⁶ *Gardner*, b. Dec. 22, 1799; d. Jan. 25, 1869; m. Nov. 24, 1824, Susan N. Dicks, of Portland, Me., and had, besides those who died young:
 - i. George Arthur,⁷ b. Nov. 22, 1829; d. Sept. 27, 1879; m. first, Dec. 25, 1850, Mary C. Le Breton, of Newburyport. Ch. 1. Edmund Le Breton.⁸ 2. Susan Isabel,⁸ besides others died young. Married second, Nov. 22, 1865, Susan E. Mount, of Trenton, N. J. Ch. 3. John Dicks.⁸ 4. Mary Caroline.⁸ 5. Arthur McK.⁸ 6. Margaret D.⁸ 7. Charlotte E. P.⁸
 - 2. *George*⁶ *Gardner*, b. Aug. 24, 1801; d. Aug. 11, 1857; m. Jane Lowell. He succeeded his father in business in Exeter. Children:
 - i. George L.⁷, b. and d. 1844.
 - ii. Cordelia A.⁷, m. Oct. 1859, Isaiah W. Gill. Ch. 1. George W.⁸ 2. Wallace.⁸
 - iii. John Edward,⁷ H. Coll.; m. Jan. 13, 1875, Miriam S. Nightingale. Ch. 1. Perley.⁸ 2. John E.⁸
 - iv. Elizabeth J.⁷, the artist. Maria P.⁷
 - 3. *William Henry*⁶ *Gardner*, b. Nov. 27, 1806; d. Oct. 10, 1873; m. Caroline R. Dunham. Ch. Caroline.⁷ William H.⁷ and Emily Shaw, of New York.
 - 4. *Elizabeth Dean*⁶ *Gardner*, b. June 23, 1809; m. June 19, 1833, Rev. Samuel Cutler, b. at Newburyport, May 12, 1805, d. at Boston, July 17, 1880, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Hanover, 1841-72; of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Boston, 1878-9 (see REG. xxxv. 213-18). Ch. Samuel G.⁷, d. Feb. 12, 1869.
 - 5. *Joseph Buckminster*⁶ *Gardner*, b. Oct. 6, 1811; died July 4, 1882; m. Delia Cutter. Children:
 - i. Edward.⁷
 - ii. John D.⁷, d. young.
 - iii. Alice Julia,⁷ m. Feb. 2, 1875, George G. Hopkins, M.D., Brooklyn, L. I. Ch. 1. George Gallagher⁸ Hopkins. 2. Mary Murrey⁸ Hopkins. 3. Joseph Gardner⁸ Hopkins.

* Daughter of Dea. Elisha⁴ (John,³ Roger,² Peter¹) Hill.

† Son of Oliver⁶ (Elisha,⁵ Benjamin,⁴ Thomas,³ Thomas,² Thomas¹) Gardner.

By second wife, Ann, Mr. Dean had children :

- iv. ELIZABETH, b. July 2, 1782 ; d. June 23, 1806.
 - v. SALLY, b. March 16, 1787 ; d. Jan. 27, 1790.
 - vi. CLARK, b. April 30, 1792 ; d. April 18, 1826 ; m. Oct. 18, 1818, Cordelia Alger, who survived him and m. September 12, 1828, John T. Burnham.
 - vii. A daughter, b. and d. March 31, 1795.
6. JOHN⁴ DEAN (*John*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born at Exeter, July 14, 1749, carried on the business of a hatter in Exeter, N.H., and Readfield, Me. He married first, Sarah, daughter of Moody Bridges* by wife Naamah Frye,† who died at Readfield, March 6, 1809, a. 54. He married second, Aug. 31, 1813, Mrs. Mary (Scott) Tenney, widow of John Tenney, who survived him and married Samuel Brown. Mr. Dean died at Readfield, August 15, 1819, a. 70. By his wife Sarah he had children :
- i. CHARLES,⁵ b. at Exeter, Oct. 9, 1779 ; d. at Portland, Me., Jan. 1, 1829. He was educated at Phillips Academy, was a saddler, and carried on that business in Wiscasset, Hallowell and Mt. Vernon, Me. He m. Patience Kingsbury,‡ daughter of John and Miriam (Place) Kingsbury, by whom he had children :
 - 1. Sarah Bridges,⁶ residence Charlestown, Mass.
 - 2. Mary Morse,⁶ d. at Charlestown, March 13, 1876.
 - 3. Charles,⁶ d. young.
 - 4. Charles,⁶ d. in New York city, June 23, 1848 ; m. Jane Maria Wright, by whom he had
 - i. Emma Jane,⁷ d. young.
 - ii. Charles John,⁷ residence Lunenburg, Mass.
 - 5. John Ward,⁶ editor of the Historical and Genealogical Register, and the compiler of this genealogy ; m. Lydia Emerson.
 - 6. Jeremiah,⁶ bookbinder, carried on business in Boston ; d. there June 4, 1882 ; m. Martha A. Nelson, and had
 - i. Henry Kingsbury,⁷ residence at Boston.
 - ii. JEREMIAH, b. at Exeter, July 21, 1782 ; d. at Boston, Mass., Dec. 6, 1799.
 - iii. SARAH FRYE, b. at E., Jan. 23, 1788 ; d. at Portland, Me., Feb. 2, 1864 ; m. Capt. Aaron Winslow, shipmaster and farmer, son of Nathan and Jane (Crane) Winslow. They had
 - 1. Jane Crane⁶ Winslow, m. Hezekiah Winslow, lumber merchant ; residence Portland, Me. They had
 - i. Harriet Jane,⁷ d. young.
 - ii. Sarah Jane,⁷ m. Ardon W. Coombs, a lawyer of Portland, county attorney for Cumberland County.
 - iii. Mary Elizabeth,⁷ d. Sept. 26, 1853.
 - iv. Fanny Elizabeth,⁷ d. Jan. 31, 1868.
 - 2. Nathan⁶ Winslow, shipmaster and farmer ; residence at Gorham, Me. ; m. first, Lorinda Clement ; m. second, Lydia Clement Dyer. By wife Lorinda he had
 - i. Sarah Frances,⁷ d. young.
 - ii. Helen,⁷ d. young.
 - iii. Ellen Lorinda,⁷ m. Samuel Goold, lawyer ; residence Skowhegan, Maine.
 - 3. Harriet Jewett⁶ Winslow, m. Thaddeus Jones, and had child
 - i. Theodora⁷ Jones, m. Thomas Hudson, and had 1. Winslow Jones⁸ Hudson.
 - 4. Sarah Bridges⁶ Winslow, m. Dr. Marcian Seavey, one of the early editors and publishers of the *Maine Farmer*, and afterwards editor and publisher of the *Farmer and Artizan*, Portland, Me. Residence, Woodford's, Deering, Me.

* See REGISTER, viii. 252.

† See REGISTER, viii. 226.

‡ See REGISTER, xiii. 153.

5. *Charles Dean*⁶ *Winslow*, enlisted January 22, 1862, in the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, Company F; was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond. He died at Fortress Monroe, Oct. 14, 1862, of sickness contracted while in prison. He m. *Louvisa Witham*. Children:
 - i. *Elizabeth Ann*,⁷ m. *Seth W. Ladd*.
 - ii. *Minnie*,⁷ m. *Ira Ladd*.
 - iii. *John*.⁷
 - iv. *Nathan*,⁷ d. young.
6. *Edward*⁶ *Winslow*, res. *Buxton, Me.*; m. *Louisa P. Hamlin*, and had
 - i. *Charles Henry*,⁷ d. 1879; m. *Henrietta Patterson*, and had 1. *Leah*.⁸
 - ii. *Albert Norton*,⁷ res. *Portland, Me.*; m. *Emma Webb*, and had 1. *Henry*,⁸ d. young; 2. *Edward*⁸; 3. *Clarence*.⁸
 - iii. *Anna Crosby*,⁷ m. *Willie H. Leavitt*, a lawyer, and had 1. *Ernest Augustus*⁸ *Leavitt*.
7. *Frances*⁶ *Winslow*, d. Aug. 6, 1826.
8. *Horace*⁶ *Winslow*, res. *West Minot, Me.*; m. *Phebe G. Dow*, and had
 - i. *Mary Ellen*,⁷ m. *Edwin Davis*, of *Portland, Me.*
 - ii. *Roscoe*,⁷ m.
 - iii. *Sarah Bridges*,⁷ d. Feb. 27, 1882.
 - iv. *Horace*.⁷
 - v. *Frederick*.⁷
- iv. *JOHN*, b. at *E.*, March 6, 1794; d. at *Oakdale*, in the town of *West Boylston, Mass.*, April 29, 1876. He was a hatter, and carried on that business in several places. He m. first, *Emily Brown*, and had
 1. *Samuel Brown*,⁶ m. *Mrs. Eliza (Baker) Cutting*; residence *Oakdale*. Children:
 - i. *Jane Eliza*,⁷ m. *Charles Grant*; residence *Belmont, Mass.* Children: 1. *Albert*⁸ *Grant*; 2. *Harvey*⁸ *Grant*; 3. *George*⁸ *Grant*.
 - ii. *Albert Eleazer*,⁷ residence *Oakdale*; m. *Sarah Henry*. Children: 1. *Frederick E.*⁸; 2. *Otis*⁸; 3. *Charles*.⁸
 2. *Benjamin*,⁶ d. young.
 3. *Emily Sarah*,⁶ m. *Charles Morris Harris*, manufacturer, *Oakdale*. Children:
 - i. *Henry Francis*⁷ *Harris*, grad. *Tufts Coll.* 1871; a lawyer in *Worcester, Mass.*; m. *Emma F. Dearborn*.
 - ii. *Charles Morris*⁷ *Harris, Jr.*, manufacturer, *Oakdale*; m. first, *Ella M. Lourie*; m. second, *Clara A. Mague*. Children by first wife: 1. *Alice Emily*⁸; 2. *George Lourie*⁸; 3. *Nellie Grace*⁸; 4. *Ella Bertha*⁸; 5. *Florence May*,⁸ d. young.
 - iii. *Emily Armilla*⁷ *Harris*, m. *Lyman Payson Goodell*. Children: 1. *Roscoe Harris*⁸ *Goodell*.
 4. *Martha Putnam*,⁶ d. 1882; m. *John Farmer*, of *Leominster*. Children, besides several who died young:
 - i. *Emily Jane*⁷ *Farmer*, m. *Salathiel R. Walker*; residence *Leominster*.
 - ii. *Martha A.*⁷ *Farmer*, m. *Frank Pierce*; residence *Leominster*.
 5. *John Prentice*,⁶ m. *Mrs. Elizabeth Rudman*; residence *Natick*.
 6. *Charles*,⁶ d. young.
 7. *Sarah Bridges*,⁶ d. young.
- Mr. *Dean* m. second, *Susan Seaver*. Children:
 8. *Charles Augustus*,⁶ d. young.
 9. *Mary Susan*,⁶ d. young.
 10. *Susan Maria*,⁶ m. *Silas Cutting*; residence *Boylston, Mass.* Children:
 - i. *Minerva Angelma*⁷ *Cutting*.
 - ii. *Silas Augustus*⁷ *Cutting*.
 - iii. *Martha Susan*⁷ *Cutting*.
 - iv. *Elizabeth May*⁷ *Cutting*.
 11. *George Henry*,⁶ m. *Lizzie McWha*; residence *Lafayette, Indiana*. Children:
 - i. *Bayard Clifton*.⁷
- v. *BENJAMIN*, b. at *E.*, July 7, 1797; d. at *Baltimore, Md.*, Dec. 18, 1836. He was a hatter, and carried on the business in *Readfield, Me.*, and *Augusta, Ga.* He m. *Hannah Bloomer*, by whom he had

1. *Benjamin*,⁶ d. young.
 2. *Charles Steuart*,⁶ d. young.
 3. *Hannah Virginia*,⁶ d. young.
 4. *John*.⁶
 5. *Virginia*,⁶ m. James Garrell; residence Boothby Hill, Harford Co., Maryland.
7. ELIPHALET⁴ DEAN (*John*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born at Exeter, April 28, 1764; died August 26, 1807; married Olive Swasey, and had:
- i. ELIZABETH,⁵ m. Abel Brown, of E., and had 1. *Samuel*⁶ *Brown*, d. at the west; 2. *Mary*⁶ *Brown*, m. E. N. Medbury, of Lynn; 3. *Abel*⁶ *Brown*, of Newton, N. H., m. Miss Smith.
 - ii. HENRY, of Portsmouth, b. Oct. 28, 1788; d. July 19, 1849; m. Betsey Webster, and had children, 1. *Jonathan Webster*,⁶ d. young; 2. *Elizabeth Abbot*,⁶ d. Dec. 7, 1860; m. Forest Trafton, ch. 1. Howard Greenville⁷; 2. Wilbur Ilsley⁷; 3. Forest Judson⁷; 4. Bertram Dean.⁷ 3. *William Henry*,⁶ d. Sept. 1839; 4. *Ward Clark*,⁶ d. young; 5. *Sarah Thompson*,⁶ d. young.
 - iii. LUCRETIA SWASEY, b. at E., March 17, 1791; d. March 20, 1870; m. Amos Morse, of East Haverhill; children, 1. *Lucretia S.*⁶ *Morse*; 2. *Dean*⁶ *Morse*, d. July 7, 1872; 3. *Olive L.*⁶ *Morse*, d. unmarried, Dec. 16, 1864; 4. *Mary C.*⁶ *Morse*, d. Feb. 2, 1868; 5. *Sarah A.*⁶ *Morse*, d. March 1, 1869; 6. *Elizabeth P.*⁶ *Morse*, d. unm. Nov. 8, 1849; 7. *Catharine J.*⁶ *Morse*, d. Aug. 14, 1859; 8. *Amos Frank*⁶ *Morse*.
 - iv. OLIVE LAMSON, m. Samuel Shackford, of Portsmouth, and had children, 1. *Olivia E.*⁶ *Shackford*; 2. *Margaret*⁶ *Shackford*; 3. *Caroline*⁶ *Shackford*.
 - v. JANE M., d. Oct. 18, 1859; m. Samuel Webster, of Salisbury, and had children:
 1. *Sarah Jane*⁶ *Webster*, m. John P. Payson, master of the Williams School, Chelsea, Mass., and had
 - i. *Sarah Frances*⁷ *Payson*, d. 1851.
 - ii. *Ellen Augusta*⁷ *Payson*.
 - iii. *Catherine Putnam*⁷ *Payson*.
 - iv. *Cordelia Dean*⁷ *Payson*.
 - v. *Emma Phillips*⁷ *Payson*.
 - vi. *Clara*⁷ *Payson*.
 2. *Samuel*⁶ *Webster*, m. Hannah Davis.
 - vi. WILLIAM, of Haverhill, Mass.; m. Adeline Brown and had one child.
 - vii. ELIPHALET, d. at sea.
 - viii. MARGARET ANN, b. at E., Feb. 19, 1804; m. William B. Dana. Both are dead. Their children were: 1. *Elizabeth Ann*⁶ *Dana*, m. John L. Orne; 2. *William Henry*⁶ *Dana*, of Charlestown, Mass., m. Emily W. Pevear, has two children.
8. JOHN⁵ DEAN (*Ward Clark*,⁴ *John*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), born at Exeter, April 7, 1771, was a merchant in Newburyport; was vestryman in St. Paul's Church in that place — years. He married May 11, 1799, Anna Boardman, born July 27, 1778, died Jan. 3, 1862. He died March 11, 1854. Their children were:
- i. WILLIAM HENRY,⁶ b. March 2, 1800; d. March 20, 1800.
 - ii. MARGARET ANN, b. April 21, 1801; d. Jan. 16, 1802.
 - iii. MARGARET ANN, b. Oct. 13, 1806; d. Sept. 17, 1808.
 - iv. MARGARET ANN, b. Sept. 17, 1808; d.
 - v. JOHN GARDNER, b. June 4, 1810; d. April 16, 1836; m. Feb. 5, 1833, Mary R. Pierce, sister to Jacob Willard Pierce (vide inf.). Children: 1. *Annah P.*⁷; 2. *Charles E.*,⁷ d. in infancy.
 - vi. ELIZABETH LITTLE, b. Sept. 13, 1812; d. Feb. 6, 1813.
 - vii. CHARLES LITTLE, b. Nov. 20, 1813; d. July 16, 1846.
 - viii. MARY BOARDMAN, b. Aug. 31, 1815; m. Feb. 8, 1842, Jacob Willard Pierce. Children, besides several who died in infancy:
 1. *Mary Boardman*⁷ *Pierce*.

2. *Elizabeth Dean⁷ Pierce.*
3. *Annie Skinner⁷ Pierce*, m. 24 April, 1873, Josiah L. Hale, M.D.,* of Brookline, Mass.; grad. Hobart College, 1860; Medical School Harvard Univ. 1868.
4. *Jacob Willard⁷ Pierce.*
5. *Caroline Willard⁷ Pierce.*
6. *Dean⁷ Pierce*, m. 31 Oct. 1882, Louisa H., daughter of William I. and Sarah R. (Higginson) Bowditch.
- ix. SAMUEL BOARDMAN, b. June 15, 1817; d. June 24, 1818.
- x. ELIZABETH HILL, b. Nov. 17, 1818; d. Dec. 3, 1844.
- xi. SAMUEL BOARDMAN, b. Oct. 8, 1820; d. April 1, 1854.

REGISTER PLAN FOR GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.

DURING the first twenty-three years of the publication of the REGISTER, 1847-1869, no fixed plan for the arrangement of genealogies was required by the conductors of this work, but each person was allowed to arrange his genealogical contributions according to his own taste or fancy. In the latter year the Publishing Committee, finding that so many different plans were confusing to the readers of the REGISTER, agreed to adopt one of their own, and require articles to be arranged according to it. The plan then adopted was the work of Col. Albert H. Hoyt, the editor at that time, with suggestions from Mr. Dean, the present editor. The following explanation of the plan was published in the REGISTER for January, 1870 (xxiv. 68-9):

GENEALOGIES.—In the twenty-three volumes of the REGISTER will be found a very large number of genealogies and genealogical notes, including many of the oldest families of New England. Besides these there have been printed several hundred volumes of family genealogies and pedigrees, more or less extended; in the whole, making quite a large library of books relating to this department.

Prior to the existence of the NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY scarcely anything had been done in the United States, in this direction; and it is due to that society to state that through the aid, no where else to be obtained, of its library, and through the pages of the REGISTER, great progress has been made in historical and genealogical studies, which have resulted in the marvellous multiplication of family, town and state histories. That society may fairly be said to have created a taste for these studies. It has liberally aided all inquirers, and is honored alike by the work already accomplished and that which the future promises.

Every one who compiles a genealogy has his own plan of arranging his matter. Hence there are as many different plans as there are volumes. And, as it seldom happens that the same individual will compile more than one genealogy, we cannot hope to aid those who have finished their labors; but for the benefit of future contributors to the REGISTER, and perhaps of those about to publish family genealogies, we have arranged [a genealogy] on a plan easily understood and convenient for reference. The obvious merits of this plan are:

1.—It avoids all unnecessary figures. More than enough of these adds greatly to the cost of printing, confuses the reader and mars the page. Consecutive numbers have no advantage except as aids to reference; hence no consecutive number is placed against a name which is not subsequently taken up as the head of a family. Figures used as exponents, as *John*,² are employed but once with the same name.

2.—The personal history of each individual is given in connection with his appearance as the head of a family. If any name is not subsequently taken up as the head of a family, then his or her history is given when the name first occurs.

3.—Historical matter is printed in large type, and the names of children in small type. This economizes space, and assists the eye in reading.

The Publishing Committee authorize us to state that all genealogical matter, hereafter contributed to the REGISTER, must be arranged, in the MS., on the plan here indicated.

* See REGISTER, xxxi. 89.

In preparing matter on this plan for the press, put against the name of each child sufficient dates of birth, marriage and death to fill the line. Write on one side of the sheet only.

The article then arranged on the REGISTER PLAN and printed in that number of the REGISTER, was the Sherman Genealogy. The Deane Genealogy in this number is also arranged on this plan.

It has now been in use thirteen years and has given satisfaction. The Publishing Committee will continue to require genealogies intended for the REGISTER to be arranged on this plan.

PARTIAL COPY OF RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF WINCHESTER, N. H.

Communicated by JOHN L. ALEXANDER, M.D., of Belmont, Mass.

THESE records were destroyed before the copy was completed.

- 1765 Enoch Stowell married Sarah Field Sept 12th.
John Willard married Sarah Willard Sept 12th.
- 1766 Rev Micah Lawrence married Eunice Willard Sept 16th.
Samuel Scott married Abigail — Sept 17th.
- 1767 Elijah Dodge married Ann Butler Mar 22^d.
Benjamin Melvin married Mehitable Page Nov 19th.
Elijah Alexander m. Susannah Trowbridge Nov 1st.
- 1768 Francis Verry m. Rebeckah Simonds Apr 14th.
Seth Alexander m. Hannah Oaks June 17th.
- 1769 Joshua Whittemore m. Sarah Burt Jan^y 16th.
Eleazer Risley m. Ann Pierce Nov 15th.
Seth Lewis m. Catherine Willard Dec 14th.
- 1770 John Brown m. Lucy Eaton Aug 5th.
Dr. Theodore Watkins m. Ann Alexander Oct 15th.
- 1771 John Alexander m. Thankfull Ashley Oct 7th.
- 1772 John Goss m. Hannah Scott Oct 15th.
Samuel Cary m. Priscilla Dodge Oct 26th.
Nathaniel Chase m. Rachael Pierce July 6th.
- 1773 Jacob Bates m. Bathsheba Pierce Sept 2^d.
Amos Willard m. Sybil Scott Oct 11th.
- 1775 Ezekiel Kemp m. Rebeckah Healy Dec ——.
John Higgins m. Sarah Burt Nov 22^d.
- 1776 Benjamin Wright m. Sybil Burt July 24th.
Amos Conant m. Elizabeth Erskine Aug 21st.
Benjamin Rockwood m. Susannah Griffith Sept 19th.
Abraham Scott m. Abigail Latham July 29th.
- 1777 Daniel Ashley m. Mercy Pratt Aug 11th.
Israel Stowell m. Sarah Carpenter Aug 25th.
David Cady m. Lois Fassett Mar 2^d.
Ichabod Franklin m. Hannah Franklin Mar 7th.
- 1779 Philip Goss m. Esther Gale Sept 23^d.
Robert Coddington m. Zuriah Pierce Apr 5th.
Lemuel Wright m. Deborah Erskine Dec 21st.
Nathan Collar m. Lucy Wilder Sept 21.
Daniel Wise m. Lydia Owen Nov 23^d.

- 1780 William Kelley m. Mary Whiting Aug 17th.
 1781 Jonas Cowan m. Mary Dunbar Oct 2^d.
 Rev Solomon Reed m. Susannah Willard Mar 14.
 Israel Stowell m. Mary Leonard Aug 21.
 Abijah Coddington m. Sarah Pierce Sept 17.
 Nathan Night m. Abigail Short Nov 29.
- 1782 Samuel Moor m. Hannah Humphrey Jan 10.
 Willard Humphrey m. Betsey Lee Jan 10.
 Moses Robinson m. Hannah Smith Jan 30th.
 Thomas Gould m. Thankful Amsden July 27.
 John Hatch m. Zilza Mastraff Nov 4.
- 1783 Jesse Brown m. Fallany Healy Feb 20.
 Joseph Cross m. Anna Cook Mar 13.
 Nathan Ripley m. Mary Hawkins Apr 15.
 Peter Haywood m. Hannah Fay May 6.
 Silas Warren m. Hannah Foster May 8.
 Elijah Butler m. Hannah Gashet July 5.
 John Follett m. Hannah Alexander Nov 18.
 Thomas Curtis m. Azubah Stone Mar ——.
 Seth Willard m. Abigail Brett Oct 28.
 Ebenezer Scott m. Seelia Brett Oct 28.
 Abel Scott m. Minna Narramore Oct 28.
- 1784 John Patridge m. Martha Willard Feb 18th.
 Isaac Fuller m. Dorothy Packard Mar 7.
 Alpheus Taft m. Lydia Humphrey Sept 7.
 Aaron Whitney m. Hannah Willard Sept 23.
 John Foster m. Sylvia Butler Oct 12.
 Barnebas Horton m. Molly Morse Oct 21.
 Thomas Sanderson m. Sarah Hatch Nov 9.
 Andrew Farrand m. Rebeckah Cowden Nov 5.
 Prentice Willard m. Mindwell Taylor Dec 16.
 Nehemiah Ward m. Hannah Packard Dec 22.
- 1785 Isaac Atwood m. Elizabeth Dodge Apr 19.
 Solomon Willard m. Polly Cahoon Aug 22.
 James Scott m. Eunice Lawrence Oct 15.
 Daniel Franklin m. Sebra Temple Nov 24.
 John Pearlin m. Mary Owen Dec 23.
 James Foster m. Hannah Stetson Dec 15.
- 1786 Syrenas Knapp m. Hannah Gould Nov 23.
 John Oldam (Oldham) m. Sarah Roberts Mar 1.
 William Martain m. Lydia Gould Mar 4.
 Ebenezer Lowell m. Submit Roberts May 5.
 Thadeus Bancroft m. Molly Houghton May 5.
 Richard Gail m. Mary Wright Aug 15.
 Benjamin Gould m. Elizabeth Amsdale Aug 23.
- 1787 Simeon Bixford m. Hepsibeth Chamberlain Feb 27.
 William Humphrey m. Elizabeth Jewell Feb 27.
 James Foster m. Hannah Alexander May 14.
 Joel Roberts m. Sarah Goss Apr 10.
 Joel Wright m. Chloe — Oct 21.
 Benjamin Marble m. Mehitable Shattuck Aug 8.
 Daniel Houghton m. Susannah Pierce Aug 8.

THE NAME AND FAMILY OF BROUGHTON.

By HENRY E. WAITE, Esq., of West Newton, Mass.

THE name is derived from the Saxon *Broē*, which means brook or broken land, and *Tūn*, the dwelling or town. In King Ethelred's charter to the monastery of Shaftesbury in England, A.D. 1001, Elfwig's boundaries at *Broctun* are mentioned. The domesday book of William the Conqueror, A.D. 1086, describes thirty-four manors of Broctun, variously latinized by the clerks of the records to Brochthon, Brocton, Brotton, Broton, Brogton and Broughton, perhaps according to the pronunciation peculiar to the localities where the manors were situated. Later the orthography of Broughton (*Braw'-ton*) seems to have been generally adopted. There are now twenty distinct parishes, besides hamlets and different localities in England that bear the name, and in America it is locally applied to a small parish in Canada, and to an island in the Alatamaha river in Georgia, while it rarely occurs in either country as a family name.

With few exceptions, all the families that have borne the name in England are traced to the counties of Chester and Buckingham.* The name continued prominent among the knights and sheriffs of England for three or four centuries, until the titular male lines became extinct and their estates passed through female heirs to other families. The following are brief sketches of immigrants to America, viz. :

HENRY BROUGHTON, a passenger in the "Alexander," May 2, 1635, aged 20, of whom nothing more is known.

THOMAS¹ BROUGHTON, a passenger in the "America," embarked at Gravesend below London, June 23, 1635, aged 19, for Virginia. Savage identifies him as of Watertown, Mass.

Thomas Broughton, of Watertown, married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Briscoe, before 1643, and removed to Boston about 1650, in which year and the next he received grants and made large purchases of land at Salmon Falls, now Berwick, Me., where he erected mills. In 1656 he bought one-quarter of the mills at Dover, and the next year a farm of three hun-

* In the county of Chester the Broughtons descend in the male line from Hugh de Vernon, baron of Shipbrook at the time of the Conquest, whose fourth son, Richard de Vernon, was father of Adam de Napton, county Warwick, whose issue assumed their local name from Broughton in Staffordshire.

In the county of Buckingham, at the domesday survey, the principal manor of Broughton was held by Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham and cousin of the Conqueror. His subfeudatory was his brother Hugh de Bolebee, whose descendants the Veres earls of Oxford continued to hold it, admitting under them another subfeudatory—supposed to have been a junior branch of the same family—who took his name from the place before the year 1200. [See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Shaw's *Staffordshire*, *The Norman People*, Lipscomb's *Buckinghamshire*, Ellis's *Antiquities of Heraldry*, *Burke's Peerage*, &c.]

dred acres on the line between Cambridge, Charlestown and Woburn, formerly granted to Increase Nowell; also land on Mystic river in Cambridge, where he had previously built corn and fulling mills; also Noddle's Island, now East Boston. The two following years he was a selectman of Boston, and was then called "a rich and active merchant," but met with severe reverses a few years later. In 1674 he was living at "Center Haven," the north end of Boston; wrote his age in September, 1678, as "about 64 years," and died Nov. 12, 1700. The name of his "brother" *William*, of Watertown, appears upon the court records in 1650, but is not found again. His "cousin" Peter Cole was a merchant at Leadenhall Street, London, in 1657. The children of Thomas and Mary Broughton were:

2. i. GEORGE.²
3. ii. JOHN.
- iii. —, b. at Watertown, March 3, 1643-4; d. in 7 days.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. at W., Jan. 15, 1646; m. Obadiah Reed. She was a widow in 1726, when she sold 100 acres of land at Salmon Falls granted her in 1671.
- v. MARY, b. at Boston, July 5, 1651.
- vi. THOMAS, b. at B., May 26, 1653; d. Jan. 7, 1654.
- vii. NATHANIEL, b. at B., Dec. 5, 1654. On the tax list there in 1674; master of Barque "Exchange," of Boston, five men, for Antego, Nov. 2, 1688; not living in 1702.
- viii. THOMAS, b. at B., Dec. 23, 1656, and d. there unm. Dec. 4, 1702. He was a gunmaker, and was "Armourer at her Majesty's Fort at Casco Bay," forty-six weeks shortly before his death.
- ix. HANNAH, b. at B., Dec. 28, 1658; m. there, October 12, 1713, John Myrick.
- x. SARAH, b. at B., June 9, 1660; was living there in 1727, unm.
- xi. PATIENCE, b. at B., April 14, 1663; d. there Dec. 28, 1705.

2. GEORGE² BROUGHTON (*Thomas*¹) was at Salmon Falls in 1657; afterwards a merchant at Boston, and in 1667 of the Artillery Company there. In 1670 he bought a wharf at Charlestown, and the next year was granted one hundred acres of land at Salmon Falls; was a captain of soldiers there, and in October, 1675, wrote to Major Waldron for help against the Indians. He was licensed at Boston in August, 1689, as a "retailer out of doors," and had been killed by Indians before May, 1690, when his widow petitioned for a continuance of his license. He married Perne, daughter of Edward Rawson, secretary of the colony. She was born in May, 1646, and seems to have been a subject of much uncertainty in the two histories of the Rawson family and Savage's Dictionary. The children of George and Perne Broughton, born at Boston, were:

- i. JOHN,³ b. Jan. 22, 1667. Killed by Indians, April 20, 1689.
- ii. RACHEL, b. Sept. 1, 1670.
- iii. MARY, b. Aug. 10, 1672. Living at Boston in 1701, unm.
- iv. EDWARD, b. Oct. 12, 1673. Was perhaps the schoolmaster of that name at Lancaster, Mass., in 1723; husband of Martha, daughter of Josiah Wheeler; and who purchased land at Farmington, Conn., in 1729, then a merchant, and was dead in 1744, leaving children, Sarah, Copia and Patience.
- v. PERNE, b. June 15, 1677.
- vi. SARAH, m. — Johnson, and was a widow in 1700.
- vii. REBECCA, m. at Boston, April 10, 1707, Edward Cowell, of Truro, Mass. In 1701, she with her sisters Mary and Sarah sell their father's grant of one hundred acres at Salmon Falls.

3. JOHN² BROUGHTON (*Thomas*¹) married Abigail, daughter of the Rev. John Reyner, of Dover, N. H. He was granted one hundred acres of land in 1671 at Salmon Falls, was a captain of soldiers, and was killed by In-

dians, June 19, 1689. His widow sold their homestead in 1690 and removed to Woburn, Mass., where she married, March 30, 1696, Thomas Kendall, and died, Dec. 31, 1716. Their children were:

- i. ELIZABETH,³ b. at Boston, Sept. 22, 1677; d. March 22, 1703-4, unm.
- ii. NATHANIEL, was witness to a bill of exchange drawn at Salem on London, Oct. 21, 1707; of Boston in March, 1710, when he sold his father's grant of one hundred acres at Salmon Falls. If he left descendants they were possibly the Broughtons of Portsmouth, N. H.*
- iii. MARY, m. at Woburn, Nov. 3, 1701, Jacob Fowle.
- iv. ABIGAIL. In 1751 Sarah Callighan, of Portsmouth, N. H., granddaughter of Capt. John Broughton, sells twenty-four acres of land near Great Falls.

JOHN¹ BROUGHTON, a passenger in the "Thomas," embarked at Gravesend in August, 1635, aged 20, and may have been the planter of that name at Windsor, Conn., who married, Nov. 15, 1650, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bascom, of Windsor, and soon after removed to Northampton, Mass., where he died March 16, 1662. Their children, born at Northampton, were:

- i. JOHN,² b. 1654; m. Oct. 29, 1678, Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Woodruff, and again Nov. 19, 1691, Hannah "Alicce." He was in Capt. William Turner's company in February, 1676, and removed to Windham, Conn., about 1696, where he d. Jan. 5, 1731. His children, b. at Northampton and Windham, were:
 1. A son,³ d. March 24, 1679.
 2. A daughter, b. 14th. d. 16th Feb. 1680.
 3. John, b. Jan. 7, 1680-1; m. at Windham, May 10, 1709, Tabitha Kingsley, and had: Mary, June 12, 1710. Tabitha, Jan. 9, 1712. Amos, May 23, 1718. Elizabeth, March 9, 1720. Phebe, March 15, 1722.
 4. Samuel, m. at Windham, May 2, 1711. Martha Lilly, and had: Samuel, Dec. 15, 1711. Martha, June 15, 1715. John, June 16, 1717; m. Abigail Dean. Atkinson, Aug. 24, 1719. Sarah, January 27, 1722. Margaret, Oct. 6, 1724. William, March 20, 1727. Zer-viah, July 5, 1729.
 5. Mary, d. Northampton, Oct. 7, 1690.
 6. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 26, d. Sept. 6, 1692.
 7. Mary, b. and d. Oct. 1693.
 8. Hannah, b. April, 1695; m. Nov. 6, 1717, Humphrey Ballard, of Andover.
 9. Mary, b. at Windham, June 19, 1697; d. 1707.
 10. Esther, b. Feb. 10, 1700.
 11. Mehitable, b. March 8, 1703.
 12. Abigail, b. April 5, 1705.
 13. Thomas, b. Aug. 8, 1707; m. at Windham, Nov. 15, 1738, Adrie Crane, and had: Eunice, 1739. Joanna, 1741. Lydia, 1742. Ke-ziah, 1744. Delight, 1747. Prudence, 1749. Jemima, 1751. Alice, 1753, and Ebenezer, who removed to Irasburg, Vt.
- ii. MARY, m. Northampton, Feb. 18, 1674, James Bennett.
- iii. HANNAH, b. Oct. 1656; d. July, 1657.
- iv. SARAH, b. August, 1658.
- v. THOMAS, b. March 30, 1661; settled at Deerfield, Mass., and was killed by Indians with wife and three children in June, 1693.

THOMAS BROUGHTON, living at or near Charleston, South Carolina, as early as 1699; was on the list of proprietors' deputies as the representa-

* For the early Broughtons of Portsmouth, see lists from records of Hon. Joshua Peirce, published in the REGISTER, vols. xxiii. to xxvii.

Boston Records. "Jemima, dan John & Phebe Broughton, b. July 4, 1697. Sarah, dau. Randal and Sarah Broughton, b. Jan. 12, 1698."

tive of Lord Carteret in 1702; colonel of one of the royal regiments in 1704; councillor and collector of customs, 1708; surveyor general, 1709; speaker of the House of Assembly, 1716, and 1725 to 1730, then lieutenant-governor, and finally governor of the province from May, 1735, until his death in 1738. He married a daughter of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, General of the Leeward Islands and one of the early governors of South Carolina. His son Nathaniel Broughton, in 1733, was one of the trustees of a free school erected at St. John's Parish.

SAMPSON SHELTON BROUGHTON, "a barrister of long standing in the Middle Temple, London," was appointed attorney-general of the province of New York before June 21, 1700. Sailing from Gravesend, April 26th, he landed at New York, July 24th, 1701. He was a member of the governor's council in 1703, and died in the winter of 1704-5, leaving a wife Mary. His son Sampson studied with his father in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1700, but came with his father to New York; succeeded him as attorney-general, and was commissioned naval officer, May 16, 1711. He was granted license to marry Mary Ravaud, Dec. 24, 1705, and received grants of land in Dutchess County.

JOHN BROUGHTON, a sea-captain and merchant of Marblehead, Mass., in 1720, like many living there at that time, doubtless came as a mariner from the south of England or the Channel Islands, and possibly by way of the Barbadoes, the Carolinas or Virginia. He was progenitor of a race "who seemed like descendants of the ancient sea-kings." Through four generations for over one hundred years every male member of his family was master of a vessel, and every female member the wife of a sea-captain. His family arms, transmitted by his son Nicholson to a granddaughter now living, were: "Argent, a Chevron between three Mulletts Gules."*

The following is a facsimile of his signature:

On the third of December, 1718, he married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Maverick) Norman, and granddaughter of Lieut. Richard Norman, of Marblehead. She inherited their residence from her grandfather Moses Maverick, one of the "proprietors" of the town, and was a widow when admitted to the First Church, July 5, 1741. Their children, born at Marblehead, were:

- i. ANNE,² b. July 26, bapt. Aug. 9, 1719; m. Dec. 9, 1736, Capt. Jonas Dennis, Jr.
- ii. SARAH, b. Nov. 6, bapt. Dec. 3, 1721; m. Aug. 14, 1741, Capt. Richard Webber.
- iii. JOHN,
2. iv. NICHOLSON, } twins, bapt. Sept. 13, 1724. John d. in infancy.
- v. NORMAN, bapt. April 9, 1727; d. young.

* These arms are found in "Fuller's Worthies," published at London in 1662, borne by *John de Broughton*, sheriff of Bedford and Bucks, 48th and 50th Edward III. *John Broughton*, sheriff of Bedford and Bucks, 13th Henry VI., and sheriff of Cumberland, 14th and 25th Henry VI.

Nicholas Broughton, sheriff of Devonshire, 24th Henry VI.

John Broughton, sheriff of Bedford and Bucks, 38th Henry VI. and 5th Edward IV.

2. NICHOLSON* BROUGHTON (*John*¹), bapt. at Marblehead, September 13, 1724; married September 26, 1749, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Martin) Pedrick.

He received such educational advantages as could be imparted at his native town, and developed much vigor of character. Accustomed to the sea, and residing at a port distinguished as the nursery of mariners, he became a skilful and intrepid ship-master before he was thirty years of age. For several years he was associated with Captain Robert Girdler in enterprising and successful commercial ventures,—despatching fishing sloops to the banks of Newfoundland and merchant vessels to foreign countries. He was one of the leaders of the revolutionary movement at Marblehead in 1774, and the next year was chosen a captain in the famous “marine” regiment commanded by Col. John Glover. At Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 2, 1775, he was directed by Washington to execute the first naval commission,—three days later, with a detachment of the army in the schooner “Hannah,” fitted out at the continental expense, he sailed from Beverly “to defy the proud navy of England,” and on the 7th instant captured the British ship “Unity,” laden with supplies for the ministerial army. He also received the second naval commission, October 16th of the same year, and on the 20th instant sailed from Beverly in the schooner “Lynch,” as commodore, with seventy men, and Captain John Selman in the schooner “Franklin,” with sixty-five men, for the river St. Lawrence, under the special order of Congress to intercept two transports from England with supplies for Quebec. They reached their destination after a long passage “through the stormy paths of the Northern seas,” being detained by adverse winds and weather, only to find that the transports for which they were in search had escaped. They, however, captured ten other vessels, and also the British recruiting officers at the island of St. Johns, and returned in December to find their prizes and prisoners released, and to be reproved by Washington for exceeding the letter of his instructions, the spirit of which these zealous commanders interpreted as set forth by Chief Justice Marshall, who, in his life of Washington at this period says: “Though general letters of reprisal were not immediately granted by Congress to their continental cruisers, a measure of equal efficacy but less hostile in appearance was adopted. Their ships of war were authorized to capture all vessels employed in giving assistance to the enemy in any manner whatsoever; and the forms used in their resolution were such that no capture could be made which might not be construed to come within it.”

Feeling keenly the reproof, after the many hardships and privations they had undergone, when Washington reminded them that the year of enlistment had nearly expired and requested them to take their command again in the Marblehead regiment, they replied that they would not.

On the 14th of February, 1776, Captain Broughton was commissioned by the Provincial Congress at Boston, as Second Major of the Fifth Regiment of Essex County militia under Col. Jonathan Glover.

He was a prominent and active member of the First Church at Marblehead until his death. The inscription upon his monument reads as follows: “On August the third 1798, was translated from this World to the Region of Spirits, the Immortal part of Nicholson Broughton Esq. aged 73 years and 7 months, A man whose life and conversation shed lustre on his religious profession and furnished an example every way worthy of imitation.” The children of Nicholson and Sarah Broughton were:

- i. SARAH,³ b. 1752 ; m. Capt. Daniel Lisbrel.
- ii. MARY, b. 1755 ; m. Capt. John Devereux.
- iii. NICHOLSON, b. 1757 ; d. young.
- iv. ANNE, b. 1759 ; m. Capt. Joseph Proctor.
- v. ELEANOR, b. 1762 ; m. first, Capt. Thomas Williams, and second, Capt. Samuel Horton.
3. vi. NICHOLSON, b. 1764.

The christian name of the head of this family is variously written. Upon the baptismal register of the First Church at Marblehead is the following record, under the date of Sept. 13, 1724, in the handwriting of the Rev. John Barnard, viz.:

“ John } Twin } John }
 Nicholson } inf. of } Sarah } Broughton.”

Until 1775 he wrote his name,

Nicholas Broughton

and afterwards :

Nicholson Broughton

His son wrote his name, in 1797:

Nicholason Broughton

and afterwards :

Nicholson Broughton

And his grandson's signature in
1825 was :

Nicholson Broughton

There are found no indications of relationship with the early Nicholson family of Marblehead, or esteem for Sir Francis Nicholson, who heads the list of the founders of St. Michael's Church there ; nevertheless, accepting the baptismal name as correctly recorded, the variations of orthography, indulged in by those who have borne it, are suggestive of its original use as a patronymic to designate “the grandson of Nicholas.”

3. NICHOLSON³ BROUGHTON (*Nicholson*,² *John*¹), born at Marblehead, Oct. 29, 1764 ; married April 17, 1788, Susanna, daughter of Gen. John Glover, and died at the island of Martinique, June 21, 1804. With the advantages of education, energy and affluence, he began his career under the most favorable auspices. Imbued with the intense patriotic spirit of

his native town that during the Revolution "won for herself a renown which is still recognized as a brilliant chapter in American history," he enlisted as a soldier at thirteen years of age, and served at Winter Hill and Cambridge during the winter of 1777-8. Before he had reached manhood he was commanding one of his father's vessels, and was afterwards engaged in the West India trade with Col. William Raymond Lee and his son William Lee, and occasionally commanded different vessels in their joint interest during the war between England and France that began in 1793, the cruisers of both powers constantly committing depredations upon American commerce. Within the following six years his cargoes were confiscated three times by the French, and his vessel captured by the British in 1797, and again in 1799, when she was run ashore and burned at Monte Christo, a French port under the administration of the colored statesman and military chieftain, Toussaint L'Ouverture. His claims for reimbursement, with those of others, the United States government volunteered to collect, and used in the year 1800, to discharge the burdensome stipulations in the treaty of alliance entered into with France in 1778, thus originating the well-known "French Spoliation Claims."

Of his four sons, all sea-captains :

- i. NICHOLSON,⁴ the eldest, born in 1790, was sailing-master of the privateer "Tomahawk" in 1815, when she was captured by the English 74-gun ship "Bulwark"; afterwards a captain and supercargo in the China trade for several years, then a merchant, and finally, from 1825 to 1835, he had built for him at Newburyport, by Jackman & Currier, thirty-two ships, brigs and schooners, and most of them sailed from his wharf at Marblehead with cargoes for foreign countries. He was twice married, each time to a daughter of the late Hon. Nathaniel Hooper, of Marblehead, and died at West Newton, Mass., in 1873.
- ii. JOHN, b. in 1792; was a privateer in the war of 1812; captured by the British and imprisoned at Dartmoor. He was afterwards master of vessels sailing from Marblehead to foreign countries.
- iii. NORMAN, b. in 1794; was lost at sea in 1825.
- iv. GLOVER, b. in 1796; was, with his brother John, a privateer and imprisoned at Dartmoor. After a long experience as sea-captain, he was town clerk of Marblehead for many years, and died in 1869.

WILLIAM¹ BROUGHTON, a mariner, and perhaps brother of John, married at Marblehead, August 13, 1720, Elizabeth Oakes. She m. again, Feb. 1, 1750, Israel Mark, of Great Britain. Children :

- i. JOHN,² m. Dec. 31, 1740, Elizabeth Gross. She m. again, Jan. 1, 1765, Samuel Stevens, of Marblehead. Children :
 1. Benjamin,³ bapt. Aug. 4, 1748.
 2. Benjamin, bapt. May 5, 1750.
 3. John, bapt. June 21, 1752. His widow Rebecca, m. Oct. 11, 1770, Manuel Saunders, of M.
 4. Thomas, bapt. Feb. 6, 1757; m. June 9, 1805, Margaret Doak, who m. again, Sept. 7, 1813, William Allen, of M.
- ii. WILLIAM, m. first, Jan. 28, 1746, Margaret Neal, of Marblehead, and second, Aug. 27, 1760, Hannah Horton. Children :
 1. Margaret, bapt. Feb. 28, 1748.
 2. Martin, bapt. July 1, 1750; m. Aug. 16, 1772, Hannah Savage. She m. again, Oct. 3, 1790, James Dennis, of Marblehead. Children :
 - i. Hannah, bapt. Nov. 8, 1778; m. Jan. 10, 1804, Joseph Brown.
 - ii. William, bapt. Oct. 5, 1783.
 3. Margaret, bapt. April 29, 1753.
 4. William, bapt. Nov. 2, 1755.
 5. Sarah, bapt. Nov. 6, 1757; m. June 27, 1778, Samuel Vickery.
- iii. ELIZABETH, m. Feb. 1, 1750, James Vinson.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

MR. HENRY F. WATERS AND HIS ENGLISH RESEARCHES.—It was announced in the newspapers, some months ago, that the New England Historic Genealogical Society had appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions to defray the expense of employing Mr. Waters to visit England and engage in researches among the public records for the ancestry of the settlers of New England. Mr. Waters already had experience in genealogical investigations in that country, having spent in them several months in the summer and autumn of 1879, some of the results of which were published in the *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*. A reprint of these articles in a volume entitled, "Gleanings from English Records," was noticed in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiv. pages 422-4. This notice closes with these remarks: "Is it too much to hope that as the New England Historic Genealogical Society grows in age and prosperity, it may at some future time be endowed with funds sufficient to enable it to maintain an accredited agent in the mother country, constantly engaged in such researches as these? Such an agent, released from the necessity of depending upon the support of private patrons and allowed to consult the general interests and needs of New England history and genealogy, would place us in a position never before reached, and his work would be rich in results not otherwise likely to be obtained."

Mr. Waters has peculiar qualifications for this work. We feel confident that no one now living has gathered such a mass of information as he, derived from original records as well as printed books, concerning the pedigrees of our early New England families. In addition to his many labors in every part of the historical and antiquarian field, he has made a thorough and exhaustive study of the early records and files of the four original counties of Massachusetts, Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex and old Norfolk, and has made copious minutes of their contents. The advantages which such a training gives Mr. Waters are obvious. The experience thus acquired is simply invaluable.

The committee issued a circular, written by the chairman, John T. Hassam, A.M., from which we extract the following:

"The death of the distinguished American antiquary and genealogist, the late Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., of London, has brought to an end investigations which concern every one interested in the genealogies of New England families. There is no one now in England who can fill his place. His death is a serious loss to the cause of genealogical research. It is of the utmost importance that this loss should not be suffered to be anything more than a temporary check to researches which affect so large a number of people in New England. The work which he has left unfinished should be carried on by a competent successor.

"The New England Historic Genealogical Society is desirous of beginning and maintaining a thorough and systematic search of the English Records for everything which relates to the family history of the first settlers of this country. It is believed that a search so made would bring to light much valuable material, as yet undiscovered, which otherwise would be completely lost to us. To this end it solicits contributions, not only from members of the Society, but also from all others who are interested in the history of New England and the genealogies of any of the families of its early settlers.

"The searches which have hitherto been made—often at great cost, and therefore possible only to men of large means—have been almost invariably made for people seeking information concerning their own ancestors, and have accordingly but a slight degree of interest for those who do not belong to these particular families. It is desired to place the contemplated search on a broader basis, so as eventually to put the inquirer in this country in possession of every known clew which may serve to connect any given family in New England with the parent stock in Old England.

"Whoever is intrusted with this important work must, of course, be exceptionally well qualified for the task. A thorough knowledge of the genealogies of New England families and great experience in making such investigations on both sides of the ocean are prerequisites.

"The Society has chosen for this service Henry Fitz-gilbert Waters, an eminent antiquary and genealogist, the results of whose researches, both in this country and in England, are well known to all genealogists, and in whom all these requirements are more than met."

The answers received in response to this circular were so encouraging as to justify the society in undertaking this important work. Sufficient funds having been collected to enable a good beginning to be made, Mr. Waters sailed in the *Catalonia* on the 5th of May last from Boston for England. He is now at work in London. More money is however needed to enable him to continue properly his investigations. To bring them to a satisfactory conclusion several years will be required. Subscriptions may be sent to John Ward Dean, the librarian, at the Society's House, No. 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., or to Charles A. Drew, clerk of the committee, No. 60 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Waters may be addressed at the American Exchange, 449 Strand, London, England. He will contribute from time to time to the REGISTER the results of his researches. These contributions will form a new and interesting feature of the REGISTER, and will add greatly to its value.

LYNN DEATHS, 1772.—In an interleaved almanac for 1772, containing manuscript entries evidently made by a minister of Lynn, probably Rev. John Treadwell, I find the following list of deaths given as having occurred in that year :

" Infant child of Henry Bachelor.
 John Ingals, Ap^l 30.
 Anna, Wife of Amos Ingals May 29.
 Lois, Wife of Sam^l Graves May 31.
 James, child of James Newhall, Jnr Au. 14.
 Infant child of James Williams.
 Nathanael Ingals Sept^r.
 Child of m^r Cox.
 Child of m^r Blaneys Nov^r 21.
 Widow Catherine Newhall Nov^r 29.
 Wife of Timothy Ramsdell, Dec. 18."

D. P. COREY.

STEPHEN WHITNEY PHOENIX, Esq.—A memoir of this accomplished genealogist and liberal benefactor to Columbia College and the New York Historical Society, written by Mr. Moore, the able and efficient librarian of the last-named institution, appears as the leading article in this number of the REGISTER. We are indebted to the liberality of Henry T. Drowne, Esq., president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and an intimate friend of Mr. Phoenix, for impressions, to illustrate the article, from a portrait on steel belonging to him.

Mr. Phoenix was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a sketch of him by the historiographer will be found in the REGISTER, volume xxxvi. page 206.

VINING.—Upon a dark-hued stone slab, set against the front underpinning of the P. E. Church in Salem, N. J., is an inscription, a copy of which is below given as I took it, verbatim, May 9, 1883, as follows :

In Memory of Benjamin Vining, esq late Collector of Salem & marual Head in New England Son of William & Mary Vining of Portsth in Hamp Shire who dyed the First of Sep^r 1735 aged 52 Years 1 M^o 22 Day^s.

"Marual" or Marvel-Head is an old form of Marblehead. "Portsth in Hamp Shire" is Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

R. MANNING CHIPMAN.

2004 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARLY RECORDS OF CASCO OR FALMOUTH, ME.—The Deposition of Capt Nath^l Fryar being of full age Testifieth & saith that Sometime before Capt Bracket of Casco Bay Dyed being upward Ten years Since I the Depon^t, was there and s^d Bracket told me was a Record belonging to Kittery town which book he showed me and I saw it was So, And s^d Bracket told me the Depon^t that he had it of the Indians, and farther I know that the people of Casco Did improve the 3 books to record matters belong-

ing to their Town in And farther I the Depon^t told them that it would be necessary to Return the 3 books to Kittery again, But I do not Remember that ever it was. Sworn in court by Nath^l Fryar Attest ELISHA Cook Clerk

Kittery y^e May 13. 1703

The above is a copy of a deposition used in a court held in York County, Maine. Capt. Fryar was a merchant of respectability at Great Island (Newcastle), opposite the town of Kittery. He held responsible positions under the Massachusetts Bay government. He was often at Casco, and conversant with their affairs. Capt. Anthony Bracket was killed by the Indians at his farm at Back Cove, now Deering, Me., in 1689, and if the Casco records had been destroyed at the time of Mr. B.'s death, Mr. Fryar would have naturally mentioned it in his deposition. Some of the records of the town of Kittery are missing as well as those of Casco. I have caused the archives of Great Britain, France and Canada, as well as our own country, to be examined to see if these records could be found, but I have not found them.

Cape Elizabeth, Me.

S. P. MAYBERRY.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.—This gentleman, the head of the well-known firm of A. Williams & Co., proprietors since 1869 of the "Old Corner Bookstore," No. 283 Washington Street, Boston, a place "rich in historical reminiscences pertaining to the book trade," retired from business in April last, after a successful career of over forty years. His father, Robert P. Williams, also a bookseller, a member of the firm of R. P. & C. Williams, fifty years ago kept in Joy's Building, which stood on the site of the second and third meeting-houses of the First Church, where Rogers Building now stands.

Mr. Williams commenced business in 1841; and he has been located at No. 8 State Street, No. 100 Washington Street, the present site of the *Boston Daily Advertiser Office*; and lastly at 283 Washington St. At the time of his retirement he was the senior bookseller in Boston actively engaged in that business. The "Corner Bookstore," while he was at its head, was the resort of many literary celebrities and lovers of literature. His enterprise and courtesy have been well rewarded, and he retires with the respect and good wishes of the community.

QUERIES.

DARTMOUTH GRADUATES.—Further information is wanted concerning the following graduates of Dartmouth College, by John M. Comstock, Chelsea, Vt.

1773. Stephen Davis, son of Thomas and Martha (Squire) Davis, b. Mansfield, Ct., Nov. 17, 1750.

1775. William May, probably a son of Dea. Ezra May, of Chesterfield, Mass.

1776. Solomon Wolcott, b. Windsor, Ct.; pastor Congregational Church, North Stamford, Ct., 1784-5; do. Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), Ct., 1786-90. Said to have gone to Canajoharie, N. Y.

1778. Benjamin Burt, son of John and Mary Burt, from Longmeadow, Mass.; b. there Nov. 1, 1734 (?).

Nehemiah Finn, probably from Salem Co., N. J.

Ebenezer Johnson, from Willington, or perhaps from Ellington, Ct.

Nathaniel Smith, grandson of Nathaniel Smith of Middleboro', Mass.

1779. John Jones, son of Col. Ezra and Elizabeth (Jennison) Jones, b. Barre, Mass., Feb. 24, 1754.

1782. Hugh Holmes, from Montreal, Que.

1784. David Searl, b. Southampton, Mass.

1786. Nathan Muzzey, son of John and Mary (Ball) Muzzey, b. Spencer, Mass., Feb. 29 (*sic*), 1762. A clergyman, sometime living at Marietta, Ohio.

1788. Thomas Brooks.

Benjamin Chapman Curtis. A sister married Col. Cooley of Rupert, Vt.

1790. Simon Griffin Morrison. Said to have died early in the Bermudas.

1791. John Waldo Ames, son of Thaddeus and Irene (Waldo) Ames, b. Orange, N. H., 1755; became Dutch Reformed clergyman; last heard from at Toronto, Ont.

John Walbridge, son of Isaac and Hannah (Smith) Walbridge, from Lebanon, N. H.; practitioner of medicine, first in Maine; said to have gone to Western N. Y.

1792. Samuel Crossett, b. Pelham, Mass.; practitioner of medicine there; was principal of an academy at Jamaica, N. Y.
1793. Jonathan Davis, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Parker) Davis, b. Mansfield, Ct., March 14, 1763. Resided at one time at Whitestown, N. Y.
 Silas Paul, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Short) Paul, b. Killingly, Ct.; practised law some years until 1800, at Leominster, Mass.
 Warner Rogiers, b. Santa Cruz, W. I.; m. Elizabeth Shaw, or Shum, at or near Parsippany, N. J.
1794. John Conway, b. Castleton, Vt.; said to have been a Methodist clergyman in Tennessee.
 Ashbel Fenton, son of Maj. Elijah and Lois (Hovey) Fenton, b. Willington, Ct., Nov. 17, 1771.
 Darius Shaw; taught at New Ipswich, N. H., and Lexington, Mass.; was also a merchant at L., leaving in 1801; m. Lucy, daughter Simon Winship, of L., July, 1797.
1795. Alpheus Cheney, b. Sturbridge, Mass.; was a book-keeper at Painted Post, N. Y.; removed to Pennsylvania about 1812.
1797. John Whitney, son of Ezra and Mercy (Morse) Whitney, b. Douglas, Mass.; was insane.
1798. Archibald Burnet: received the degree of A.M. from Middlebury College in 1803.
 William Craig; assistant instructor at Phillips Exeter Academy, 1797-8.
 William Moody, son of Humphrey and Abigail (Peaslee) Moody, b. Andover, Mass.; located in Baltimore, Md.
 Thomas Pratt, son of Isaac and Mehitabel (Nichols) Pratt, b. Reading, Mass., Oct. 9, 1772; a merchant at Mechanicsburg, Pa., and later in Philadelphia.
1799. Luther Emerson, son of Rev. Ezekiel and Catharine (Dorr) Emerson, born Georgetown, Mass., Sept. 26, 1772; practised law at Vassalboro', Bangor, Blue Hill and Sedgwick, Me.; removed to Ohio about 1815.
1800. Alexander Conkey, son of Alexander, b. Pelham, Mass.; was a Presbyterian clergyman in the Oneida Presbytery, N. Y.; deposed in 1831.
 David Curtis, son of David or Joseph, b. Wayland, Mass.; read law and went to Canada.
 John Dane, son of Daniel and Priscilla (Phelps) Dane, b. Andover, Mass., 1778; pastor Congregational church, Newfield, Me., 1802-4.
1802. John Ruggles Cutting, son of William, b. Acton, Mass.; pastor Congregational church, Waldoboro', Me., 1807-12; then became a teacher, and finally went South or West.
 Luther Stone, son of Eliphalet and Lydia (Goddard) Stone, b. Marlboro', N. H., Nov. 17, 1774; d. early in Connecticut.
 Nathan Wood, son of John and Anna (Ball) Wood, b. Hanover, N. H.; practised medicine at Strafford, Vt.; went West.
1806. Nathan Kimball Clough, b. Frankestown, N. H.; became a lawyer in Ohio.
1809. Ira Allen Partridge, son of Eli and Persis (Earle) Partridge, b. Chesterfield, N. H., July 19, 1785; taught at one time in a military school at Middletown, Ct.
1814. Samuel Israel Wells, b. Shelburne, Mass.; practised law at Salisbury, N. H., and Windham, Me.; removed to Alabama.
1818. Joseph Haynes, from Portland, Me.
1829. Moses Stone, from St. Johnsbury, Vt.
1835. Stephen Fowler, from Northfield, Mass.
1836. Henry Davis Towne, son of Rev. Josiah and Charlotte (Penfield) Towne, b. Hanover, N. H., August, 1815; sometime a cashier at Springfield, Ill.

JONES.—Savage in his *Genealogical Dictionary* says that Capt. Samuel Jones of Saybrook, who died in 1704, was the eldest son of Thomas. Does he mean Thomas Jones of Guilford? If so, what is his authority? Where did Samuel Jones, son of the first mentioned, marry?

Bangor, Me.

HENRY CHAMPION JONES.

ALLING.—Savage gives the names of several children of John Alling, son of Roger, of New Haven, and adds, "and others, as is said." I am very desirous of learning the names of these other children. I especially desire to know if one was named Job, and if so, the date of his birth.

Lansing, Mich.

JOHN K. ALLEN.

SCIVORY, SEVERY, SEVERIT, SAVERIT, SAVERET, SEVERT, SEVRIT.—Such are the various ways in which at Marblehead, Ipswich and Wenham, the names of people evidently of the same family are spelled in the earliest church and town records. The name of Joseph S., founder of the Sutton family (see Tracy's History of Sutton) is spelt at Ipswich (where he married Sarah Stockwell in 1713) as Seavery; and at Wenham he is published to Sarah Stockwell as Joseph Saverit. His descendants have a tradition of a Jersey origin. At Wenham "Goodwife Severit died March 1737," and "John Severi died 8th of November in the 98th year of his age, 1742." We also find there "John Severit Jr. and Martha his wife"; and that Martha Severy died there 19 Dec. 1768, aged 85. We find at the records of Probate, Plymouth, in 1727, a fourth share of the estate of Thomas Parlow is allotted to his daughter Martha, wife of John Severy; the name of whose son John once appears on the records of deeds there as Severit, and in later generations it took the form Savery. Contemporary with all this the spellings Savory and Savery are always applied to those *known to be* descendants of Thomas S., of Plymouth, in 1633, and of Robert, of Newbury, in 1656, never varying in the first vowel, and always ending y or ie. Can any one throw any light on the origin of the strange name I have referred to, if it be, as would seem, a distinct name from ours? Is it referable to the Jersey settlers at Marblehead? Whose son was the John Severi who died aged 98 in 1742? Is there in print any full list of the early immigrants to Marblehead from the Channel Islands? Was there any Jersey-French name likely to have undergone such mutations? Can any one, versed in the early nomenclature and genealogy of those places, account for the origin of this family? It has the terminal letter t in most cases.

Digby, Nova Scotia.

A. W. SAVERY,
Genealogist of Savery Family.

SAVORY, EUSTIS.—In vol. 32 of the REGISTER, p. 215, in the "Eustis Genealogy" there published, we find Hannah,⁶ daughter of Thomas Eustis, born March 19, 1802, married Aaron Savory. Who was this Aaron Savory? Where was he born? Where did he live? Who were his parents?

A. W. SAVERY.

Digby, Nova Scotia.

SAVAGE.—John Savage, born about 1707, married Eleanor, who was born about 1714, and by her had Martha, born about 1733, and Edward, 1745; settled in Pelham, Mass., as early as 1746; and had children probably born there, viz.: Elizabeth, who married Abram Chattin; Abram, born 1751, and Sarah, born 1759.

Information is desired as to his previous history and the parentage of his wife.

Salem, N. Y.

JAMES GIBSON.

TURNER.—Alexander Turner married Mary Conkey or M'Conkey, probably at Worcester, Mass., and there resided till he settled in Pelham, Mass., about 1742, where he died about 1766. Had children—James, born about 1735, Andrew, Daniel, Reuben and Sarah. Information is desired as to his parentage and that of his wife, and their places of birth.

Salem, N. Y.

JAMES GIBSON.

SPRAGUE.—Can any of your readers give us any information in regard to Rev. David Sprague, of Hingham, Mass., who removed from that town about 1730 to 1740? Was a Baptist preacher, and well known as such in southern Rhode Island from the date above until his death in 1777. Any information in regard to his ancestry, his wife's family, &c., will be very gratefully received.

Hamilton, R. I.

JAMES N. ARNOLD.

GOV. STEPHEN HOPKINS, THE SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—William E. Foster, A.M., librarian of the Public Library, Providence, R. I., has in preparation a historical monograph of Gov. Hopkins, whose biography has been too long neglected. It will appear in the series of "Rhode Island Historical Tracts," published by Sidney S. Rider. Mr. Foster will feel obliged to those who refer him to any material liable to escape his notice.

HULEN—UNION.—There is found in Marblehead a remarkable case of variation of surname among descendants in the male line from a common ancestor. On the second book of records of the First Parish in that town occur the births, deaths and marriages of two groups of persons of the family in question, each group consisting of father, children, grandchildren, etc.; the fathers appear to have been brothers. In the first group the surname occurs twenty-seven times between 1762 and 1829, being written Hulion once, Union nine times, Huling four times, and Hulen thirteen times; modern representatives of this group use the form last mentioned. In the second group the surname is mentioned eleven times between 1779 and 1833, being written Huling six times and Union five times: the living members of this group bear the latter name. It is hard to determine from these records which is the earliest form of the name. "Elias Hulion" married February 7, 1762, Elizabeth Selman. His children, baptized between 1762 and 1777, are all called children of "Elias and Elizabeth Union." Two of them at marriage are called "Huling" and three "Hulen." The family, according to tradition, had its origin in the Isle of Guernsey. Perhaps it was the difficulty of preserving the French pronunciation of the name, together with an infrequent use of the pen by the early members, which occasioned the present variation. The name seems to have been at first Hulin, as it now is found in Normandy and in Paris.

This Marblehead family appears to be entirely distinct in origin from the Rhode Island family named Huling, apparently of English origin; from the Pennsylvania family named Huling, Hulings and Hewlings, of Swedish origin; and also from the North Carolina family named Hulin and Hulen, which is of French origin.

Fitchburg, Mass.

RAY GREENE HULING.

PARSONS.—I am desirous of obtaining genealogical information in regard to a Thomas Parsons, of Windsor, Conn., who married Lydia Brown, June 28, 1641, according to Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary, and also Stiles in his History of Ancient Windsor. Can any one throw light upon his history or the antecedents of himself or his wife?

R. W. L.

BATT.—What became of Dorothy Batt, aged 20, who came over in the "Bevis" from Southampton to Newbury, early in 1638, with her brother Christopher and his family?

Did she marry, and if so, whom, when and where?
Newton, Mass.

S. P. MAY.

THOMAS.—Samuel Thomas died at Worcester, Mass., in 1755, aged 67; his widow Jennett died in 1756, aged 56 years. His will names children—Jane (M'Master), Martha (Wylie), Mary (Slarrah), Robert, Sarah, Susanna, John, late of Leicester, deceased, and David. Information is requested as to the parentage and place of birth of Samuel and Jennett Thomas.

Salem, N. Y.

JAMES GIBSON.

"**HARRY THE COACHMAN.**"—Under date of 28 June, 1655, the following entry is to be found in the York County Court Records:

"Wee p'sent Jonathan Thing for speakeing discernfully of the Courte of Yorke saying no question but you may cast any cause at the Courte of Yorke so long as Harry the Coatchman sits Judge." As this incident occurred shortly after the Massachusetts usurpation (1652), it is undoubtedly a fling at some of the Boston officials who came to York to hold sessions of the court, but I find no one named Henry who served as Associate at that time. The allusion was a bye-phrase, it would appear, as I note a similar reference in a rare contemporaneous pamphlet, written in 1660 by a royalist. In his arraignment of Massachusetts he speaks of the elevation of "turbulent men of low condition and less breeding" to important positions, "as a sublimated Coach-man from the Box to the Bench." [Gardener, *New England's Vindication*, 5.] This evidently had its foundation in fact, as the allusion is specific, and it would be interesting to know which Puritan worthy answers to the title of "Harry the Coachman" (and a "sublimated" Jehu at that), who rose from his box to the judge's seat.

AUCOCISCO.

REPLIES.

THE SABIN FAMILY (*ante*, xxxvi. 52; xxxvii. 37).—A tradition, such as that of the supposed Huguenot descent of William Sabin, is assuredly, as Mr. Savery points out in the January number of the REGISTER, of little value unless substantiated by documentary evidence. We do not unfrequently find that some more or less literary member of a family makes a guess as to the possible origin of his family, or suggests a theory as to the meaning of his name, based very often on materials far too scanty to warrant any trustworthy inference. He may be quite aware what value can be attached to his suggestions, but other uncritical members of the family will readily catch them up, and in a short time they become firmly believed in as authentic family traditions which it were sacrilege to doubt. Long before the time of the edict of Nantes the Sabin family were settled in Northamptonshire, England. Before the middle of the sixteenth century persons of this name were settled at Kilsby in that county, the very same village, indeed, where that Garfield family resided, from which, as I show elsewhere, it is highly probable that the late President Garfield descended. It is most interesting to note that the earliest Northamptonshire references of this name occur in the wills of the Garfield family, to whom perhaps the Sabins were related. The will of Thomas Gardfyld of Killysbey, dated 16 April, 1543, was witnessed by Wylliam Sabyn and John Garfeild of Kilsby, yeoman, in 1614, bequeathed 10s. to Ellen Sabin. We know from the manor rolls of Kilsby which are extant for the reign of Edward VI., that William Sabyn, constable of Kilsby in the second year of that king, made the presentment at a court baron held that year, "quod omnia ad suum officium spectantia bene ordinata sunt ad nunc diem." His name also appears as one of the jurors of the homage, and the name frequently occurs at Kilsby in the subsidy rolls of the sixteenth century. Mr. Titus, in his account of the "Sabin Family in America," REGISTER, xxxvi. 52, writes that the second wife of William Sabin was a Martha Allen. It may be only a coincidence, but it is worth observing that the name Alyn occurs in the court rolls of Kilsby.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

28 Budge Row, London, E. C., England.

PASTORS OF CHURCHES—THEIR PORTRAITS (*ante*, p. 203).—St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in South Boston also commenced an effort, some few years since, to procure the Portraits of as many of its Rectors as could be obtained. Four of them were painted in oil by a young lady of the Parish—viz., those of Rev. E. M. P. Wells, D.D., Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, D.D., Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, D.D., and the present Rector, Rev. John Wright. These now, in handsome frames, adorn the walls of the Sunday School Room of the Church.

D. CLAPP.

Boston, Mass.

COLEY (*ante*, p. 201).—I am inclined to think that "Sam'l Coole" of the Mass. Bay Colony, 1631, was the same Sam'l Coole, whose name, spelled in the same way, appears in the records at Milford, Ct. Among the old Fairfield names are those of Jehu Burr and Lieut. Robert Seeley, who are enrolled with "Sam'l Coole" as freemen in the Mass. Bay Colony, and it seems probable that he removed to this vicinity with Burr, Seeley and others.

In the first volume of Fairfield Records, Peter Coolee, the grandson of Sam'l of Milford, is recorded with the surname spelled in the same way.

Westport, Ct.

JAMES E. COLEY.

THATCHER (*ante*, pp. 13-14).—Rev. Peter⁴ Thatcher had but one wife, Mary Prince. She died Middleborough, Oct. 1, 1771—84. He died April 22, 1744. Peter⁷ Thatcher married for his second wife, Susan, a daughter of John and Susanna (Brastow) Carpenter, of Foxboro', and widow of Shubael Pratt, who died there July 18, 1822. "Moses Thatcher, Licentiate, Preacher of the Gospel," preached his funeral sermon. The name of the first child of Peter⁷ and Susanna Thatcher was Susan Brastow, not "Barstow."

J. W. PORTER.

Bangor, Me.

EDWARD RANDOLPH (*ante*, pp. 155-59).—The following important errors occur in this article. On page 156, line 3, the place of his death, "Acquamak," the modern Accomac, is printed "Aegnamat." On page 158, line 22, "not" is omitted before "debarred." It should read: "Butt above all its very necessary that his Maj^{ties} subjects should not be debarred the use of the Sacraments."

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EARLY RECORDS OF YORK COUNTY, MAINE.—John T. Hull, Portland, Me., has issued a prospectus for publishing by subscription the five earliest volumes of these records, from 1647 to 1700, containing some of the most valuable materials for the history of Maine, now an important state in the union. They will be transcribed and printed under the auspices of the Maine Historical Society, which has appointed a committee consisting of James P. Baxter, Edward H. Ellwell and William Gould, to supervise the work. The records will be published in four octavo volumes of not less than 600 pages each, in the style of the first volume of "Suffolk Deeds," lately printed by the city of Boston. The price to subscribers will be \$5 a volume, or \$20 for the set, payable on delivery, as published. The legislature of the state of Maine, at its last session, made an appropriation in aid of this work, but a liberal subscription in addition will be necessary to ensure its publication. We commend the work to our readers.

TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns are advised to send them at once to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

Malden, Mass. By D. P. Corey, Malden.—The history of this town is now being prepared for the press. The work will form a large octavo volume, and will trace the civil, military and ecclesiastical history of Mystic-Side and Malden, for a period of two hundred and fifty years, to the date of the incorporation of the city. Copious lists of early inhabitants, town officers, soldiers, etc., will be given in their proper places.

While following carefully the general history of the town and its people, the more minute and not less important matter of family history has not been neglected; and a large quantity of material, relating to that department, now gathered, will be given as an appendix; or, possibly, issued as a companion volume, entitled "The Genealogies of Malden."

Descendants of old Malden families, and others, having records and papers relating to the town and its inhabitants, may materially assist by offering them for the inspection of the compiler.

Stow, Massachusetts. A full report of the Bi-Centennial Celebration at Stow, May 16, 1883, will be published by Pratt Brothers, Publishers, Marlboro', Mass., in pamphlet form. Copies sent post-paid by the publishers, on the receipt of the price, 50 cts. Only a limited edition will be printed.

Windham, Me. By the Rev. George M. Bodge, of Dorchester (Mattapan P. O.), Mass.—The Rev. Mr. Bodge will soon publish a history of Windham, formerly New Marblehead, Me., from its settlement to the present time. Mr. Bodge has been collecting material for above twenty years, and is now prepared to give a full account of all the Proprietary, Civil, Military, Ecclesiastical and Genealogical affairs of the plantation and town from the beginning, and invites correspondence from all interested in the subject, and especially concerning the genealogy of early families.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Bodge, Chute, Harmon (York and Wells branches), **Mayberry and Plummer.** By the Rev. George M. Bodge, Dorchester, Mass. He invites the coöperation of all interested in these families.

Chaffee. By William H. Chaffee, P. O. Box 3068, New York city. Blank forms and directions for returns will be furnished on application.

Coggeshall. By Charles P. Coggeshall, 266 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Goddard. By Lucius P. Goddard, 425 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Harris. By William S. Harris, Windham, N. H. The book is now in press, and will be furnished to subscribers for \$2 a copy in cloth.

Mayo. By Charles E. Mayo, St. Paul, Minn.—This genealogy will be devoted to the descendants of the Rev. John Mayo, an early settler of Barnstable, Mass., and afterwards the first pastor (1655–73) of the Second Church, Boston. Mr. Mayo will have the use of the manuscripts of the late Charles Mayo, Esq., of Boston, Mass., and Olatha, Kansas, who was many years engaged in collecting materials. Blanks and circulars will be sent on application.

Terrell. By Gen. W. H. Terrell, 226 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.—The work will be devoted to descendants of William Terrell, who came to America between 1665 and 1700 and settled in Virginia. Gen. Terrell will send circulars giving an outline sketch of this family to those who apply to him. Many descendants reside in the southern and western states.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 3, 1883.—The annual meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon, at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., read the record of the proceedings of the December meeting.

The Rev. Henry A. Hazen, for the nominating committee, reported a list of officers and committees for the year 1883; and the persons nominated were unanimously elected, viz. :

President.—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., of Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Israel Washburn, LL.D., of Portland, Me.; Hon. Joseph B. Walker, A.B., of Concord, N. H.; Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., of Bennington, Vt.; Hon. George C. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.; Hon. John R. Bartlett, A.M., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. Marshall Jewell, A.M., of Hartford, Ct.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., of Fremont, Ohio; William A. Whitehead, A.M., of Newark, N. J.; Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.; Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., of Madison, Wis.; Rt. Rev. William S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport, Iowa; Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., LL.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., of Wellsboro', Pa.; Edward Kidder, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. Edward D. Neill, A.B., of St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Hovey K. Clarke, of Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary.—David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer.—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Boston, Mass.

Historiographer.—Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Directors.—Hon. Nathaniel Foster Safford, A.B., Milton; Hon. William Claflin, LL.D., Newton, Mass.; Hon. James W. Austin, A.M., Boston; Cyrus Woodman, A.M., Cambridge; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge.

Committee on Finance.—Henry Edwards, Boston, *Chairman*; Hon. Charles B. Hall, Boston; Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Boston; Hon. Alvah A. Burrage, Boston; Addison Child, Boston; Benjamin B. Torrey, Boston, *ex-officio*.

Committee on Publication.—John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Cambridge; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Henry H. Edes, Boston; Henry F. Waters, A.B., Salem.

Committee on Memorials.—John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburndale; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge; William B. Trask, Boston; Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Canton; Arthur M. Alger, LL.B., Taunton; Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., Boston.

Committee on Heraldry.—Hon. Thomas C. Amory, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., Salem; Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., Boston; George B. Chase, A.M., Boston; John C. J. Brown, Boston.

Committee on the Library.—John T. Hassam, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Willard S. Allen, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Deloraine P. Corey, Malden; John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston, *ex-officio*.

Committee on Papers and Essays.—Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., Boston, *Chairman*; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., Newton; Rev. David G. Haskins, S.T.D., Cambridge; William C. Bates, Newton; Charles C. Coffin, Boston; Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, A.M., Cambridge; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburndale.

Col. Wilder having, for the sixteenth time, been elected president of the society, proceeded to deliver his annual address, which was printed in full in the April number of the REGISTER (*ante*, pp. 129-42).

At the close of the address, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop made some very interesting complimentary remarks touching the long and vigorous service of the venerable president, and stated that he was himself one of the oldest members of the society, and that during all its years he had taken a deep interest in its progress and work.

The president appointed a committee, consisting of Rear-Admiral George H. Preble, U.S.N., and Messrs. George H. Allan and George K. Clarke, to present resolutions of respect to the memory of William Duane, Esq., late vice-president of the society for Pennsylvania, recently deceased.

The president then called the Rev. Mr. Slafter to the chair and retired, the members rising as a tribute of respect.

The following annual reports were presented :

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that forty-two resident and eleven corresponding members have been added to the society during the year. He also reported the usual correspondence relating to historical subjects.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported the number of members who have died during the year, as far as known, to be thirty-one, and that their average age was seventy years, ten months and twenty days. Memorial sketches of deceased members have been prepared and printed as promptly as the space at command would allow.

Benjamin B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported the total income of the year to be \$3,420.00, and the current expenses \$3,411.69, leaving a balance on hand of \$8.31. The receipts for life-membership were \$210.00, making the present amount of the fund \$9,957.74. The amount of the fund for the support of the librarian is \$12,763.13; of the Bradbury Fund, \$2,500.00; of the Towne Memorial Fund, \$4,909.19; of the Barstow Fund, \$1,000.00; of the Bond Fund, \$812.18; of the Cushman Fund, \$77.03; and of the Sever Fund, \$5,000.00; making a total for the several funds, in the hands of the treasurer, of \$39,026.44.

John W. Dean, the librarian, reported that 391 volumes and 1,826 pamphlets had been added to the library during the year. The library now contains 17,550 volumes, and 56,657 pamphlets.

John T. Hassam, A.M., chairman of the library committee, reported important additions to the society's collections of state, county, town and family histories. The limited funds placed at the committee's disposal have been judiciously expended. More money is greatly needed for the purchase and binding of books. Attention was called to the value of transcripts of town records of births, marriages and deaths, and the committee recommended that efforts be made to add to the collection already begun.

John W. Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, reported that the REGISTER to January, 1883, and the annual proceedings for 1882, had been issued under their charge since their last report.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., chairman of the committee on papers and essays, reported that nine papers had been read before the society during the year.

J. Gardner White, secretary of the committee on memorials, reported progress on the third volume of Memorial Biographies printed at the charge of the Towne Memorial Fund.

The Hon. Thomas C. Amory, chairman of the committee on heraldry, reported the doings of that committee. Queries had been answered and heraldic subjects investigated.

Thanks were voted to the president for his address, and the publishing committee were directed to print the address, with an abstract of the other proceedings.

CANTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Canton, Mass., Monday, March 19, 1883.—The annual meeting was held this evening. The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen :

President.—Daniel T. V. Huntoon.

Secretary.—Frederic Endicott.

Treasurer.—Elijah Bent.

After the usual business had been transacted, the route for the Fast Day walk of 1883 was selected.

Thursday, April 5.—The society met at the corner of Neponset and Dean Streets, on Buttermilk Plain, Norwood, this (Fast Day) morning at nine o'clock, and with their invited guests then proceeded down Dean Street to its junction with Pleasant Street, formerly the Old Post Road between Rhode Island and Boston. They identified the spot where in 1675 the Narragansett soldiers, under Capt. Daniel Henchman (*ante*, p. 66), waited till the eclipse of the moon was over. Some of the ancient homesteads in the vicinity were visited and their history related. The Neponset River was then crossed, near where the soldiers in pursuit of King Philip crossed it. The society then followed the ancient highway over which it is presumed Roger Williams passed on his way to Rhode Island, and Goffe and Whalley fled from the avengers of the murdered King, over which Governor Andros rode in 1688, and Governor Burnet tested the quality of its wayside Inns. Old Judge Sewall bumped over its uneven surface going or returning from his circuit, and Nathan Hale marched with his company in the early days of the Revolution. Crossing the line between Norwood and Walpole, the society kept a sharp lookout for Peter Rugg, the celebrated weather breeder, who has been immortalized by Hawthorne. They then crossed Traphole Brook, and found some of the ancient boundaries of the farm which Dorchester in 1652 granted for the use of the schools. The whereabouts of the "Black Lamb," which flourished in 1746, was ascertained, and the site of the more celebrated Roebuck. From the house of Mr. Simon Gould the society proceeded to the North Schoolhouse in Sharon, where lunch awaited the members at one o'clock. After lunch the society took in the magnificent view from the Sharon hills, near the residence of Mr. J. M. Bullard, meandered through a shady country lane, passed near the house of Mr. Solomon Talbot, who enlightened them on the traditions of Sharon past, and finally the society sat on the old wall of the Chestnut Tree Cemetery in a row, as they did on Fast Day in 1879.

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, January 9, 1883.—The sixty-first annual meeting was held this evening, the president, Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

The president delivered the annual address, in which he referred to the death during the past year of the Hon. Zephaniah Allen, LL.D., at the time of his death president of the society, the Hon. Elisha R. Potter, who has done much to preserve the history of Rhode Island, and other deceased members.

The secretary, the Hon. Amos Perry, and the treasurer, R. P. Everett, made their annual reports. Reports also were received from Isaac H. Southwick, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, Sidney S. Rider, chairman of the committee on the library, Judge Stiness for the committee on publication, and William A. Mowry for the committee on genealogy.

The society then proceeded to the annual election of officers, with the following result :

President.—William Gammell.

Vice-Presidents.—Francis Brinley, Dr. Charles W. Parsons.

Secretary.—Amos Perry.

Treasurer.—Richmond P. Everett.

On Nominations.—Albert V. Jenks, William Staples, W. Maxwell Greene.

On Lectures.—Amos Perry, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, William Gammell.

Building and Grounds.—Isaac H. Southwick, Henry J. Steere, Royal C. Taft.

On the Library.—Sidney S. Rider, Horatio Rogers, Thomas Durfee.

On Publications.—Dr. Charles W. Parsons, John H. Stiness, Alexander Farnum.

On Genealogical Researches.—Dr. Henry E. Turner, William A. Mowry, Bennett J. Munro.

Audit Committee.—Henry T. Beckwith, John P. Walker, Louis J. Chase.

Procurators.—For Newport, George C. Mason ; Bristol, William J. Miller ;

Woonsocket, Erastus Richardson; Hopkinton, George H. Olney; Scituate, Dr. Charles H. Fisher; Pawtucket, Rev. Emory H. Porter; North Kingstown, David S. Baker, Jr.

President Gammell returned thanks for his reelection.

It was voted that a copy of the president's address be requested for publication.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

New York City, Wednesday, April 25, 1883.—The annual meeting was held last evening, and the following officers were elected for 1883:

President.—Alexander J. Cotheal.

Vice-Presidents.—Charles E. West, LL.D., and Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D.

Corresponding Secretary.—Charles Short, LL.D.

Recording Secretary.—T. Stafford Drowne, D.D.

Treasurer.—Alexander J. Cotheal.

Librarian.—Henry T. Drowne.

Executive Committee.—George H. Moore, LL.D., Asa Bird Gardner, LL.D., and Henry T. Drowne.

An interesting paper was read by Major Asa Bird Gardner, U.S.A., on "The Society of the Cincinnati in France under Louis XVI."

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, May 18, 1883.—The executive committee met this evening, Col. Henry Coalter Cabell in the chair.

A large number of gifts, consisting of books, relics, &c., was reported. One of them, a copy of the Rev. Mr. Porter's pamphlet, "An Ancient Document of the House of Washington, Temp. circa A.D. 1200"—which is announced among "Recent Publications" in this number of the REGISTER—has much interest for Virginians, as illustrating the pedigree of her most illustrious son. Col. Chester in 1866 (see REG. xxi. 25-35) proved that the previously accepted connection of the American with the English family of Washington was erroneous. Before his death he had obtained facts which led him to think that a certain John Washington, whose pedigree was traced, was the emigrant ancestor of the Father of his Country. Col. Chester could have proved or disproved his theory had he been able to obtain an autograph signature of the emigrant, but this he was unable to do, though Mr. Brock and others in Virginia made persistent efforts to find one for him. The will of Major Washington, the emigrant, was on file in Westmoreland County at the beginning of the late war, but it disappeared during the war and cannot now be found.

Resolutions were passed approving the bill offered in the last congress "to provide for the preparation of a centennial record of the Government of the United States."

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Two volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1855. A third volume is in press.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, Esq., a life member and benefactor, admitted Oct. 10, 1861, was born in Middleboro', Mass., March 23, 1802, and died at the United States Hotel in the city of Boston, March 13, 1883. Ten days more would have carried him to his eighty-first birth-day.

After being fitted for college in the academy of his native town, he entered Brown University and was graduated there in 1825, having among his classmates Rev. George Ware Briggs, D.D., Rev. Joseph Henry Price, D.D., Hon. Christopher Robinson and Barnas Sears, D.D., LL.D.

After finishing his law studies in the office of Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth, Mass., he opened a law office in New Bedford, but soon established himself in Boston as a counsellor at law. His name first appears on the Boston Directory in the year 1832, when this directory was a very insignificant volume compared with its present dimensions. His place as given on that directory was "Turnpike, cor. 4th," and so this entry stood for nearly twenty years. In the later years his law office was in State Street, and still more recently in Sears Building. He was unmarried, and his home has been at the United States Hotel for many years. In his law business he has been especially known as a conveyancer. The late Joshua Sears held him in high estimation, and made him one of the executors and trustees of his immense estate. From an article in the Advertiser of March 14th, we clip the following: "His practice at the bar was limited, but as a counsellor and adviser he was most successful and useful, and his opinion was sought and respected by a large number of clients. He also did a large conveyancing business in spite of a physical infirmity which almost prevented at times the holding of a pen. His peculiar hand-writing, so familiar to the clerks of the registry of deeds and probate office forty years ago, will be remembered by many of the older citizens of Boston. He was a man of singular purity of character, kind, generous and thoughtful of others, and his integrity, honesty and fidelity were prominent traits in his intercourse with his fellow-men."

Mr. Montgomery was well known for his kindness to the poor while living. By his will a bequest of \$1000 was made to the Boston Provident Association; \$500 to New England Historic Genealogical Society; \$5000 to the American Unitarian Association, and \$3000 to Middleboro' and Taunton Precinct Society.

Hon. WILLIAM GREENE, a life member, constituted March 26, 1870, was born at Warwick, R. I., Jan. 1, 1797, and died in the same town, March 24, 1883.

His father was Ray⁶ Greene, born also in Warwick, Feb. 2, 1765, and his mother was Mary Magdalin Flagg, born in Charleston, S. C., June 14, 1775.

His earliest American ancestor was John¹ Greene, who was a cotemporary and associate of Roger Williams in the early days of Rhode Island history, whose son John² was deputy governor of the colony of Rhode Island for ten years; and his son Samuel³ married Mary Gorton, a daughter of that Samuel Gorton who greatly disturbed the early New England churches, until at length he, like Roger Williams, took refuge in Rhode Island, and was the founder and first settler of the town of Warwick.

A son of Samuel³ was William,⁴ governor of Rhode Island from 1743 to his death, 1758, whose son William⁵ was also governor of Rhode Island from 1778 to 1786. He was besides speaker of the Assembly and chief justice.

A son of the last named William⁵ was Ray⁶ Greene, a senator in congress during the presidency of John Adams, from 1797 to 1801.

It is rare that a man can look back upon an ancestry more honored by public trusts from generation to generation.

He was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1817, having among his classmates Rev. Henry Jackson, D.D., a distinguished Baptist divine, Charles Jackson, governor of Rhode Island, and William Read Staples, LL.D., chief justice of Rhode Island.

After finishing his college course he went to the Law School, then famous, at Litchfield, Ct., under the care of Judges Reeves and Gould. Here he remained two years. He then established himself in the practice of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to the home of his ancestors. In 1866 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of his state, which office he held two years.

He was twice married. His first wife was Abby B. Lyman, daughter of Erastus Lyman, of Northampton Mass., and he was united in marriage with her, April 30, 1821. From this marriage there were two daughters, one of whom died in early life, and the other married in Cincinnati, where she died, May 22, 1864, leaving several children.

His second wife was Mrs. Caroline B. Matthewson, whose maiden name was Burge, and this marriage took place Nov. 17, 1867. From this marriage there were no children.

It is a noticeable fact that this is the third death in Rhode Island, within a very brief period, of men named Greene, who have occupied distinguished positions. The two going before were, Samuel Stillman Greene, LL.D., professor in Brown University; and George Washington Greene, author of the *Life of Gen. Nathaniel Greene*.

PETER COOPER, Esq., was born in New York, Feb. 12, 1791, and died in the same city, April 4, 1883, aged 92 years, 1 mo. and 22 days.

His father was a hatter, and he began his long life of activity by thoroughly learning the hatter's trade while yet a boy. From this plain beginning he has passed through such a life of honest and successful enterprise, that he has long been one of the conspicuous and honored men of this country.

By the time that he came to his majority in 1812, he was already master of two or three trades, into which he had been led by following the fortunes of his father. Moreover, he had begun to show his remarkable ability as an inventor.

He was united in marriage in December, 1813, being then twenty-two years old, with Miss Sarah Bedel, of Hempstead, Long Island, which place he had chosen the year before as his residence. With this wife of his youth he lived exactly fifty-six years, she dying in 1869, on the anniversary of their wedding. By this marriage there were six children. Of these four died in very early life. Two are yet living—Hon. Edward Cooper, who has been mayor of the city of New York, and Mrs. Sarah Amelia Hewitt, wife of Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt, the well-known member of congress from New York.

Mr. Cooper has been a man of such gigantic enterprises and of such princely generousities, that it would be utterly impossible to trace his life-work in this brief sketch. Besides, he is so well and so honorably known, that it seems almost superfluous to enter upon any detail.

The Cooper Institute, by which his name will be carried down to future generations, has been called the People's University. Few men ever build for themselves a monument so noble. One of our newspapers has called him the richest man of the nation, not because he could show so many millions carefully stored away for somebody's future, but because he could show so many millions wisely given to bless his fellows. The death of three such men in New York city as ex-Gov. Morgan, William E. Dodge and Peter Cooper, all passing away within a comparatively brief period, must make a great chasm in the way of living benevolences. But they have all so left their money that they will live on and continue to do good in the generations to come.

Mr. Cooper was admitted a corresponding member, Nov. 27, 1855.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

An Index to Periodical Literature. By WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL.D., Librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Third Edition, brought down to January, 1882, with the assistance as associate editor of WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, Assistant Librarian of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn., and the co-operation of the American Library Association, and the Library Association of the United Kingdom. [Motto.] Boston: James R. Osgood & Company. 1882. Pp. xxvii. +1442.

The beginning of the present ponderous and notable volume—one of the most important publications of the American press for the year, if not for the past decade—reaches backward thirty-five years; a period when there were fewer reviews and magazines published in America and England than at the present day. Moreover, of the sixty magazines and reviews published in 1848, and which were all that were

included in the first edition of this Index, but twenty-four are now published, the remainder having been discontinued from time to time in the past. The little volume of which this royal quarto is the outcome, comprised but 154 pages, and was printed in a small edition under the title, "Index to Subjects treated in the Reviews and other Periodicals." The author, then a student at Yale, and in charge of one of the society libraries, had found the necessity of having an index in manuscript to such magazines and reviews as the library contained, as a help to the students in the preparation of their written exercises and society discussions. This index, when once prepared, was in such constant use in MS., that it was in danger of being annihilated; and was printed in order to save it from being completely worn out. This edition is now so scarce that it is regarded as a literary curiosity. In 1853 the second edition was issued—the references having been brought down to January, 1852—with the more brief and comprehensive title, "Index to Periodical Literature." It was an 8vo. volume of 531 pages—the edition comprising one thousand copies. It indexed the articles in sixty-three different magazines and reviews, but twenty-six of which are now published.

During the period between the year 1852 and the present time there has been a complete change in our literary methods. Not only has the number of magazines and reviews greatly increased, but their individuality and character have steadily improved. The most distinguished authors, the greatest statesmen, the deepest thinkers, the most profound theologians, instead of as formerly publishing a pamphlet or book, now give utterance to the public through a review or magazine—hence the special student of any subject, to become familiar with the best thoughts of the leading experts must seek their conclusions as published in the several great periodicals. But how can he become acquainted with this wealth of discussion and information; how know where to find what is latest and freshest upon a given topic? The successive volumes of the leading reviews for a period of thirty years, are as a great treasure-house of knowledge, but a labyrinth as well. Who will unlock this store-house, making the information accessible to the student by a complete general index? A gigantic and formidable work surely, but it must be done. From 1853 to the date of the completion of plans for the publishing of a new edition, Mr. Poole says, in his preface, scarcely a day passed that the mail did not bring to him some inquiry in regard to the making of a subsequent edition of the Index, bringing it up to date. But to have undertaken so great a task, individually and alone, with little hope of reasonable compensation, could not have been expected from the most self-sacrificing benefactor of the race of weary students, begging for a let-up from the exacting drudgery of literary labor.

The interest in a new edition of the Index became so great, that at the meeting of the American Library Association at Philadelphia in 1876, Mr. Poole decided to continue the work on the coöperative plan—and that it has been so well accomplished may be regarded as a new evidence of the progressive spirit of the Centennial Era. A committee of this association, consisting of Mr. Justin Winsor of Harvard University, Mr. Charles A. Cutter of the Boston Athenæum, and Mr. William Frederick Poole of the Chicago Public Library—a trio of the most complete bibliographic ability in America—was constituted for consultation on the details for the work. In 1877 Mr. Poole visited England, and the plan of work was submitted by him to the International Conference of Libraries at London, and a committee of British librarians was there appointed to assist in carrying out the plan of the American committee. Thus organized the several librarians entered upon their genuine "labor of love." The chief labor of arranging the references was done by Mr. William I. Fletcher of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct., the assistant editor; "whose rare executive ability, experience and perseverance" were faithfully given to the difficult task, and the performance of whose duties drew from the editor-in-chief a graceful recognition and acknowledgment of his zeal and efficiency in prosecuting the work.

There was the work on fourteen hundred and sixty-eight volumes of reviews in the previous editions of the Index that could go into the new edition unchanged. In addition it was necessary to index four thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven volumes of one hundred and sixty-nine different reviews and magazines. This work was assigned to fifty-one different librarians, all but eight of which were residents of this country, and of this number (forty-four) twenty-one are in New England. The largest number of volumes indexed by one person is eleven hundred and two, which task has been performed by Mr. Poole. Mr. William I. Fletcher has five hundred and sixteen volumes set off against his name. Among the other leading aids,

with the number of volumes indexed, are: Mr. Mellen Chamberlain, of the Boston Public Library, four hundred and six; Mr. Justin Winsor, two hundred and eight; Mr. Frederick Saunders, of the Astor Library, one hundred and ninety-nine. The list of co-laborers comprises the names of four ladies. It is worthy of honorable mention, that when the general manager of the Adams Express Company became acquainted with the coöperative character of the work, he "claimed the privilege of a contributor," and gave orders that all parcels relating to the same should be transmitted by his company free of expense. In his preface Mr. Poole says: "That fifty libraries, different in organization and objects,—national, state, stock, subscription, college and free public institutions,—scattered over this broad country from San Francisco to Boston, and across the ocean in England and Scotland, should have joined hands and worked in harmony for a common object, each receiving the full benefit of the work of all the others, is an incident in bibliography and literature which has no parallel. . . . All the work has been done voluntarily and without pay. No money subscription has been asked of any one, for no money was needed. . . . Persons who look only to pecuniary reward should never engage in this kind of work."

The result of these gratuitous and self-sacrificing labors is a noble volume of 1442 large quarto, double-column pages, containing more than one hundred and fifty thousand references. As a "tool book," a great labor-saving guide to printed knowledge, this new edition of "Poole's Index" will long remain the librarian's *vade mecum*, the student's guide through the labyrinthine treasures of the great reviews and magazines—treasure houses of facts and information. It unlocks in a moment the vast array of literature relating to the politics, art, social science, religion, political economy, statistics and literature of the world, as it finds its latest and freshest interpretation in the pages of the current periodicals—a source which all students must acknowledge and make use of, who would thoroughly investigate any question in all these realms of knowledge. To every librarian, to every student wherever the English language is used, the work will long remain a helpful monument of useful, noble, disinterested labor. In every mechanical detail the work is an honor to American book-making, and speaks creditably for all engaged in the many details required to place it before the public in so worthy a form.

Mr. William Frederick Poole, to whom belongs the honor of originating the scheme of which this volume is the perfected outgrowth, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821, and was graduated at Yale College in 1849. He was librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, 1852–6; of the Boston Athenæum, 1856–68, of the Cincinnati Public Library, 1869–73, and since 1874 has been librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Aside from his work in the preparation of the three editions of the Index, he has contributed many articles to the *North American Review*, and has also published—*The Battle of the Dictionaries*, 8vo., 1856; *Websterian Orthography*, 1857; *The Orthographical Hobgoblin*, 1859; an edition of *Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence*, 1867; *The Mather Papers*, 1868; *Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft*, 1869; an edition of Gov. Hutchinson's *Witchcraft Delusion*; *Catalogue of the Cincinnati Public Library*, 1874; a pamphlet on the *Construction of Library Buildings* (noticed in the REGISTER for January, 1883); an account of the *Witchcraft in Boston*, for the *Memorial History of Boston*, 1881. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1882 by the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill.

By Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., of Augusta, Me.

Members of Parliament, Scotland, including the Minor Barons, the Commissioners for the Shires, and the Commissioners for the Burghs, 1367–1882, on the basis of the Parliamentary Return, 1880, with Genealogical and Biographical notices; by JOSEPH FOSTER, Author of the British Peerage, &c. Second Edition, revised and corrected. Privately printed by Hazell, Watson & Viney, London and Aylesbury. 1882. Royal 8vo. pp. 360.

Joseph Foster's name on a title-page indicates honest research and fearless statement of results; he is a hero in his line; a champion of the courage of his convictions; no gatherer of family traditions, but of historic truth. His ruthless application to the besom of destruction to fabulous fancies, either as to origin of family names, to assumption of titles or of "patched-up pedigrees," has made him the dread of those accustomed to garnish their books with what is pleasant instead of what is true, and at the same time has given satisfaction to hundreds of genealogical and heraldic students who had been disgusted with the trash too often found in

books written by men holding such official positions as gave their writings some show of authority.

It is as dangerous for an Englishman to touch Scotch history as for an ordinary mortal to stir up a hornet's nest. This fact Mr. Foster has discovered with a certainty. In his "Peerage" he placed apart under the title of "Chaos" some Scotch genealogies which lack the connected fulness of those approved by the College of Arms in London, and were not satisfactory to Mr. Foster's mind; for this he has been censured in an undignified manner, more to be expected from pettifoggers than government officials. Quotations are torn away from their surrounding sense to convey a different meaning, and words misplaced by the interested reviewers for the sole purpose of appearing to annihilate something which *they say* he said.

The book before us is alphabetically arranged, and is what it pretends to be, a working-tool for the historian, genealogical student and journalist. We have had occasion to test the use of its earlier pages as they had been issued in the "Collectanea Genealogica," for the purpose of answering questions relating to the families of Hay and Douglas, and feel a sense of gratitude to the author for the perfection of arrangement and the valuable notes with which the book is strewn. The limited number of surnames and the well-known fondness of the Scot for ancestral christian names has always made the personal identity of individuals perplexing, because of the constant repetition of nomenclature. In this parliamentary record we find eight persons bearing the name of Archibald Douglas, twelve William; of the Stuarts, twelve Archibald, twelve James, thirteen John, eight Robert, eleven William; of the Campbells, ten Alexander, eleven James, twenty John. The constant representation by the historic governing families is very noticeable,—the houses of Elliot, Grant, Hope and Anstruther, show an unbroken line through seven generations; the Campbells, Dundas and Erskine of six.

Another cause of confusion has been the changeable territorial designation of the "Districts of Burghs," corresponding somewhat with our congressional districts, but named as our counties are; thus, we find Cupar and St. Andrews in the Perth District from 1707 to 1832, since which time they have been in the District of St. Andrews. The author has given a table of the varying combinations of Districts, which serve to identify individuals personally and by location.

Heroes, statesmen and scholars, by their own personal merit, have won for themselves public regard, and their services are here recognized—Abercromby, Graham and Fraser—Gladstone and Lord Melbourne—Hume and Macaulay, all have represented Scotland in Parliament.

There has been such a paucity of Scottish Genealogy printed, that this book fills a great want; it will have been noticed that it forms only a part of the periodical issue entitled "Collectanea Genealogica," which has among its subscribers the principal public libraries of Old and New England.

Few books of equal value to the whole Collection have ever been published in Great Britain; it is handsomely printed, on beautiful paper which will bear the handling that such a book requires, and it should be upon the shelves of every public library in this country, and such private libraries whose owners have a taste for history.

By John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., of Boston.

History of Bowdoin College. With Biographical Sketches of its Graduates from 1806 to 1879, inclusive. By NEHEMIAH CLEVELAND, Class of 1813. Edited and Completed by ALPHEUS SPRING PACKARD, Class of 1816. Illustrated. Boston: James Ripley Osgood & Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 905.

As the oldest college in Maine—its charter dates to June 24, 1794, twenty-six years before Maine became an independent state—Bowdoin College has a history honorable to tell, and it is eminently fitting that this history should come from the pen of one of its own graduates, a gentleman whose relations with the college as tutor and professor extend over a period of more than sixty years, and who at the age of eighty-five is still performing his accustomed duties in the professor's chair. For, although a portion of the history is the work of another hand (Mr. Cleveland having brought the history and sketches of the graduates down to 1837), the bulk of the labor represented in this goodly octavo has been performed by Prof. Packard, with the assistance of Prof. Henry L. Chapman, who has written the sketches of the last ten classes, and who has also prepared the indices.

The plan of the work falls very naturally into three main divisions: the history of the college; the biographies of its officers, presidents and professors; sketches

of its graduates. Bowdoin College received its name from Hon. James Bowdoin, who was governor of Massachusetts in 1785, the friend and correspondent of Franklin, and one of the founders and first president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His son, Hon. James Bowdoin (Harvard, 1771), was minister to Spain from 1805 to 1808, and a munificent patron of the college by giving it lands, apparatus and money during his lifetime, and at his decease by making it a residuary legatee by will. It is located in the beautiful village of Brunswick, Maine. There are eight college buildings, two of which, the chapel and Memorial Hall, are of granite, the others of brick. The last named is a memorial of the sons of Bowdoin who fell, or took part personally in the war for the maintenance of the union. The library comprises more than thirty thousand volumes, and is deposited in the rear wing of the chapel. The picture gallery comprises a rare collection of paintings, formerly the property of Mr. James Bowdoin, and has in it, if we may judge from the decisions of experts, a sufficient number of the "old masters" to make the reputation of half a dozen ordinary collections. Among the early trustees were men so distinguished as Samuel Deane, author of the "New England Farmer," the saintly Samuel Freeman, editor of the first edition of the now famous "Smith's Journal;" Justice Samuel Sumner Wilde, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Prentiss Mellen, the distinguished senator from Massachusetts in the U. S. Senate, and first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine; Dr. Eliphalet Gillet, for forty years secretary of the Maine Missionary Society; Stephen Longfellow, ancestor of the American poet; John Holmes, the first senator from Maine, an able statesman; Albion Keith Parris; William Pitt Preble; Judge Nathan Weston; William King, Maine's first governor; Reuel Williams; Rev. Edward Payson, the eminent divine; Judge Ether Shepley; Daniel Goodenow; Robert Hallowell Gardiner and Rev. Asa Cummings. In the Faculty what a long line of eminent names have been associated with it as president or professors: Joseph McKeen; Jesse Appleton, a distinguished divine and scholar; William Allen; Leonard Woods, accomplished as a historian and theologian; Samuel Harris, eminent in New England theological thought and discussion; Joshua L. Chamberlain, scholar and hero; Parker Cleveland, the "father of American Mineralogy;" Thomas C. Upham, a distinguished metaphysician; Roswell D. Hitchcock; George L. Goodale, the eminent botanist; George L. Vose, a distinguished civil engineer; Amos Nourse, M.D., and Alpheus S. Packard.

The first class was graduated in 1806, and this volume records the biographies of nineteen hundred and seventy-nine graduates, bringing the record down to the year 1880. In looking over this list of names, even casually, one will be at once impressed with the large number of names belonging to men who have attained the highest eminence in many fields of labor; and at the same time equally impressed with the large number of those who are now actively engaged in the great business affairs of the day, influencing thought and public opinion in many lines of worthy effort, and winning for themselves honorable names. Look for a moment at the great names high up on the imperishable shield of fame—Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Franklin Pierce, John A. Andrew, Sargent S. Prentiss—are not these enough to give renown and dignity to any institution of learning in the land? But look again, and see a long line of noble names among the theological teachers and divines of New England and the country, among whom are Stephen and Charles F. Allen, Charles Beecher, George B. Cheever, Cyrus Hamlin, Edward Hawes, John N. McClintock, Calvin E. Stowe and Henry B. Smith. Of authors, are Jacob and John S. C. Abbott, Benjamin B. Thatcher, Elijah Kellogg and John H. Sheppard. Of the distinguished physicians we only need name Fordyce Barker, D. Humphreys Storer and Luther V. Bell; of statesmen, George Evans, George P. Hale, Alpheus Felch and William Pitt Fessenden; of educators, William H. Allen, Warren Johnson and Merritt C. Fernald; of journalists, Edward Stanwood and Frank L. Dingley. Other noted names appear, and it seems an unjust discrimination to mention these and omit scores and scores of others just as much deserving of mention—but the above occurred to us in turning over the leaves of this fascinating volume, and we could do no less than mention them.

A record of the patriotic services of the sons of Bowdoin during the great rebellion has already received ample treatment.* Bowdoin sent into the service of the country two hundred and fifty—the classes of 1856 and '57 sending one third of their number; those of '58, '59 and '63 nearly one third each; '61 nearly one half, and

* J. H. Thompson in *Hours at Home*, vol. iii. p. 463.

'60 and '62 more than one half. Not to mention privates, this college had in the active service of the army two major generals; two major generals by brevet; one brigadier general; six brigadier generals by brevet; four brigade surgeons; thirteen surgeons; eleven assistant surgeons; ten chaplains; two paymasters; nine colonels; one colonel by brevet; twelve lieutenant colonels; one lieutenant colonel by brevet; eighteen majors; two majors by brevet; fifty-five captains; thirty first lieutenants and thirteen second lieutenants. No name in this gallant list can be placed before that of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, but close to it must come that of Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, and following that those of Gen. Francis Fessenden, Gen. J. P. Cilley, Col. Thomas W. Hyde and Col. Charles P. Mattocks.

This volume is finely printed and embellished by fifty full-page portraits and a heliotype plate of the college buildings. Most of the portraits have already appeared in other volumes, but they are none the less attractive to this; though of some, notably that of William Pitt Fessenden, facing page 263, we could have wished substituted for the more recent plate, which is found in the REGISTER, April, 1871 (vol. xxv. p. 105).

By Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., of Augusta, Me.

Voyages of Samuel de Champlain. Translated from the French by CHARLES POMEROY OTIS, Ph.D. With Historical Illustrations and a Memoir, by the Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M. Vol. III. 1611-18. Heliotype copies of Ten Maps and Illustrations. Boston: Published by the Prince Society. 1882. Fcp. 4to. pp. vi.+240.

The present volume, which is the twelfth of the Publications of the Prince Society, completes the *Voyages of Champlain*, translated by Prof. Otis and edited and annotated by the Rev. Mr. Slafter.

The whole work includes the voyages issued in 1604, 1613 and 1619, and covers fifteen years of Champlain's residence and explorations in New France. The following from Mr. Slafter's preface conveys a clear idea of the comprehension of the work:

"At a later period, in 1632, Champlain published, in a single volume, an abridgement of the issues above mentioned, containing likewise a continuation of his journal down to 1631. This continuation covers thirteen additional years. But it is to be observed that the events recorded in the journal of these later years are immediately connected with the progress and local interests of the French colony at Quebec. This last work of the great explorer is of primary importance and value as constituting original material for the early history of Canada, and a translation of it into English would doubtless be highly appreciated by the local historian. A complete narrative of these events, however, together with a large amount of interesting matter relating to the career of Champlain derived from other sources, is given in the memoir contained in the first volume of this work.

"This English translation contains not only the complete narratives of the personal explorations made by Champlain into the then unbroken forests of America, but the whole of his minute, ample and invaluable descriptions of the character and habits, mental, moral and physical, of the various savage tribes with which he came in contact. It will furnish, therefore, to the student of history and the student of ethnology most valuable information, unsurpassed in richness and extent, and which cannot be obtained from any other source."

We may add here that in these three volumes are contained all the maps and illustrations in Champlain's complete works.

It is surprising that a work of the importance and value of these *Voyages* should not have appeared in an English dress till more than two centuries and a half after its publication. The consequence has been that before the appearance of this annotated translation few English readers had the faintest idea of what Champlain did for the geography and history of New England, Canada and Northern New York.

The two preceding volumes have been so fully noticed in the REGISTER in a communication by Gov. Bell, of New Hampshire, in April, 1879, and an editorial notice in October, 1881, that nothing need be said here of the merits of the work, except to reiterate what we have already said as to the great value of this contribution to our history, and to add that historical students are placed under very great obligations to the learned translator for the accuracy, skill and good taste with which he has performed his difficult task, and to the accomplished editor for the richness, pertinency and exhaustive character of his annotations.

Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1731 to 1737. Edited by FRANKLIN P. RICE. Worcester, Mass.: The Worcester Society of Antiquity. 1833. 8vo. pp. 197.

This volume forms the eighteenth number of the publications of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. The Society has already made itself known not only in Worcester County but elsewhere, by the substantial value of its publications. Prominent among its objects has been the reproduction of some of the valuable records relating to the early history of Worcester and vicinity, that they might be put into a form more accessible to those now interested, and be preserved for future generations, and in this effort the society has been very successful, something over 1300 pages of town and county records having already been issued.

All of the former numbers afford evidence of intelligent selection of material and careful preparation, and the present number is fully up to the standard in interest and value. As the Court of Sessions had jurisdiction over both civil and criminal actions, these records include a great variety of material which the antiquary will examine with pleasure, and from which the genealogist and historian can glean many items of importance.

The records are not without interest also to the general reader, covering as they do "an important and interesting part of the early history of the County, and illustrating in a degree the manners and morals of the people of that time." The prosecution of persons for unnecessary travelling on the Lord's day, for neglect of public worship, and for "profane cursing and swearing," appears to have often occupied the attention of the court, resulting almost invariably in a bill of costs to the defendant, whether pleading guilty or not to the indictment. Presentments were made against the towns for a variety of offences, such as for neglect of their bridges and roads, for not furnishing "a reading and writing master," &c. &c. There are also given in this volume lists of jurors, names of persons "warned" from the several towns, besides other matter usually found in court records.

The introduction by Mr. Rice gives a brief sketch of the origin of the judicial system of Massachusetts, and the various changes in the methods of administration of justice, which, with the explanatory notes and a full index, add to the value of the publication. It is hoped that this attractive volume may be followed by others, and prove an incentive to the printing of the records of other Counties, some of which possess rare interest.

By Francis E. Blake, Esq., of Boston.

The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut. By CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company. 1882. Quarto, pp. 90. Price \$5.

For nearly two hundred and fifty years, that is from about 1630 to 1880, some question concerning one or another of the boundary lines of Connecticut had been in dispute. The first controversy arose with the Dutch on the west and south, and it is noticeable that the last boundary settlement, consummated in 1880-1, was with the state of New York, the political successor of the Dutch power in America.

The disputes with Massachusetts and Rhode Island were of long duration, leading, after tedious wranglings, to settlements that refused to be settled, until the respective parties finally reached that state of moderation, or of weariness, when they were ready to make such concessions and compromises as were mutually satisfactory. The line between Rhode Island and Connecticut was definitely fixed in 1728, though it was straightened in some of its parts as late as 1840. The line between Massachusetts and Connecticut was not fully settled until 1826. Bearing these facts in mind, the reader will appreciate the aptness of the poetical quotation which the author has placed on the title-page:

*Sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*

The account of these controversies fills no inconsiderable portion of the histories of the Colonies and States concerned; but the reader will gain but a dim idea of the tenacity, skilful diplomacy and intense zeal, sometimes heated to passion—real or simulated—which characterized some of these controversies, unless he searches for the dreary details in the voluminous records and files of the respective States. The author thinks it a source of congratulation that, after so much vexation, Connecticut possesses all the territory she now has. But a wholly disinterested looker-on may be justified, perhaps, in thinking that she has quite as much as she could at any time have rightfully claimed. Her success in this regard is due to

one of her "steady habits"—her persistency in asserting her claims without bluster, and in employing the shrewdest men in her public service in times of exigency.

The general, no less than the special, student of the history of New England will have reason to thank the author for putting this part of it into a concise and connected shape, omitting nothing essential to a full understanding of the points so long in dispute, the processes of negotiation, and the results at last reached, and referring the student to the principal authorities for more detailed information. The narrative will deepen the impression, which every reader of our early annals must have received already, that nothing, perhaps, in the colonial history of Great Britain is more remarkable than the vicious practice of making grants of territory in the New World with vaguely-stated and overlapping boundary lines. It was a prolific source of contention and ill-feeling for many generations.

So far as we have had time to verify the author's statements, we find them, as a general thing, quite accurate. We notice one statement, however, which is sufficiently incomplete to mislead the reader. The names of the Connecticut Commissioners, appointed in 1713, to act jointly with commissioners on the part of Massachusetts, are given (p. 58), but the names of the Massachusetts Commissioners—Samuel Partridge, John Pynchon and William Dudley—are omitted. The surveyors named in the text were not "appointed" by Connecticut, but by Massachusetts; and the commissioners did *not* make "their report July 13, 1713." They signed an agreement on that day under which the line was run and other proceedings had, but they made their report at a later day.

The narrative is richly illustrated with heliotype copies of maps and surveys, and with a new map of Connecticut, here first published. A fine likeness of John Winthrop, Jr., fitly prefaces this valuable and handsomely printed volume.

By Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., of Boston.

Libraries and Readers. By WILLIAM E. FOSTER, Librarian of the Providence Public Library. New York: F. Leyboldt, Publisher, 1883. 18mo. pp. 136. With Index.

This little book is of vastly more importance than its diminutive size would seem to indicate. Strange as it may appear to many superficial people, the art of selecting proper books and proper subjects in the newspapers for reading—if such an act of judgment may be called an art—has by no means reached its highest development with the general public. How many are there, for instance, who can read even an ordinary newspaper properly? How many are there, even among the respectable classes, who will dismiss with a casual glance of half contempt at the head-lines the more important subjects conveying valuable information or furnishing food for mental or moral training or matter for reflection, and yet devour with avidity the scandals, the murder accounts, the sensational or frivolous items which go to make up a large portion of the average newspaper of the day? How many of the cheaper order of papers thrive on this morbid appetite of their patrons, and ridicule their more judicious and dignified cotemporaries, who refuse to furnish this sort of mental pabulum in all its disgusting details? And finally, when we consider the vast amount of useful, instructive and properly entertaining literature which the centuries have accumulated in our own language alone, and always accessible to the reading public, yet remaining unsought for and unnoticed, and reflect how many thousands of hours, of thousands of lives, have been absolutely wasted in thoughtless reading, it may well "give us pause." If these questions could be correctly answered, many intelligent readers would be somewhat startled, I fancy, and urge the necessity of a guide that should lift the general reading public to a higher plane of good taste in the choice of reading matter.

It is the aim of this little volume to furnish such a guide. It should be in the hands of every one who reads. It is full of thoughtful suggestions and valuable hints as to the modes, methods and selections for the government of the untrained reader. It is divided into eight chapters, each having its own significance and importance, and is the result of a series of lectures, papers, addresses and literary articles produced by the author on various occasions; and although, as he says, the subject may not be exhaustively treated, it is not too much to say that no abler or more skilfully written treatise on the use of books is now before the public. Yet the author in his remarkably modest preface denies its being a treatise, and disavows all claim of being an author or a lecturer. All who read this book will not have much difficulty in reversing his opinion. The work is excellently printed and bound in an attractive form.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

The New English Canaan of Thomas Morton. With Introductory Matter and Notes. By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr. Boston: Prince Society. 1883. Fcp. 4to. pp. vi.+381.

Students of our early history owe a debt of gratitude to the Prince Society for this handsome edition of the *New English Canaan*. Thomas Morton was a worthless but interesting character, and his book is both curious and valuable. It is in its way unique. Apart from its historical importance as an original authority, it stands alone as the one piece of fun and coarse humor produced at the period of the settlement of New England. It is the solitary grin which appears on the dark and solemn face of early New England literature. The first two "Bookes," treating respectively of the Indians and of the physical features of the country, have an interest despite the inaccuracy due to the easy carelessness of the observer, which must always attach to every contemporary description of a populous country in the days when it was still an untrodden wilderness. The third "Booke" is purely historical, and is the most important of all, giving as it does, in a style of clumsy burlesque, an outside and hostile view of the vigorous Puritan Englishmen who founded the New England commonwealths and had the forethought to carefully write their own history, a precaution which their opponents did not take so thoroughly.

The strictly editorial work accompanying the text is in every way of the best. Mr. Adams, not content with his own extensive knowledge of the period and the subject, has called in the assistance of distinguished specialists for the elucidation of Morton's rambling statements about man and nature. The result is of great interest, and increases ten fold the historical value of the book, giving a meaning and importance to much that would otherwise be little more than confused and incoherent description.

The most interesting portion of the volume, however, by far, is the introductory sketch of Morton. Mr. Adams has already treated this subject in the *Atlantic Monthly*, but the present prefatory memoir is equally skilful and attractive. Mr. Adams has succeeded in making this little biography as interesting and entertaining as a brief novel. Thomas Morton is no longer a mere name, which for a short period runs athwart the course of New England history, but a distinct and vivid personality. Mr. Adams's picturesque disposition of his material has converted his good-for-nothing hero into a living character which we learn to know and understand perfectly. Morton now finds his place in a well defined class. He belonged to the order of adventurers of the Elizabethan and Jacobean period, a very remarkable body which was rendered illustrious by the names of brilliant leaders like Raleigh, Hawkins, Drake, Grenville and John Smith, and which included also a vast number of daring spirits of like temper, slighter ability, and varying degrees of worthlessness. Among that list can now be placed Thomas Morton, who it must be confessed comes very low down in the hierarchy.

Mr. Adams, however, has done much more than merely draw an interesting picture of a seventeenth-century adventurer. In this paper and in the admirable monographs on Sir Christopher Gardiner and the early settlers of Boston harbor, he has shown that these scattered individuals and solitary planters who stand out so strongly against the gloomy background of the Puritan settlements to which they were utterly alien, are not sporadic accidents, but are all connected, and are the historical marks upon the New England shore of a great social and political movement. Wollaston and Weymouth, Morton, Gardiner, Blackstone and the rest, together with their patron and chief Sir Ferdinando Gorges, represented the court and royalty, the church and the cavalier, as opposed to the Puritans and the "Country party." They went down so helplessly before the onset of the great religious and political movement which took possession of New England, that men forgot that a different element had ever sought to capture that portion of the new world, and these waifs and strays, stranded here and there on our rugged coast, came to be regarded as mere accidents, and passed in a great manner from the hands of the historian into those of the poet and novelist. Mr. Adams has brought these scattered links together, and has given them coherence and a deep significance. It is to be hoped that he will some day collect these various papers into a volume, for if the particular subjects are small, they are parts of a great whole, the results of a great force, and they represented in their day strange possibilities which have been too much forgotten and overlooked. Mr. Adams has not only given these incidents and figures in our early history their true historical value by thorough research and scientific treatment, but he has done this without destroying the pleasant tinge of romance which has gathered about them.

By Henry Cabot Lodge, Ph.D., of Nahant, Mass.

Constitution, By-Laws and List of Members of the Georgia Historical Society. Savannah, Ga.: Morning News Steam Printing House. 1883. 8vo. pp. 32.

The Georgia Historical Society is nearly half a century old, having been organized June 4, 1839, and incorporated on the 19th of December, following. The Hon. John McPherson Berrien, who had been a member of Gen. Jackson's cabinet, was the first president, and the present Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, the Rt. Rev. Dr. William Bacon Stevens, then a resident of Georgia, was the first recording secretary. Other eminent men were among its founders, and still others have held office and membership in it. Four volumes of "Collections," filled with valuable matter, have been issued, the first in 1840, and the fourth in 1878 (see REGISTER, xxxii. 360).

The Magazine of American History, Illustrated. Edited by Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB. Historical Publication Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York. Sm. 4to. Published monthly. Pp. 96 a number. Price \$5 a year.

The Magazine of American History, under the editorship of its founder, John Austin Stevens, Esq., and his successor, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D.D., has won a high rank among American periodicals, and has frequently been commended in the REGISTER. With the May number of the current year a change of editorship took place, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb succeeding to the charge of the magazine. Mrs. Lamb is the author of the History of New York and other works which have been highly commended by the press. The two numbers before us, edited by her—those for May and June—contain many articles by writers of note illustrating the history of our country, besides original documents, notes and queries, proceedings of societies and book notices.

Answers to Inquiries about the U. S. Bureau of Education, its Work and History; Prepared under the Direction of the Commissioner. By CHARLES WARREN, M.D. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1883. 8vo. pp. 29.

Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education. No. 1. 1883. Legal Provisions respecting the Examination and Licensing of Teachers. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1883. 8vo. pp. 46.

We have before us the two last publications of the Bureau of Education. The first pamphlet shows clearly the necessity of a national board of education, its methods of work, and what it has done during the sixteen years of its existence. A complete list of its publications is given, from which may be seen the variety of information useful to educators, which has been furnished through its agency. The second pamphlet contains a synopsis of the legal provisions relative to examining and licensing teachers in the various states of the union.

History of Bradford, Mass., from the Earliest Period to the close of 1820. By GARDNER B. PERRY, A.M. (as contained in his Historical Sermon delivered Dec. 20, 1820). Haverhill, Mass.: C. C. Morse & Son, Book and Job Printers. 1883. 8vo. pp. 69. For sale by Cupples, Upham & Co., 283 Washington Street. Half cloth. Price \$1.50.

In 1821, the late Rev. Dr. Perry's "Discourse delivered at East Bradford, Dec. 22, 1820, containing a History of the Town," was published at Haverhill in an octavo of 72 pages. It is now reprinted in that city in a handsome manner under the above title.

Bradford is an offshoot from Rowley, and the precise date of its incorporation is not known. Its first records begin February 20, 1668, but the name of Bradford, as a town, does not appear on the records of the General Court of Massachusetts till the October session of 1675. Considering that this book was written sixty-two years ago, it is remarkably complete in its details, and the publishers have done well to reproduce it.

The North West Review. A Biographical and Historical Monthly. Vol. I. No. 1. March, 1883. The Review Company, Minneapolis, Minn. 8vo. pp. 64. Subscription price, \$3 a year. Single numbers, 35 cts.

This new periodical, devoted to the biography and history of the North West, should meet with a warm welcome, not only in the north-western states but in all parts of our country. The editorial staff consists of five writers of ability, representing five different states and territories, namely, the Rev. Edward D. Neill, editor in chief, of St. Paul, Minn., the Rev. G. F. Magoun, D.D., of Grinnell, Iowa, the Rev. Joseph Ward, D.D., of Yankton, Dakota, C. W. Butterfield of Madison,

Wisconsin, and J. D. O'Connor of Chicago, Ill. The Rev. Mr. Neill, who has charge of the magazine, is one of the most indefatigable investigators of American history, in which he has made important discoveries, some of which have been presented to the public through the pages of the REGISTER.

The number before us contains biographical articles on Lucius F. Hubbard, Dwight M. Sabin, Alexander H. Stephens, Cadwallader C. Washburn, Shelby M. Cullom, William A. Howard, Shadrack Bond and James W. Grimes; historical articles on The Dells of Wisconsin and Early Illinois; and seventeen pages of matter on "Current Topics."

In Memory. The Last Sickness, Death and Funeral Obsequies of Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of Georgia. By I. W. AVERY. Atlanta, Ga.: V. P. Sisson, Publisher. 1883. 8vo. pp. 84.

Alexander H. Stephens has for over a quarter of a century held a prominent place among the statesmen of our country. These tributes paid to his memory in his native state, of which he was governor at the time of his decease, show the respect in which he was held by all parties.

Memoir of the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, LL.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. By HENRY R. STILES, M.D. New York: Trow's Printing and Bookbinding Co. 1883. 8vo. pp. 22.

Mr. Murphy was one of the most learned and conscientious historical writers of our day, and his publications have done much to elucidate the history of our country. A sketch was printed in the April number of the REGISTER, p. 213. Dr. Stiles has long been intimately acquainted with Mr. Murphy, and twenty years ago they worked together in organizing the Long Island Historical Society. The memoir is full in details and very interesting. It is reprinted from the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*.

Mysterious Disappearances and Presumptions of Death in Insurance Cases. Two Papers read before the Medico-Legal Society. By WILLIAM G. DAVIES, A.M., of the New York Bar. New York: L. W. Lawrence, 89 Liberty Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 31.

These two papers were read before the Medico-Legal Society March 1, and 7, 1883. In them Mr. Davies has thoroughly investigated the subject of presumptions of death in cases of mysterious disappearance, and has shown that Life Insurance offices are warranted in using extreme caution before paying such claims. Numerous cases and instances are cited. The pamphlet contains much that is of value to those who have or intend to have their lives insured, and of interest to all.

Portraits of Columbus. A Monograph. By JAMES D. BUTLER, LL.D. Madison, Wis. 1883. 8vo. pp. 23.

The Historical Society of Wisconsin having recently had presented to them a copy of the Yanez portrait of Columbus in the Spanish National Library, Prof. Butler was induced to write a monograph giving a list of the principal portraits of Columbus in existence, with descriptive and critical comments. He comes to the conclusion that the portrait in the Florentine gallery, of which Jefferson about 1784 had a copy made, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has the best claims to be a true likeness. The Yanez portrait closely resembles that in the Florentine library. Prof. Butler has done a good work in writing this monograph, which contains new information upon a subject that has an interest for every American.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at the Annual Meeting, January 9, 1883. Boston: Old State House. Printed by Order of the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 27.

The pamphlet before us contains the address of Curtis Guild, the president, the first annual report of the directors by Thomas Minns, the treasurer's report, a paper of Thomas C. Amory on an attempt to preserve the Hancock House in 1863, and other proceedings at the second annual meeting of the Bostonian Society. It also contains the by-laws and a list of officers and members. It is handsomely printed and embellished with a view of the restored "Old State House," the historic halls of which are now in the custody of this society. (See REGISTER, xxxvi. 423.) Considering that it is only four years this spring since the first action was taken towards forming the Boston Antiquarian Club, the predecessor of this society, and

but a year and a half since the present organization was perfected, the society may well be proud of what it has done "to promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities."

Bibliography of the American Antiquarian Society. Compiled by NATHANIEL PAINE. Worcester, Mass., U.S.A. Press of Charles Hamilton. 1883. 8vo. pp. 26.

The publications of the American Antiquarian Society may be divided into four classes: 1. Collections; 2. Proceedings; 3. Catalogue of the Library; 4. Reprints. Of the first, entitled "*Archæologia Americana, Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society*," six volumes have been published, the first in 1820 and the last in 1874. Of the "Proceedings," eighty-nine numbers have appeared. The catalogue was published in 1837. Of the reprints, over seventy titles are given. We have in this pamphlet a complete bibliography of the society, and Mr. Paine deserves much credit for the laborious work which he has done.

Parish Registers in England: Their History and Contents. With Suggestions for Securing their better Custody and Preservation. Attempted by ROBERT EDMOND CHESTER WATERS, B.A. A New Edition. Rewritten throughout and Enlarged. Printed for the Author. London: Fred. J. Roberts, 19 Little Britain, E. C. 1883. 12mo. pp. xvi. + 106. Cloth. Price 2s. 6d., or post free 2s. 9d. Address the author, 57 The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W. England.

Much curious and useful information will be found in these pages. This essay was originally written as a magazine article, and was published in the *Home and Foreign Review* for February, 1863. In 1870 it was reprinted with additions; but the work having been long out of print and much sought for, this new edition, rewritten and much enlarged, has been prepared and published. The low price at which it is sold ought to ensure a large sale.

Mr. Waters is the author of "*Genealogical Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley*," and other family histories, and the thoroughness which characterizes them is the more praiseworthy as the author has long been a hopeless invalid.

The Woodbridge Record, being an Account of the Descendants of the Rev. John Woodbridge of Newbury, Mass. Compiled from the Papers left by the late LOUIS MITCHELL, Esquire. Privately printed at New Haven, 1883. Royal 4to. pp. 272. Edition 200 copies. A small remainder, after presentations to friends of the late Louis Mitchell and to public libraries, will be sold at \$10 in vellum, or \$8 in paper or sheets.

The Humphreys Family in America. By FREDERICK HUMPHREYS, M.D. Assisted by OTIS M. HUMPHREYS, M.D., HENRY R. STILES, M.D., Mrs. SARAH M. CHURCHILL. New York: Humphreys Print. 1883. Royal 4to. Part I. pp. 10+92. Price \$2 a part, or \$10 for the complete work.

The Family of De Braose, 1066—1326. By DUDLEY GEORGE CARY ELWES, F.S.A. Exeter: William Pollard, Printer, North Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 57.

George Hayes of Windsor and His Descendants. By the Rev. CHARLES WELLES HAYES, M.A. Part I. Four Generations. Buffalo, N. Y.: Baker, Jones & Co., Printers and Binders. 1883. 8vo. pp. 84.

Some Account of the Early Generations of the Winthrop Family in Ireland. Privately Printed for Correction and Addition. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 24. Only 33 copies printed.

Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families. Compiled by S. V. TALCOTT. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company. 1883. 8vo. pp. xii. + 747. Index, pp. xxxix.

Genealogy of the Descendants of Jasper Griffing. Compiled by CLARA J. STONE. 1881. Royal 8vo. pp. 194. Price \$5.

Two Hundred and Fifty Years of the Wadsworth Family in America. By HORACE ANDREW WADSWORTH. Lawrence: Printed at the Eagle Steam Job Printing Rooms. 1883. 8vo. pp. 257.

The Weitzel Memorial. Historical and Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Paul Weitzel of Lancaster, Pa., 1740. Including Sketches of the Families of Allen, Byers, Bailey, Crawford, Davis, Hayden, M'Cormick, Stone, White and others. By Rev. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1883. 8vo. pp. 81. Price \$1.50.

Memoir of Thaddeus William Harris, M.D. By EDWARD D. HARRIS. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1882. 8vo. pp. 14.

Notes on the Townsend Family. Compiled by HENRY F. WATERS. Salem: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1883. 8vo. pp. 43.

Some Notices of the Fynnimore, Phillmore, Fynmore, Fillmore, Filmer, and their Allied Surnames. By WILLIAM P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L. Stroud: Printed by John White, Bookseller, George Street. 1883. Mr. Phillimore's address is 28 Budge Row, London, E. C. England.

The Ancient Proprietors of Jones's Hill, Dorchester, including Brief Sketches of the Jones, Stoughton, Tailer, Wiswall, Moseley, Capen and Holden Families, the Location and Boundaries of their Estates, &c. Compiled by DAVID CLAPP. Boston: Printed for Private Distribution. 1883. 8vo. pp. vi.+68.

Denison Memorial: Ipswich, Mass., September 20, 1882. Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Major-General Daniel Denison. Biographical Sketch by Prof. D. D. SLADE. Historical Sketch by AUGUSTINE CALDWELL. Printed at the Request of the Denison Memorial Committee. 8vo. pp. 52. Ipswich, Mass. 1883.

The Coggeshall Coat-of-Arms. Broadside, 12½ by 19 inches. Accompanied by 3 photographs of arms, 11 by 14 in.

Early New England People. Some Account of the Ellis, Pemberton, Willard, Prescott, Titcomb, Sewall and Longfellow, and Allied Families. By SARAH ELIZABETH TITCOMB. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Carruth, 340 Washington Street. 1882. Cloth. 8vo. pp. 288. Price \$4.

We continue our quarterly notices of recent genealogical publications.

The elegant quarto whose title heads the list "has been edited and is now privately printed by his surviving brothers Donald Grant and Alfred Mitchell," "in memory of the late Louis Mitchell, Esq., who spent the last three years of his life upon its records." The Woodbridge family is one of the most distinguished in this country, but its genealogy has never before been fully published. A sketch by Miss Talcott of Hartford, Ct., giving the early generations, was printed in the REGISTER for July, 1878, and reprinted as a pamphlet. The present work is a worthy memorial of the family. Much conscientious labor has been given to it, and the reputation as an author of the principal editor is assurance that the editorial work is well done, while the fine paper, wide margins and rubricated pages speak themselves in praise of the printer. A portrait of Louis Mitchell and several tabular pedigrees illustrate the work. One table gives the ancestors of the late Mr. Mitchell and his brothers, showing that they are descended from Elder William Brewster, Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of the Simple Cobler of Aggawam, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lion Gardiner, Gov. William Leete, Gov. Thomas Dudley, and other early settlers of New England.

The Humphreys genealogy, of which the first part is before us, promises to be a thorough and valuable work. This part is devoted to the "Transatlantic Families." It contains many pedigrees and much genealogical matter concerning the Old World families of Humphreys. It is embellished with a portrait of Ozias Humphreys, an eminent English artist of the last century, and with numerous engraved coats-of-arms. The succeeding parts will contain American families.

The Braose family is, in the next work, traced back to the Conquest. Mr. Elwes has been for many years collecting materials relating to this family, and has succeeded in gleaning from records and documents a mass of material relating to it. Only the early portion is given in this work, but the author gives encouragement that at a future time he may continue the work.

The Hayes genealogy is by the author of the article in the REGISTER for last October. The first part of the larger work on which he was then and for several years had been engaged, is now issued, and does credit to his research and critical skill as an author. The later parts of this work will be looked for with interest. From this family ex-President Hayes is descended.

The account of the Winthrop family in Ireland is by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., of Boston, author of an account of the Winthrop family, privately printed in 1874. Previous to Mr. Winthrop's researches, very little was known about the branch of this family that settled in Ireland; but his investigations have resulted in his obtaining a remarkably full account of them. There are one or two doubts yet to be solved, but we are confident that Mr. Winthrop's persistency will solve them. An Appendix is devoted to the origin and history of the name in England.

Mr. Talcott has for nearly half a century been a collector of genealogical facts concerning his own and other families. In 1876 he published a work of much research on the Talcotts (REG. xxxi. 237), and now he has brought out a thick volume filled with more or less full genealogies of over fifty Dutch and English families, comprising some of the most prominent families in the country. The work is fully indexed. One may judge of the labor in this book from the fact that there are over ten thousand names in the index. It contains no doubt many facts, derived from persons since dead, which a genealogist of the present day could not procure.

The Griffing genealogy is a posthumous work. When the book was nearly ready for the press, Miss Stone was stricken with disease, and died after an illness of four days, March 25, 1880. The book has been completed and printed at the expense of Mrs. H. D. Cone, of Stockbridge, Mass. Jasper Griffing, the ancestor of this family, was a native of Wales, born about 1648, who came to New England and finally settled in Southold, Long Island. The book shows conscientious research, is handsomely printed and well indexed.

The Wadsworth book, besides a genealogical register, contains an account of the family reunion at Duxbury, Mass., September 13, 1882. The Wadsworth family in this country has furnished many men of note, among them the grandfather of the poet Longfellow. The book contains much valuable information for persons of the name. It is well arranged, handsomely printed and illustrated by numerous portraits. Mr. Wadsworth is the author of a "Quarter Centennial History of Lawrence."

The Rev. Mr. Hayden, the author of the next work, has published various historical and biographical works of merit. The present work first appeared in 1881, in the "Notes and Queries," edited by Dr. William H. Egle, and printed in the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph* (REG. xxxiv. 201). Mr. Hayden has revised and enlarged his work, and printed it in the handsome pamphlet before us, which shows careful research. It is well indexed.

Dr. Harris, whose memoir is before us, and his son, the writer of the memoir, have both contributed valuable articles to the REGISTER. Dr. Harris was for twenty years librarian of Harvard University, besides which he gained high rank as a naturalist, his best known work being one on "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," written for the state of Massachusetts. The memoir is reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It contains two tabular pedigrees, one giving the paternal and the other the maternal ancestry of Dr. Harris.

Mr. Waters's pamphlet on the Townsend Family is principally devoted to the descendants of William Townsend, an early settler of Boston. Appended is a sketch of the family of Thomas Townsend of Lynn, giving some lines not contained in the work of Mr. Townshend of New Haven (REGISTER, xxxvii. 111. Other matters concerning the name are here given. Mr. Waters needs no praise from our pen.

Mr. Phillimore, the author of the next pamphlet, has contributed to the present number of the REGISTER an article on the English Garfields, which will interest our readers as indicating the possible ancestry of the lamented President Garfield. The present work relates to English families, from one of which another president of the United States, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, was probably descended.

Mr. Clapp's work is a contribution both to genealogy and local history. It is an enlargement of a series of articles published by the author in the *Dorchester News-gatherer* in the years 1880 and 1881. Much of the material has been patiently gleaned from public records and from other unpublished sources.

The Denison Memorial, which contains the proceedings at Ipswich last September to commemorate the bi-centenary of the death of Maj. Gen. Denison, is also a contribution to local history and genealogy. The biography of Daniel Denison has never before been written. His services to the colony of Massachusetts and the town of Ipswich were important, and Prof. Slade has given a full account of them.

The illustrated account of the Coggeshall coats-of-arms, whose title we next give, was issued at the expense of Charles P. Coggeshall, 274 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for distribution to members of the family. It is a description and history by the Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, of Pocasset, Mass., of three coats-of-arms of English families bearing this name.

Miss Titcomb's book was noticed in our last number, but as there was a mistake in the price given, we improve the opportunity to commend the work again to our readers. Considering that there was but a small edition printed, the price, four dollars, is low. We understand that there are but few copies left.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO JUNE 1, 1883.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer. Edited by Edward Walford, M.A. Volume III. January—June, 1883. London: William Reeves, 185 Fleet Street, E. C., T. Fisher Union, 17 Holburn Viaduct, E. C. 8vo. pp. 326. 1883. Price 8s. 6d. Vols. I. and II. can also be furnished at 8s. 6d. a volume. This work is published in monthly numbers. Price 1s. a number.

A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, containing the Boston Records from 1700 to 1728. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 248.

Second Paper on the Correct Arms of the State of New York, as established by law since March 16, 1778. Read before the Albany Institute, May 24, 1881, by Henry A. Homes, LL.D. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 21. Plates, 5.

The Story of a Concord Farm and its owners. Grindall Reynolds. February 1, 1883. A lecture delivered before the Concord Lyceum. 8vo. pp. 29.

In Memoriam Frederic de Peyster, LL.D. "Vir Auctoritatis." Born Hanover Square, New York city, 11 November, 1796; died Rose Hill, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 17th August, 1882. New York: Charles H. Ludwig, Printer, 10+12 Reade Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 52.

An Ancient Document of the House of Washington (Temp Circa A.D. 1200); a communication read at the meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, Oct. 21, 1882. By Rev. Edward G. Porter, A.M., Lexington. Worcester: Press of Chas. Hamilton, 311 Main St. 1883. 8vo. pp. 6.

Fifth Annual Report of the Librarian of the Providence Public Library for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882. Providence: E. L. Freeman & Co., Printers to the State. 1883. 8vo. pp. 35.

Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language. Comprising The Huron-Cherokee Stock; The Dakota Stock; The Algonkins; The Chahta Muskoki Stock; The Mound Builders; The Iberians. By Horatio Hale, M.A. A paper read at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Montreal in August, 1882. Reprinted from the "American Antiquarian" for January and April, 1883. Chicago: Jameson & Morse, Printers, 162-164 Clark St. 1883. 8vo. pp. 27.

Milton Cemetery. A catalogue of the Proprietors of Lots, together with a Record of Ancient Inscriptions on all tablets in the Cemetery prior to and including A.D. 1800. A.D. 1687—A.D. 1800. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers, 35 Bedford Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 73.

Memoir of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, LL.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. By Henry R. Stiles, M.D. Reprinted from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. January, 1883. New York: Trow's Printing and Bookbinding Co., 201-213 East Twelfth Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 22.

George Edward Hayes. A Memorial edited by Charles Wells Hayes. Buffalo: N. Y. 1882. 8vo. pp. 174.

Memoir of Abbott Lawrence. By Hamilton Andrews Hill. With an Appendix. Boston: Printed for private distribution. 1883. 8vo. pp. 243.

Purgatory—Doctrinally, Practically and Historically opened. By William Barrows, D.D., with an Introduction by Alexander McKenzie, D.D. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, N. Y. 8vo. pp. 228.

The alleged "Progress in Theology." An address delivered before the Suffolk North Association of Congregational Ministers at Chelsea, Mass., February 20, 1883. By Dorus Clarke, D.D. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 47 Franklin Street. New York: Charles T. Dillingham, 678 Broadway. 1883. 8vo. pp. 29.

The Cathedral Towns and intervening places in England, Ireland and Scotland. A description of Cities, Cathedrals, Lakes, Mountains, Ruins and Watering-Places. By Thomas W. Silloway and Lee L. Powers. Boston: A. Williams and Company. Old Corner Bookstore. 1883. 8vo. pp. 361.

Military Lessons inculcated on the Coast of Georgia during the Confederate War. An address delivered before the Confederate Survivors' Association, in Augusta, Georgia, at its fifth annual meeting on Memorial Day, April 26, 1883, by Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., President of the Association. Augusta, Ga.: Chronicle Printing Establishment. 1883. 8vo. pp. 15.

The Englishman's Right: A dialogue in relation to Trial by Jury. Reprinted from the edition of 1772. Edited by Daniel Rollins. Boston: Soule & Bugbee. 1883. 8vo. pp. 56.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Herbert B. Adams, Editor. VI. Parish Institutions of Maryland. With Illustrations from Parish Records. By Edward Ingle, A.B. Baltimore: Published by the Johns Hopkins University, April, 1883. 8vo. pp. 48.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Herbert B. Adams, Editor. VIII. Norman Constables in America. Read before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, February 1, 1882. By Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D. Baltimore.

II. *Other Publications.*

David King, M.D. By William Dehon King. Sq. 8vo. pp. 11.

Vol. II. New Series. Part 2. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the annual meeting held at Worcester, Oct. 21, 1882. Worcester: Press of Chas. Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 101-246.

Catalogue of the officers and students of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass. 1882-83. Andover: Printed by Warren F. Draper. 1883. 8vo. pp. 32.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Eighteenth annual Catalogue of the officers and students, with a statement of the Courses of Instruction and a list of the Alumni and of the Members of the Society of Arts. 1882-1883. Boston: W. J. Schofield, Printer, 105 Summer Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 102.

The late Rev. Jacob M. Manning, D.D. A memorial discourse preached in the Old South Church, Boston, Sunday, February 18, 1883, by the Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., together with the funeral services, Friday, December 1, 1882. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 34 School Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 41.

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DEATHS.

ALLEN, Thaddeus, died at his residence, No. 79 F Street, South Boston. Wednesday, April 18, aged nearly 96. He was born in Dover, Mass., May 14, 1787, and graduated at Brown University in 1812. He was in the provision business with his brother Timothy on Green's Wharf, Boston, during the war of 1812. He afterwards taught a private school in Boston several years. In 1845 he published "Inquiry into the Principles of the Ori-

ginal Founders of the Union," 8vo. He was a representative from Boston in the Massachusetts legislature in 1857, and a member of the Boston school committee, 1857-8-9. He married first, Nov. 27, 1814, Miss Clarissa Bullard, of Needham, who died March 7, 1815; married second, June 20, 1816, Mrs. Ann (Ballard) Hunt, widow of Joseph Hunt, who died Nov. 21, 1830, leaving two sons and two daughters; married third, May 8,

1836, Mrs. Sophia B. (Coolidge) Frothingham, who died April 15, 1883, three days before his own death, aged 83 years 7 mos. He had no children by his first and last wives. He leaves one daughter, Elizabeth Carter Allen, and two sons, Joseph Hunt Allen, clerk of the South Boston Municipal Court, and James Woodward Allen, a clerk in the office of the City Registrar.

BARRUS, Hiram, died at Reading, Mass., March 21, aged 60. He was the eldest son of Levi and Almeda (Stearns) Barrus, and was born in Goshen, Mass., July 5, 1822. In 1861 he removed to Boston and received an appointment in the custom-house. From 1864 till his death he held the office of assistant cashier. In 1865 he published in the *Hampton Gazette*, Northampton, Mass., a series of articles on the history of Goshen. In 1881, the centenary of the incorporation of that town, he published a "History of the Town of Goshen," in an octavo of 262 pages (REG. xxxv. 401), which he had prepared in compliance with a vote of the town.

BECKETT, Sylvester Blackmore, died at Portland, Me., Saturday, Dec. 2, 1882, at 11.30 P.M., aged 70. He was born at Portland, May 16, 1812. He learned the art of printing of Messrs. Day & Fraser, his fellow apprentices being Charles Dean, elder brother of the editor of the REGISTER, and the Hon. Erastus Brooks, many years editor of the *New York Express*. In 1846, with his friend D. C. Colesworthy, now of Boston, he edited the *Portland Un-mpire*, published by John Edwards. In 1860, "Hester, the Bride of the Island," a poem by him, appeared. See Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," ed. 1875, v. ii. p. 858. He published the "Portland Directory" from 1846 till his death, the last issue being the fifteenth volume. He held various public offices. In 1841 he married Louisa M. Davis, by whom he had three children—only one of whom, the wife of George W. Verrill, survives.

DENNETT, Hon. Mark, died at his residence in Kittery, Maine, on Monday, April 30, 1883, a. 96 years, 8 mos. 2 ds. In the earlier part of his life he was prominently identified with the interests of his town. In 1811 he was

elected a selectman, serving nine consecutive years, and subsequently filled the same position eight years. From 1814 to 1819 he represented Kittery in the Massachusetts legislature, riding from Kittery to Boston on horse-back at the commencement of each session and back again at its close. He was a member of the first legislature of Maine after its admission into the union in 1820, and was the last survivor of that body. Was subsequently several times elected a member of the state senate—his last years of legislative service were as a member of the house in the years 1856 and 1857. During President Jackson's administration he was collector of customs at York. He was for many years a member of the school committee, and always took an active interest in educational matters. In politics he was a democrat, his first vote for president being cast for James Madison in 1808, and he cast his ballot at every succeeding presidential election. He remembered the administrations of all the presidents, having been eleven years old when Washington's second term ended. It is said he never missed voting at any state or municipal election after coming of age.

Major Dennett was an honorable and upright man, esteemed in every relation of life. He retained his physical and mental powers to a remarkable degree, and was an attendant at church until the last, having been an active and devout member of the Christian church for seventy-five years. He left three children—one son, Alexander Dennett, Esq., a well known citizen of Kittery, and two married daughters. N. J. HERRICK.

LEONARD, Samuel Smith, died at Worcester, Mass., May 22, 1883. He was a son of Seth and Rebecca (Smith) Leonard, and was born in W. Springfield, Mass., June 29, 1801. He was a descendant in the 6th generation from John¹ Leonard, an early settler of S., through Benjamin,² Benjamin,³ David,⁴ and his father Seth.⁵ He was one of the pioneers of the express business, now so extensive in this country, having in August, 1840, established "Leonard's Express" between Worcester and Boston.

MORSE, Charles Henry, died at Vineland, N. J., Dec. 20, 1882, a. 64. He was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., Dec. 6, 1818. In 1854 he was a member of

the firm of Williams, Morse & Co., which established and published the *Boston Telegraph*. About 1862 he removed to Washington, and was for many years a clerk in the Pension Office. He took much interest in autographs and historical manuscripts, of which he gathered a valuable collection.

ODELL, Hon. Lory, died at the Preble House, Portland, Me., March 24, 1883, aged 81. He was a son of the Hon. Richard Odell by his first wife Mary, daughter of Richard Eastman, and was born in Conway, N. H., September 16, 1801. He was the fifth in descent from *Reginald*¹ Odell, probably of Boston, who died in 1707-8, and his wife Priscilla; through *William*² of Marblehead and Salem, by wife Martha Collins; *Joseph*³ of Andover, Ms., and Concord, N. H., by wife Sarah Ingalls; and *Richard*⁴ of Concord, his father, born in Andover, March 3, 1770, representative to the New Hampshire legislature, 1804-15, member of the governor's council, 1820-2, and a large land owner, having received a grant of the township of Odell, N. H., as well as one half of the Cutts grant.

Lory⁵ Odell prepared at Wakefield Academy for Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1823. After reading law with Hon. Judah Dana, of Fryeburg, Me., and Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, he began practice at the last named place. He was appointed collector of customs at that port by President Tyler, and held that office under Taylor and Fillmore. He was judge of the Municipal Court of Portsmouth from 1855 to 1871, when his term expired by limitation. He never sought or received an elective office. In personal appearance Judge Odell was tall and of slender figure. He was very genial and obliging in disposition, and his good name will long be held in pleasant remembrance by all who knew him. He was much interested in the history of his family, and left a valuable manuscript genealogy, now in the possession of Frederick O. Conant, Esq., of Portland, from which his ancestry has been derived. (*Abstract of a Memoir by Rufus King, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y., in the archives of the Hist. Gen. Society.*)

UPHAM, Sylvanus Kidder, died at Dixon, Ill., February 13, 1883, of abscess in the bowels. He was born at Castine, Me., March 11, 1811. Mr. Upham

was early in business on Long Wharf, Boston; in California from 1849 to 1852; later, and for many years, in lumber business at Dixon, retiring from business in 1876. His wife, Maryanne Brooks (descendant in seventh generation from William Brooks, who came to Scituate probably in the ship "Blessing," 1635), d. at Dixon, Dec. 30, 1870; b. at Castine, Jan. 11, 1819. He (as well as his wife) was of purely New England descent, his ancestors being among the earliest, some of them as follows: Deacon John Upham, who came from England in 1635 (see REG. xxv. 15), and was one of the founders of Weymouth and Malden (tombstone still standing in Malden); John Cutler, of Sprowston, co. Norfolk, England, who came to Hingham in 1637; Samuel Richardson, living at Woburn in 1670; Davis family, of same place and time; James Kidder, who came from East Grinstead, co. Sussex, England, and settled at Cambridge before 1650; Deacon Francis Moore, living at Cambridge, 1649; Dr. William Avery, living at Dedham 1650 (tombstone in King's Chapel ground, Boston); Ephraim Little, living at Marshfield 1686; and Nathaniel Atkins, of Truro, 1739, his family of earlier date. Sylvanus Kidder Upham left children: Margaret Barker, widow of Charles H. Wright, of Chicago; Frank Kidder, captain 1st United States Cavalry; and Charles Clifton, civil engineer in employ of Mexican Central Railway. u.

WHITTEMORE, Mrs. Rebecca, died in Arlington, Mass., on April 5, 1883, in her 98th year. Her maiden name was Rebecca Russell. She was born July 31, 1785, the daughter of James and Rebecca (Adams) Russell. Her husband was Amos Whittemore—son of the famous inventor—whom she married in 1804. She was left a widow in 1827 with nine children, and her descendants are numerous. She was included in a census taken by the town of Charlestown in 1789. Her grandmother died at the age of 93½; her great uncle, John Adams, died at the age of 104; her great-grandfather died in his 90th year, and his father at the age of 86. Gifted with a strong mind and a retentive memory, she was a perfect treasure-house of information on the families and persons who had lived in her town, and her interest in recent events continued to the last.

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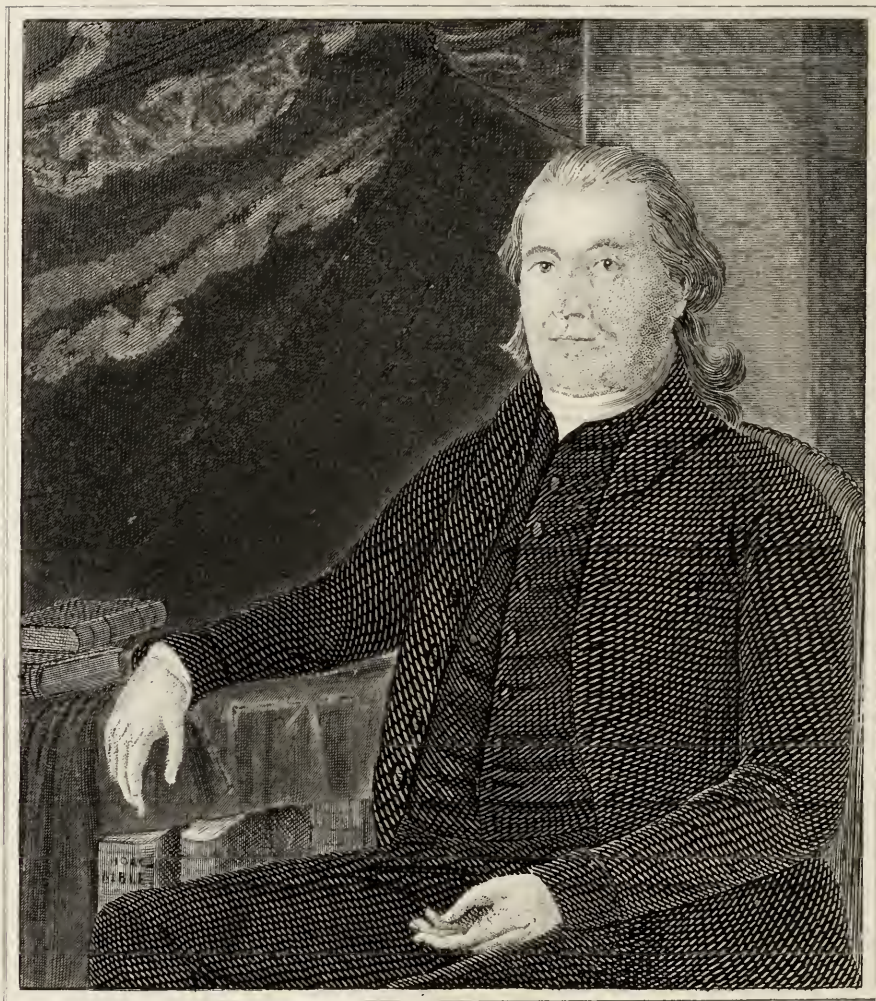
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Pastor of the First Church, Hartford, Ct.

Yale, of which the first name, alphabetically, on the list is Leonard Bacon, and the last Theodore Dwight Woolsey. Here were two men who may fairly be named in this dignified and stately succession. Not only were they great men like their predecessors, but the types are, in some measure, repeated. Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D.D., now in advanced age, was the nephew of Pres't Dwight, and sat in the president's chair some years longer than his illustrious uncle; while in broad and comprehensive scholarship the younger was certainly not inferior to the elder. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven, who recently passed away, was a man not unlike Dr. Nathan Strong, of Hartford. There were many striking points of resemblance in their characters, their tastes and manner of life.

It has come down by tradition respecting this class of 1769, that Nathan Strong and Timothy Dwight, the two foremost scholars, were so nearly equal in scholarship that the college authorities could not decide which ought to have the first honors of the class. It was finally settled by compromise, that as Strong was the older he should have the valedictory at commencement, with the understanding that three years later, when the Masters' orations should be delivered, Dwight should hold the place of chief honor. Both of these young men were made tutors in the college, where they continued for some years.

Nathan Strong was born in Coventry, Conn., October 16, 1748. His father, Rev. Nathan Strong, was pastor of the Congregational Church in North Coventry fifty years and one month, having been ordained for his work in October, 1745, and continuing in office till his death in November, 1795. When the boy Nathan was seven years old, another boy Nathan was born in the South parish of Coventry, whose given name probably came from the same source as his own. This was Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy, whose sad but heroic story will never be forgotten. We do not assert that Nathan Hale was named from Nathan Strong the Coventry minister, but the probabilities seem to point in that direction, and are strengthened by the fact that Nathan Hale's mother was a Strong. At any rate the two young Nathans must early have known each other, and indeed must ere long have been brought intimately together, as Hale was graduated at Yale College in 1773, while Strong was at the same time acting as tutor in the college.

It happened singularly enough that, about the time when Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, another child was born in the adjoining town of Mansfield, Conn., who received in baptism the name of the Mansfield minister, Richard Salter, and so became the first Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, the able and life-long minister of Longmeadow, Mass. He was the father of Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., for sixty-two years the Congregational minister of Braintree, Mass. The last named was the father of Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., now in the thirty-seventh year of his ministry at the Church of the Pilgrims,

Brooklyn, N. Y. Many a New England boy, during the generations of the past, has gone out into the world bearing the name of the minister whom his parents honored and loved. Few, however, have made a more illustrious record than the two above named—born, the one in Coventry and the other in Mansfield, Conn.

Dr. Strong was settled at Hartford near the beginning of the revolutionary period. There is a quickening and awakening power in every such national crisis, which shows itself especially among the youth of the country. The colleges of New England, during the years of excitement attending upon the American revolution, though working under many disadvantages, brought out an unusual number of brilliant thinkers and actors. From the time of Dr. Strong's settlement, on for many years, Hartford became one of the marked intellectual and literary centres of the country. It is not to be denied that he was personally instrumental, in a large degree, in bringing about this state of things. Here John Trumbull, judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and author of the poem *McFingal*, made his home. He was born in the parsonage house of Watertown, Ct., but in 1781 took up his residence in Hartford.

Here lived Joel Barlow, preacher, poet, editor, foreign minister, &c., author of the *Columbiad* and many other poems. He was a native of Reading, Conn., and was graduated at Yale in 1778. He had, however, during his collegiate course, alternated between the college and the camp, spending part of his time in study, and part of it in the ranks of the army. In 1783 he took up his residence in Hartford.

Here for a time lived David Humphreys, colonel, minister plenipotentiary to Spain, and minister also to Portugal; author, in company with Trumbull, Barlow and Hopkins, of the poem called the *Anarchiad*; author also of the Life of Gen. Israel Putnam, with whom he had served as aid. Humphreys was born in the parsonage house of Derby, Conn., and about the year 1786, and for some time afterward, made his home at Hartford.

Here also lived Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, already mentioned in connection with the authorship of the *Anarchiad*, and with whom the plan of the poem especially originated. He was an eminent physician, a native of Waterbury, Conn. He received from Yale College the honorary degree of A.M. in 1784, and the same year took up his abode at Hartford, where he died in 1801.

Another of the Hartford writers was Richard Alsop, a native of Middletown, some time resident at Hartford as a bookseller, but far more fond of using his pen in prose and verse than devoting himself to business. Whether living at New London, or Hartford, or New York (for he made his home at times in all these places), he was greatly interested in the literary circle that centred at Hartford.

Theodore Dwight, born in Northampton, brother of President

Dwight, was also of this Hartford company of authors. He was a lawyer, and was known as an able writer on political topics. He was editor of the *Mirror* at Hartford, and bore a free hand in the labors, cogitations and plans of this literary brotherhood.

In these years, on from 1783, Timothy Dwight was settled in Greenfield, a parish in the town of Fairfield, Conn., where he remained till called to the presidency of Yale College in 1795. The literary spirit was strong within him, and while here he published his *Conquest of Canaan* and *Greenfield Hill*. He was well aware of all that was going on at Hartford, and was in full sympathy with the coterie of literary workers who made that town their home.

Only a few miles north of Hartford, in the town of Windsor, lived Oliver Ellsworth, afterwards Envoy Extraordinary to France and Chief Justice of the United States. Hartford was only an hour's drive from his home, and he was very familiar with all that was passing there.

Chauncey Goodrich, a native of Durham, Conn., established his law office in Hartford soon after his graduation at Yale in 1776, and became a man of eminence in his profession and of marked literary culture. He was afterwards lieutenant governor of the state.

These were some of the men who helped, in the closing years of the last century and the opening years of the present, to make Hartford a decided literary centre. Amid these wits, writers and professional men, Dr. Strong sat like a kind of prince and umpire, honored of all for his learning and intellectual brightness. This was indeed the day of small things in our American literature. But it was a day of honest beginnings, and no where else in the land certainly was there any worthier activity at that time in this department than here.

Rev. Thomas Williams used to describe the scene when Talleyrand, the noted French politician and diplomatist, called to pay his respects to Dr. Strong at Hartford. Not that Mr. Williams himself was a witness to the scene, for this interview took place before he became a member of Dr. Strong's family. Talleyrand, driven out of England in 1793, fled to the United States, and returned to France in 1797. It was some time during these four years that his visit to Hartford was made. With his sharp and inquisitive, though unscrupulous mind, he took a special pleasure in studying our institutions and our prominent public men. Dr. Strong had been named to him as one of the leading men of the country, not only as a divine, but as a thinker in matters of state and civil government, for such he was. Mr. Williams told the story as he had heard it from the people of Hartford, and it was in substance this: that when the two men came face to face, they had such a regard for each other's intellectual abilities, and such a sense of utter contrariety in respect to their moral principles and aims in life, that it was very hard to open the conversational rôle. Neither

dared to say to the 'other exactly the thought that was in him, and so they sat looking at each other like two lions in separate cages, and all the conversation that took place was rather in illustration of Talleyrand's own saying, that "language is given us to conceal our thoughts."

Mr. Williams used to add, as a sequel to the story, that Talleyrand went back to France and told his countrymen that there was no use in ever trying to conquer a people where the heads of families asked a blessing and returned thanks at the beginning and end of each meal, and conducted morning and evening prayers in their households, with readings from the Bible.

Reference was just now made to Dr. Strong's character as a writer on public topics. In illustration of his ability in this line, the elderly men of Hartford forty or fifty years ago used to speak of his articles, written at the time when our federal constitution was under discussion, and which attracted much attention. They were published anonymously, and it was some time before they were traced to their author, and the wonder was who, outside of the members of the convention, should have such a familiarity with the points at issue, and such power to discuss them. George Goodwin, Esq., a Hartford boy, brought up under the ministry of Dr. Strong, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1806, used to relate an incident connected with the anonymous publication of these articles. Everybody was speculating as to their authorship, Dr. Strong among the rest; for he was noted, as we shall see, for his love of wit and joke. He chose to fasten them upon an inconspicuous lawyer in Hartford who was capable of being hugely flattered by the suggestion, and who, at length, made a half-way confession to the soft impeachment.

Rev. Mr. Riddel, in his article already referred to, says: "The several series of anonymous papers which he sent to the press were justly estimated to have exerted an extensive and salutary influence. This is especially true of one running through some twenty numbers, which was published while the proposal for the adoption of the federal constitution was before the people of the United States, and which was designed to lead to harmony of sentiment and action in regard to that critical and important measure."

Dr. Strong's wit was of the most quick and incisive kind. Few men have been more remarkable for those sudden turns of repartee, by which he could silence an adversary or rouse a peal of genial laughter in the social circle. Considering his character as a Christian minister, this element of his nature was in excess. The writer in the *Christian Spectator*, already quoted, says: "After leading in prayer in presence of the legislature of the state or the municipal courts, and bringing tears from many an eye by the solemnity and fervor of his manner, it was well if, in his way out of the house, he did not, by some sally of wit, either ludicrous or severe, occasion a burst of laughter on every side." It is to his praise that he never

indulged in these displays of wit in the pulpit. There his matter and manner were alike grave and serious.

Wit is, in its nature, so sparkling and evanescent, that very little of it ever gets permanently bottled up and preserved for future use. A few specimens of the jocose action of Dr. Strong's mind, of which the writer happens to have heard, may properly be given. The first is an old story, and perhaps better known to the public than some of the others.

Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, Conn., was an elderly man when Dr. Strong began his ministry at Hartford, and was one of the most conspicuous divines in the state. Dr. Strong, who was at that time a bachelor, had his study on the lower floor of his house, near the front door. As we have already said, through nearly the whole of his public life, he kept house, either as a bachelor or a widower. He knew, therefore, that callers wanted, almost always, to see him personally; and, not being a man of form and ceremony when he was in his study, he was wont to answer the door-knocker himself. One day Dr. Bellamy called and was met at the door by Dr. Strong. Dr. B. was also a joker, and alluding to Dr. S.'s rather solitary life in a large house, remarked, "I see your are all empty, swept and garnished here." "Yes," was the reply, "all ready for evil spirits. Walk in, Dr. Bellamy."

One Sabbath morning Dr. Strong had with him a very dull preacher who occupied the pulpit. Coming out of church at noon, some of the hearers complained to Dr. S. of the preaching, and said they were going to East Hartford in the afternoon. This was probably in the early years of the present century, when Dr. Andrew Yates, afterwards professor at Union College, was settled at East Hartford and was quite popular. Dr. Strong knew but did not choose to tell those complaining hearers that the morning preacher was to preach in East Hartford in the afternoon. On the other hand, he told the preacher that there were some reasons why he deemed it quite important that he should preach at East Hartford the same sermon which he had preached for him in the morning. The preacher was flattered by this suggestion, taking it probably as a compliment to his sermon, and faithfully executed the wish.

Judge David Daggett, of New Haven, used to be much at Hartford in connection with the courts, and was on very pleasant and intimate terms with Dr. Strong. He was quite punctual and regular during his stay in his attendance at church. One Saturday, meeting Dr. Strong, he said: "I think I will go over to East Hartford and hear Mr. Yates to-morrow." "You'd better, you'd better," was the reply, "for to-morrow I am going to preach to Christians."

A carpenter was working in his study one Saturday making some repairs. Dr. Strong came in and was rummaging around, apparently not able to find what he was looking for. The carpenter asked him what he wished to find. "I am trying," said he, "to hunt up some cold victuals for those Wethersfield people to-morrow."

In his old age, burdened with labors and cares, his people thought he ought to have a colleague. They were very timid, however, about suggesting this, knowing him for a man who would not be apt to like a divided throne. However, at last some of the more judicious men of his church broke the subject to him gently, when to their surprise they found him apparently all ready to entertain the subject cordially. Under such circumstances they could not do less than ask him if he had in mind any one whom he would like to have chosen as his colleague. "Yes," he said, "I have just the man in my eye, old Dr. Marsh of Wethersfield." The jocose aspect of this remark is found in the fact that Dr. Marsh was several years older than himself, and had been some forty or forty-five years in the Wethersfield ministry at the time the remark was made. After this Dr. S. was allowed to live in peace as sole pastor until his death, which occurred not many years later.

He died, at the age of sixty-eight, December 25, 1816.

DEED OF JOHN SMITH TO ROBERT PEARSE, OF DORCHESTER, ABOUT 1650.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THE original deed, of which the following is a copy, is in possession of George F. Pierce, of Dorchester, a descendant of Robert Pearse, now written Pierce. It has never been recorded.

John Smith, the grantor, was doubtless the "Quartermaster," who was born in Lancashire, and served in that capacity in the army of the Netherlands, before coming to this country. He probably came to Dorchester with the first comers, in the *Mary and John*. It is not unlikely that he was the freeman of March 4, 1632-3, in company with Richard Collicut, Giles Gibbs, George Hull and others from Dorchester. "Mr. Smith" is first mentioned in the Town Records, April 3, 1633. He was one of the ten men selected, October 28, 1634, to order the affairs of the plantation. Mr. Smith and his family, according to the statement of the Rev. Thomas Prince (REG. i. 95) were parishioners of the Rev. Richard Mather, at Toxteth, in Lancashire. He returned to England, it is conjectured, for his family, and it is thought may have influenced Mr. Mather to prefer the Dorchester plantation. Mr. Smith, with his wife and daughter, were fellow passengers with their minister in the *James*. Mr. Mather, in his *Journal*, Monday, June 15, 1635, thus alludes to them, while on board the ship, before they left the English coast. "I went on shore to Nangle with my wife and children, John Smith and his wife, and Mary, Susan Michel, and divers others. It was a fair day, and we walked in the fields, and at a

house got some milk, &c., wherewith we were much refreshed, and came on board again at evening."

Quartermaster John Smith died at Dorchester, April 29, 1678. In his will of Dec. 10, 1676, proved July 25, 1678, he desires that his son John, who is to have a double portion of the estate, may live with his mother and be helpful to her in the management of the estate, "for theire comforts." "When any of my children come to chang there condition and marry my wife may supply them with something to begin withal what she can best part withall and keep an exact account what she letteth any of them haue to begin the world with that it may be discounted as part of there portion when a finall diuission is made." He further says—"my desire is there may be a just account kept what each one receiueth that all occasion of after contention may be preuented, and all meanes vsed to continue loue and peace amongst my children, that the God of loue and peace may abide with them after my decease." "My Daughter mary hath receiued somthing ahead[y] & my will is it should be accounted oneward of her part." In the codicil he states—"wheras tis sd: my daughter mary hath receaued part of her p'tion, tis to bee understood of mary Pelton, who hath Receaued about 20^{li} or more, as by my booke page 166 will apeare. As for my daughter Mary Hinkley, she is paid w^t I p'mised upon her maryage to m^r Nathanyell Glouer as will apeare by a writing vnder her hand & seale bareing date y^e 1st: 9: 1660 w^{ch} was a Considerable some & Therefore I doe not giue her any thing in this my will." His wife Katharine was appointed executrix.

Samuel Pelton married Mary, daughter of John Smith, Quartermaster, 16. 5. 1673, by Mr. Stoughton.

See abstract of the will of Robert Pearse, REGISTER, xiii. 154, and for other notices of him, *ibid.* xxi. 167; xxxii. 57.

This deed made the seauententh day of the fifth month called July in the yeare of our lord god on thousand six hundered fiftie [] Betweene John Smith of Dorchester in Suff. in the Massachuset[ts] of the one p'te and Robt. Pearse of the same on the other p'te Witnesseth that the said John Smith for and in Consideration of the some of sixteene pounds sterl. to him in hand paid by the said Robt. Pearse wherewith he the said John Smith doth acknowledge himselfe fully satisfied contented and paid and theirof and of every p'te theirof doe by these p'sents exonerate acquit and discharge the said Robt. Pearse his heiers executo^{rs} and administrators and every of them forever by these p'sents Haue given graunted bargayned sold infeoffed & confirmed, and by these p'nts doe give graunt bargayne sell infeoffe & confirme vnto the said Robt. Pearse six acres of plowing land more or lesse in a field in Dorchest[er] called the great lotes in that p'te their of form'ly called or knowne by the name of the six acre loots (vpon w^{ch} said six acres of land on the north end their of the said Robt. Pearse haue since the verball agrement between them erected a howse & in possession) on side of the said six acres lyeing nex the land of Thomas Trot on the p'te of the East the other side lyeing next the land of Richard Leeds on the p'te of the

west on[e] end butts vpon the land of the said Thomas Trot on the p'te of the So[uth the] other end butts vpon a high way leading to Neponset Mill [on the north p'te To haue and to hold the said six acres of [land more] or lesse vnto the said Robt. Pearse his heiers executors & [assignes] for ever to be, and continue to be the proper right & inherita[nce of] the said Robt. Pearse his heieres executors & assignes for evermore [with] out aney the let molestation trouble or expulsion of him the said John Smith his heiers executors or assignes or aney clayming aney title clayme or interest to the same, or aney p'te or p'cill theirof from or vnder him them or aney of them. And also with out the lawfull let trouble interruption or molestation of aney other p'son or p'sons whatsoever will warrant acquit and defend the said six acres of land vnto the said Robt. Pearse for ever by these p'sents. And that it shall & may be lawfull to & for the said Robt. Pearse his heiers & assignes to record & inroll the title & tenor of these p'sents, or cause them to be recorded & inrolled according to the true intent meeneing and import hereof and according to the vsuall order and mann' of recording & inrolling deeds & evidences in such case made & p'vided. In witnes wherof the said John Smith haue herevnto put his hand & seale the day & yeare first aboue written

JOHN SMITH.

Sealed and Deliu'ed
in the p'sence of
Mari Howard &
Robt. Howard

BRAINTREE RECORDS.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. BATES, Esq., Town Clerk of Braintree, Mass.

[Continued from page 287.]

John peniman & waytinge Robinson were married 7th mo. 25, 1666, by capt clapp.

Edward Lincford & hanna plumly were married the 3^d mo. 16. 1667, by maior Leveritt.

moses Belcher & Mary Nash were maryed the 3^d mo. 23, 1666, by capt Tory.

John Savill & mehetabell hands were married the 8th mo. 20, 1668, by

M^r Noah Numan & Joanna flynt were married the 10th mo. 30, 1669, by capt cookin.

Jonath hayden & Elizabeth Lee were married the 2 mo. 20. 1669. by M^r Edward Tyng.

John Needam & hanna Savill were married the 3^d mo. 1669. by maior Leveritt.

Timothy Winter & hester plumly were married the 10th mo. 16, 1670, by capt cookins.

Beniamin Savill & Liddia Barnes were married the 10th mo. 30, 1670, by M^r Tyng.

Joseph Allin & Ruth Leader were married the 11th mo. 30, 1670. by M^r Tyng.

Stephen Willis & hanna eliott were married the 6th mo. 3. 1670, by M^r Tyng.

Thomas ffackson & Sarah Savill widow were married 7th mo. 5th 1670, by M^r Tyng.

Georg Witty & Sarah Speere were married the 4th mo. 19 1672, by M^r Edward Tyng.

John Man & Alce Bourne were married the 10th mo. 4th 1672 by maior winsloe.

peter nucome & Susan Cuttin were married the 4th mo. 26, 1672, by capt Mason.

M^r Moses fiske of Braintrey & M^{rs} Sarah Symmes, daughter to M^r William Symmes of Charlstowne, were married y^e (7) day of (9) mo 1672 by Capt Gookin, Assistant.

Sam^l Savill & hannah Addams were married the 2^{mo} 10th 73 by

Sollemon Curtis & prudence Gatlive were married 4th mo. 11th 73 by M^r Stoughton.

Theophilus Curtis & hannah payne were married 10th mo. 31. 73. by M^r

Sam^l peniman & elizabeth parmenter were married the 11th mo. 6th 73. by M^r Stoughton.

peter Scott & Abigail Neale were married 11th mo. 22. 73. by

Georg Speere & Mary deeringe were married 2 mo. 27. 75. by Mr. Tyng.

John Bass & hannah Stirdephant were married 7th mo. 21. 75. by M^r Suthward.

Eleazer ezgate & Joyce Goodwin were married 4th mo. 24. 75 by M^r Tyng.

Joseph Clark & damaris ffrancis were married 6th mo. 19. 75 by M^r

Joseph parmenter & Mary Mash were married 9th mo. 17. 75. by M^r Tyng.

Caleb hubbertt & elizabeth ffackson widow were married the 11th mo. 15. 75. 6. by M^r Tyng.

Josiah Chapin & Lidia pratt were married the 7th mo. 26. 76. by maior denison.

Joseph crosbee & Sarah Brackett were married 4th mo. 1. 75 by M^r Tyng.

Ebenezer king & Mary Twells were married 9th mo. 4th 76. by M^r Tyng.

Sam^l Irons & Sarah Belcher were married 9th mo. 13. 77. by M^r bradstrete.

Increase Niles & mary purchass were married the 10th mo. 4th 77 by the honoured Governour M^r John Leverett.

Sam^l Neale & Abigail Benjamin were married the 2 mo. 18. 78. by Capt Mason. Christopher Webb Clerke May 18th 1678.

John Aldridge & Sarah Leach were married by Deacon Willis of Bridgewater the 31st Octob^r 1678.

Samuell Basse & Rebekcah ffaxon were married by M^r Joseph Dudley the 30th of July, 1678.

Vallentine Decrow & Martha Bourne were married the 27th of february by M^r Dudley, 1678.

Samuell Paine & Mary Peniman were married the 4th Aprill by M^r Joseph Dudley. 1678.

John Heiford & Abigaill Allbins were married the 8th of aprill by M^r Dudley 1679.

Nehemiah Heiden & Hannah Neale were married the — of March by M^r Joseph Dudley 1678.

Ebenezer Speere & Rachell Deering were married July the 16th by M^r Joseph Dudley, 1679:

Richard Thayer & Rebecah Micall were married the 16th of July by M^r Joseph Dudley 1679.

Nathaniell Thayer and Hannah Heiden were married the 27th of May by M^r Joseph Dudley 1679.

M^r Will^m Savell & Deborah ffaxon were married the first of Janu^r by Joseph Dudley Esq^r 1679.

Thomas Thayer & Abigaill Veesy were married by Joseph Dudley Esq the 25 March 1680.

Robert ffeild & Mary Jennery were married the 11th of Octob^r by Humphrey Davy Esq 1680.

Thomas Bass & Susannah Blancher were married by Capt Torrey novemb^r last 1680.

Solomon Veesy & Elizabeth Sanders were married Novemb^r 23^d 1680.

Lieu^t Edmond Quinsey [to?] M^{ts} Eliot was married Decemb^r 8th 1680.

Jn^o Webb & Bathia Addams were married May by Joseph Dudley assist-ant. 1680.

Steven Paine & Ellin Veasy were married by Capt Richard Brackett febr^y 20th 1681.

Joseph Adams and Mary Chapin were married by Capt Richard Brackett 1682.

Samuell Webb & Marah Adams were married by M^r Clarke December 16th 1686.

John Marshall son of John and Ruth Marshall And Mary Mills Daughter of Edmond & Mary Sheffield Married by M^r Moses ffisk—upon May the twelfth day anno Dom 1690.

Samuell Tompson Junior and Hannah Parmeter were married by Capt Richard Brackett 25th 10th 1684.

Christopher Webb Clerke May 18th 1678.

Steven y^e son of Eleazer Ezgate & Joice his wife was borne y^e latt^r end of November 1677.

Sarah Crosbey daughter of Joseph Crosbey and Sarah Crosbey his wife was borne the 29 Octob^r 1677.

peter y^e son of peter Newcomb & Susannah his wife was borne the fifth of May 1678.

Joseph Plumly y^e son of Joseph Plumly & Jane his wife was borne the 31th of March 1678.

Eliezer the son of George Speere & Mary his wife was borne the 24th of July 1678.

Ephraim Linsford the son of Edward Linsford and Hannah his wife was borne the 9th Septemb^r 1678.

John Nile the son of Increase Nile & Mary his wife was borne y^e 10th Octob^r 1678.

Nathan the son of Joseph Clarke and damaris his wife was borne the 10th Octob^r 1678.

Nathan the son of James Brackett and Sarah his wife was borne 23 Septemb^r 1678.

Anne the daughter of M^r Moses ffiske & Sarah his wife was borne 29th Octob^r 1678.

Elizabeth the daughter of Josiah Brackett & Elizabeth his wife was borne 16th february 1678.

Josiah the son of Samuell Penniman & Elizabeth his wife was borne y^e 21th Novemb^r 1678.

[To be continued.]

PROVINCIAL SEALS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By ABNER C. GOODELL, Jr., A.M., of Salem, Mass.

THE following is a paper read by Mr. Goodell before the Massachusetts Historical Society, March 8th, 1883. The subject has never before been investigated, and the research involved an immense amount of labor, as the reader will perceive. The value of this contribution to the history of our state will be appreciated by historical students.*—EDITOR.

No attempt is known to have been made to preserve the shapes and devices of the seals of the colonial and provincial courts of justice. As the use of such seals was made imperative by law, and as they were essential to the proper authentication of writs and other processes, they are of such importance, both juridically and historically, as to make the labor of restoring them profitable, as well as deeply interesting, and to entitle a full and exact account of them to an honorable place in our Proceedings.

Whether the account which follows, and the accompanying lithographs, are thus deserving, depends upon the degree of thoroughness and accuracy attained by the author in his investigations, and also upon his skill—as a tyro, rather than an amateur—in the art of pen-and-ink drawing. Of these others must judge.

Of the original stamps, or mounted dies, used by the clerks to impress these seals, only four are known to be in existence; namely, those of the Superior Court of Judicature, of the common-law county-courts of Plymouth and Essex, and of the Probate Court of Plymouth County. The Essex county-courts seal dates back, certainly, to the time of Andros, as appears by its impression in wax on the original printed writs of *capias* and summons returnable to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for that county in 1687.

No. 1 of the accompanying lithographic representations of seals is, as the abbreviated Latin inscription signifies,† the seal of the Superior Court of Judicature already referred to. This court was first erected by the act of Nov. 25, 1692.‡ but, having ceased to exist by reason of the disallowance of this act, by the Privy Council,§ it was revived, and continued to the end of the May session of the General Court of 1697, by the act of Oct. 3, 1696.|| when it was reconstituted under the name of the “Superiour Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Goal Delivery.” This last act,¶ and the reviving act of 1696, were disallowed by the Privy Council, Nov. 24, 1698. Upon receiving notice of this last disallowance, Governor Bellomont, early in the May session of the General Court of 1699, urged the Assembly to take immediate steps to reëstablish the court; and, accord-

* Mr. Goodell has gratuitously furnished to the REGISTER the photo-lithograph illustrations of his article, for which the editor hereby returns thanks.—EDITOR.

† *Sigillum curiæ Superioris ex Provincia Massachusetts-Bay, Novæ Angliæ.*

‡ 1692-3, ch. 33, §6; Province Laws, vol. i. p. 73.

§ Aug. 22, 1695. The date of the letter communicating official notice of the disallowance is Dec. 26, 1695.

|| Province Laws, 1696, ch. 5.

¶ *Ibid.*, 1697, ch. 9.

ingly, another act was passed* erecting a court with the same title. Thus organized, it continued its existence until the adoption of the Constitution.

The jurisdiction of the Superior Court was coextensive with the territory of the Province, and it had "cognizance of all pleas, real, personal or mixt, as well as all pleas of the Crown, and all matters relating to the conservation of the peace and punishment of offenders, as civil causes, or actions between party and party, and between his Majesty and any of his subjects, whether the same do concern the realty and relate to any right of freehold and inheritance, or whether the same do concern the personalty and relate to matter of debt, contract, damage, or personal injury; and also all mixt actions which concern both realty and personalty brought before them by appeal, review, writ of error, or otherwise, as the law directs; and, generally, of all other matters, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, whatsoever, as the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer within his majesty's kingdom of England have or ought to have."†

All these acts required that all the processes and writs of the court should issue out of the clerk's office, either "under the seal of said office" or "under the seal of said court." Accordingly, we find that a seal of the design here depicted was used from the first organization of the court until the period of the Revolution, when it was discontinued, and other miscellaneous devices were used; such as an antique head, and, occasionally, what appears to be the head of Charles Townshend, and, again, the arms of the Cushings, and of other families, and St. George and the Dragon,—very similar to, if not identical with, the seal shown in No. 23; though this last device does not appear to have been used after the Declaration of Independence. The use of these miscellaneous seals was continued until about 1785, when the present seal,—issuing from a cloud, a hand holding a pair of scales in equipoise, with the motto, "*Nulli negabimus, nulli vendemus justitiam*,"—appears to have been adopted, although I have been unable to find any record of its adoption.‡

I have mentioned the fact that the original seal of the Superior Court is still in existence. Of this fact I was not aware until after my drawings had gone to the lithographer, when, while conversing upon the general subject of court seals, in the presence of Mr. John Ward Dean, that modest and accomplished antiquary put into my hands the veritable original, which has been intrusted by an officer of the Dorchester Antiquarian Society, the owner or depositary of this interesting treasure, to the keeping of Mr. Dean, as librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which has the custody of the library and other collections of the Dorchester Society. The mingled emotions of surprise, delight and veneration with which I regarded this almost miraculously preserved relic of provincial times—the faint and broken impressions of which I had for more than twenty years made the subject of desultory but deeply curious study with a view to its perfect restoration—can be better imagined than described. This was the

* *Ibid.*, 1699–1700, ch. 3.

† Province Laws, 1699–1700, ch. 3, §1.

‡ I found in the possession of the late George W. Jenks, clerk of the courts for Nantucket, an ancient die,—which had been recut on the back for a notary public,—bearing the device of an Indian facing to the right and holding a bow, with the inscription, "S. J. COURT. MASSACHUSETTS." This suggested the interesting inquiry, which I am unable to answer, whether or not such a seal was adopted by the Supreme Judicial Court before the present seal. A careful, though not exhaustive, search among the files of this court has disclosed no evidence of its use.

seal that—through what unknown vicissitudes during nearly two centuries—had come to my hand from the hand of Jonathan Ellatson, the first clerk. With this instrument the first original process that issued from the Superior Court was sealed, and this identical seal was impressed upon the Writs of Assistance. Stoughton, the first chief justice in the days of William and Mary, and Peter Oliver, the last chief justice under George III., have looked down upon this bit of wood and silver in the hands of the earlier or later clerks; and so, doubtless, have good old Samuel Sewall, and his nephew, Stephen, and the two Lyndes,—father and son,—and the learned Edmund Trowbridge and William Cushing. Newton and Bullivant, no doubt, and Overing and Auchmuty, Reed and Pratt, Jeremy Gridley and James Otis, John Adams and Josiah Quincy, have toyed with this same little instrument while chatting with the clerks or nervously addressing the court. And yet, after more than a century of disuse, and after the fact of its ever having existed is so far forgotten that not even a tradition of its use lingers in the clerk's office or is known to a judge upon the bench, it is here* before us, and of the same materials, and substantially as it appeared when the judges appointed by Sir William Phips first opened court in Boston. The device is a portcullis, with chains appendant.†

No. 2 is the first seal of the Court of Vice-Admiralty established for the district of Boston. It bears the date, May 1, 1716, and from the interior inscription, which appears to be an abbreviation of "*per curiam*," it was probably designed by the court, which modestly adopted as its device one of the three anchors on the seal of the High Court of Admiralty in England.

No. 3 is the seal of the Supreme Court of Probate, and is remarkable as the first use, on a court seal in Massachusetts, of the figure of Justice, or of the scales. By the Province charter the Governor and Council were empowered to "doe execute or performe all that is necessary for the Probate of Wills Granting of Administracōns for touching or concerning any Interest or Estate which any person or persons shall have within our said Province or Territory." For a short time after the charter went into operation the Governor and Council exercised probate jurisdiction for the entire Province; but on the 18th of June, 1692, judges and registers of probate were appointed for the four principal counties, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, and Hampshire, without any enabling act of the legislature, but by a delegation of judicial functions, according to the civil law, the rules of which were followed in the ecclesiastical courts. This delegation of judicial functions was continued during the provincial period until propate courts were established in all the counties, and recognized by the legislature in numerous acts enlarging or defining their jurisdiction, establishing the fees of their

* The original seal was produced at this meeting, and handed around for examination.

† This device, which is strictly heraldic, was adopted by Henry VII. in token of his descent from the house of Beaufort, on whose escutcheon it was originally borne. He added the motto, *Altera securitas*, "implying that, as a portcullis is an additional defence to a gate, so his descent from the Beaufort family [which is traceable to John of Gaunt] afforded him an additional title to the crown." From the time of Elizabeth—if not from that of the first of the Tudors—it has been the principal badge on the collar of SS worn by the Lords Chancellors and Lords Chief Justices of England. The identical collar worn by Sir Edward Coke, and bearing this badge, was in the possession of Mr. Justice Coleridge as lately as 1876. In pictures of the High Court of Chancery and Court of King's Bench of the time of Henry VI., or earlier, preserved in illuminated MSS., the justices, though clad in scarlet robes and the coif, do not wear collars, nor is the portcullis represented in the escutcheons on the walls of the court-rooms. Sir Thomas More, who was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1530, and whose portrait was painted by Holbein, is represented as wearing the collar containing this badge.

judges and registers, and providing for the security of heirs, distributees, and creditors, and for the faithful performance of duty by executors, administrators and other appointees of these courts.

That these inferior ecclesiastical tribunals were supposed to authenticate their peculiar processes by official seals, appears not only from the actual practice of these courts, but also from the act of Nov. 1, 1692, for the punishment of criminal offenders,* which exempted judges and registers of probate from liability to conviction of forgery for innocently affixing "their seal of office" to any forged will. Of these seals particular details will be given hereafter.

Appeals from the probate courts lay to the Governor and Council as the Supreme Court of Probate, which, after the establishment of the county tribunals, retained, or rather exercised, only this appellate jurisdiction. No attempt seems to have been made by the Governor and Council to separate the performance of their judicial functions from their ordinary transactions in their executive capacity until Feb. 9, 1760, when, at the instance of Governor Pownall, who prepared and laid before the Council an elaborate account of their probate jurisdiction,† they formally organized a Supreme Court of Probate, and adopted the seal here depicted.‡

No. 4. This most interesting seal is remarkable as being the first seal ever adopted by a judicial court in Massachusetts. It was designed in 1680,§ to be used on the probate letters issued from the Suffolk County-Court, and in 1692 was adopted as the seal of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for that county. The only impressions of this seal that I have discovered being upon paper, over a wafer, and either lightly made, or else much affected by time, I had great difficulty in making it out. However, by comparing many impressions, I was, fortunately, able to ascertain, with sufficient accuracy, even the most obscure details of the device and inscription.

No. 5 is the seal of the Probate Court for Suffolk County, as shown by the legend, in abbreviated Latin.¶ Seventy-two different impressions of this seal, selected from files contained in more than sixty-five hundred envelopes, were carefully studied and compared in order to accurately ascer-

* Province Laws, 1692-93, ch. 18, §8.

† See this message of Governor Pownall's, printed in Appendix III. to Quincy's Mass. Reports, p. 573.

‡ "Ordered, likewise, that there be a seal provided and appropriated to the use of this court."—*Order in Council: Ibid.*

§ I must acknowledge my indebtedness to John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., for this important item. Since the meeting at which the accompanying lithographs were exhibited, Mr. Brown referred me to the following entry in the Records of the County Court: "At a County Court, held at Boston, 25 January, A^o. 1680 [-1] Present, S^a. Bradstreet, Esqr., Gov^r,

WM. STOUGHTON	} Esq ^{rs} .
JOSEPH DUDLEY	
HUMP ^r DAVIE	
JOHN RICHARDS	
SAMUEL NOWELL	
JOHN HULL	

Ordered, that the Clerke provide a Seale for the Courts use to annex to probate of wills and grants of Adm^{con} the circumference thereof to bee the same of a Shilling and a Ship engraven thereon with this inscription SIGILLUM COMITATUS SUFFOLCIÆ."

Mr. Brown also called my attention to the resemblance between this seal and the Admiralty seal of Boston, in Lincolnshire, Eng., the device on which he has incorporated in the seal which he ingeniously designed for the Bostonian Society.

¶ *Sigillum Comitatus Suffolciæ, in Nova Angliæ, de Probatione Testamentorum*:—The seal of the Probate of Wills for the County of Suffolk in New England.



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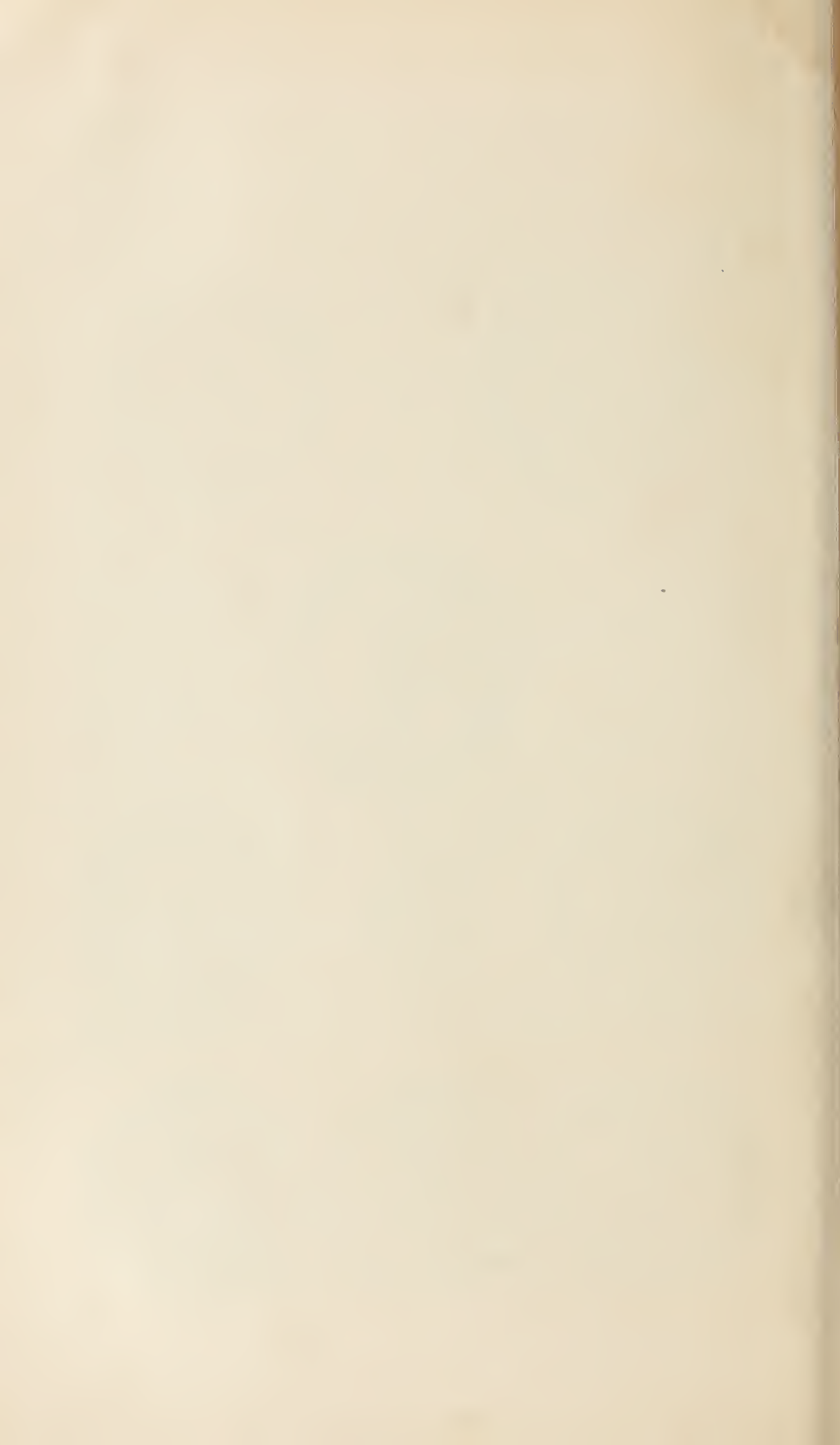
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tain the details of the device and the surrounding inscription. The swan is an ancient heraldic royal device used even by Edward III., but chiefly by the Henrys, IV. and V., who derived it from the Bohuns. No special reason for its adoption here has been discovered.

No. 6 is the seal of the common-law courts of Essex County, and is a monogram for "Essex." Over the monogram is a legless bird, and beneath it a fleur-de-lys, each between two groups of dots, which may have been intended for roses or, possibly, *estoiles*. This ancient seal, which, as I have already said, is still in existence, though somewhat changed by wear and occasional recutting, is now used as the seal of the Board of County Commissioners, which succeeds to the administrative functions of the old Court of Sessions. It was originally designed for the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, as has already been said. Later, it was impressed upon the subpœnas and other processes used by Stephen Sewall, clerk of the Special Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which the persons accused of witchcraft were tried in 1692; although the warrant for the execution of Bridget Bishop—and, perhaps, all the other "death-warrants"—was sealed with the private arms of Stoughton, the chief justice.

Upon the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas and Court of Sessions, in 1692, it was adopted by them, and continued in use as the seal of those courts until they were abolished.

No. 7 is the seal of the Probate Court for Essex County, and was adopted at the time of the establishment of the court. The device—a lion rampant—still appears on the seal of that court, though, since the Revolution, the legend "County of Essex" has been substituted for the Latin inscription of the original seal.

No. 8 is the seal of the common-law courts of Middlesex County. The admirable condition in which the files of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and of the Court of Sessions for that county are kept enables us easily to trace the use of this seal back to 1692-93, but the loss of the more ancient files of the County Court leaves us in doubt as to its earlier use. Samuel Phips, the first clerk under the Charter, occasionally sealed warrants and subpœnas of the Court of Sessions with a stamp on which his initials were cut enclosed in a circle. In the seal here depicted the illiterate seal-cutter omitted a "d" in "Middlesex," and evidently intended "Registry" by the anomalous word "Regisley."

No. 9 is the seal of the Probate Court for Middlesex County. A naturalist would hardly be able to classify the bird here represented. The device intended was, undoubtedly, in the language of the heralds, "a pelican vulning herself." The absence in this case of the characteristic pouch of the pelican is not more remarkable than the absence of one of the two legs characteristic of all perfect birds. If the "gouts" of blood that are represented as falling from her self-inflicted wounds were nourishing her brood around her, she would be described by the heralds as "in her piety," and the appropriateness of this device, for a probate court, might then be more apparent; but it is difficult to understand why the attention of the afflicted petitioners to the Probate Court of Middlesex should have been officially called to this example of wanton self-injury.

No. 10 is the seal of the common-law courts of Plymouth County. It is still preserved by the Clerk of the Courts, though not in use. This is fortunate, since the ancient files of the clerk's office were recently almost

totally destroyed by fire. On a few of the scattered papers of early date that were saved from the fire, I was, by the kindness of their possessors, enabled to discover the impression of this seal, and to observe that it has undergone but very slight change since 1692.

No. 11 is the seal of the Probate Court for Plymouth County. As the legend implies, the person here represented as kneeling is the "*relict*," or widow. She holds in her left hand the extended hand of her "orphan" child, and in her right hand, what—though it more nearly resembles a fan or bunch of cigars—must have been intended to represent a petition to the judge. The antique costume of these figures is noticeable, and might be referred to a period much earlier than the date of the establishment of the Probate Court in this county; I have not, however, found an instance of the use of this seal before 1707. It was probably adopted by the first judge of the court, about 1702, and is still in the custody of the Register of Probate. The present seal of the same court exhibits the same legend and device, though the latter, æsthetically, is much improved.

No. 12 is the seal of the common-law courts of Bristol County. It bears date 1687, which, no doubt, is the date of its adoption, although the first instance of its use on record is Nov. 28, 1689, while Stephen Burton was clerk. Like the other county seals herein described, it was used for the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, until they were superseded by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas.

No. 13 is the Probate Court seal of Bristol County. This drawing was made from nine fragmentary impressions on wax, discovered in a careful search through more than twenty-eight hundred different envelopes of the filed papers of this court. The results of this careful scrutiny left nothing for conjecture except the first three letters of the word "county," which were not on either of the fragments found. No instance of the use of this seal has been discovered before 1755, and from the comparatively modern appearance of the letters of the inscription, as well as from the neatness of the workmanship, I should suppose it to be not older than 1750.

This seal evidently represents a probate court in session. The judge, wearing a curled wig, sits at the left, in his gown and bands, holding a book or paper in his left hand, which he keeps open with his right hand, while on his left, and behind a table, sits the register. On this table is an ink-stand in which a quill-pen stands upright. Another pen, and a book or fold of paper, lie before the register, whose left arm is extended upon the table while with his right hand he is passing to the judge a folded letter. In the background, between the judge and the register, is a Doric column or pilaster, and between this and the judge is a casement, or window, with lozenge-shaped panes. A parquetry floor extends from the edge of the table-cloth—which hangs in folds nearly to the floor—to the extreme front of the foreground. The whole design presents a curious and interesting picture of what may be fairly considered an actual scene in New England in the middle of the eighteenth century, or earlier.

There was considerable irregularity in the use of seals in the Probate Court of Bristol before and after the earliest known instance of the employment of the seal here depicted. Other seals were used by the same officers who used this seal. Thus, Judge Blagrove,—1729–44,—or his register, Stephen Paine, used a shield, with an inscribed heart nearly filling the field, and an *estoile* of eight points, or rays, for a crest; and Judge Leonard, or his son, the register of the same name, after 1747, used differ-

ent armorial devices,—sometimes a double-headed eagle, displayed, and sometimes a lion rampant, with his name, “George Leonard,” circumscribed; he also used a small seal representing a lymphad, or other vessel, opposite a port flanked with towers, and superscribed, “PORTO BELLO.”

No. 14 is the seal of the common-law courts of Worcester County. A seal of substantially the same design is still used by the County Commissioners, and is known as the county seal. An enlarged representation of it hangs on the wall of the law library in Worcester. It continued to be used for the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of Sessions from 1731, when the county was established, until these courts were superseded; and some of the best impressions of it may be seen on writs filed in the clerk’s office in the years 1812–15.

No. 15 is the seal of the Probate Court of Worcester County. The bird here intended I conceive to be a turkey, though neither nature nor the heralds have anywhere produced its archetype. The peculiar fitness of this device as an emblem for this county and court is not obvious on its face, nor have I been able to discover any further facts relating to its adoption than that it was used by the first appointed officers of the Probate Court. After the Revolution it was disused, and has long been forgotten by the probate officers and even by the antiquaries.

No. 16, as appears by the inscription,* is, strictly, the seal of the Probate Court for Hampshire County,—which originally included Berkshire, Hampden, and Franklin,—but it appears to have been, also, the only seal used by the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and of the Court of Sessions for that large territory. It dates back, undoubtedly, to 1692, when the Probate Court in Hampshire County was first established.

No. 17 was drawn from a fragment of what is supposed to have been the original Probate Court seal of Nantucket County. Of the impression of this seal,—all of which are indistinct and fragmentary,—it is possible that the more perfect ones may have been made by applying the seal twice, so as to partly overlay a former impression, thus rendering the inscription more obscure, and producing the appearance of four arch-diadems where only two should appear. In 1715, while this seal was in use, and while James Coffin was judge and Eleazer Folger was acting as register, I find used as a seal, an impression of arms which appear to be a chief, indented, and a chevron. Just before the Revolution, and later, another seal, not infrequently used, was a crest,—a wyvern, or cockatrice; more probably the latter. This last-mentioned seal was used while Grafton Gardner was judge and Frederick Folger was register. In 1771, under the same judge and register, the device of St. George and the Dragon (No. 23) was also used in a few instances.

No seal for the common-law courts seems to have been specially adopted in Nantucket; it is certain that the files saved from the fire of July, 1846, show no such seal; and the supposition is confirmed by the practice, since 1800, of sealing the writs of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas with the reverse of a cent, or with any other coin or instrument that could be conveniently employed for that purpose.

No. 18 is the seal of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for Cumberland County, which was set off from the County of York in 1760,† and, with the parent county and the

* *Sigillum, Comitatus Hamptoniæ, de Probatione Testamentorum.*

† June 21, Province Laws, 1760–61, ch. 7.

county of Lincoln, remained a part of Massachusetts until Maine was admitted into the Union as a sovereign State in 1820. This seal continued in use after Maine became a State, and it is yet the county seal.

Unfortunately, the great fire in Portland in July, 1866, which destroyed the court-house, consumed all the files and records of the probate office, which was, too confidently, deemed fire-proof. I have not yet been able to learn from any other source whether or not there was a probate seal from the establishment of the court, which is as old as the county. The earliest impression of a seal of this court that has come to my notice is of comparatively recent date, and nearly resembles, except in point of size, the seal now in use. The device is an urn surrounded by an inner inscription, "ÆQUITAS SUPERSTITIBUS," and an outer inscription, "CUMBERLAND PROBATE COURT." At least three distinct seals, substantially identical in design, have been successively used by this court; but the first of these has not been traced back further than thirty years.*

No. 19 is all that I have been able to make out of the seal of the courts of Lincoln County, which was set off from York County in 1760, by the act above mentioned. At first no seal was specially adopted for any of these courts; but, at a Court of Sessions held at Pownalborough, June 1, 1762, the following order was passed: "Ordered that a seal presented by Samuel Denny, Esq., the Motto whereof being a cup and three mullets, being the lawful Coat of Arms of the said Denny's Family, with the said Denny's name, at large, in the verge thereof, be accepted, and that it be established to be the common Seal of this Court."†

Denny was, at that time, chief justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county, and William Cushing—afterwards distinguished, successively, as a justice and chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province, and chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State, of Massachusetts, and a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—was judge of probate. Jonathan Bowman, at that time clerk of the courts and register of probate, used this seal alike in common-law and probate proceedings; and his successors continued the practice certainly as late as the beginning of the Revolution.

A seal much used on writs and probate papers in Lincoln County, before the adoption of the Denny arms, was the head of one of the Georges,—a seal occasionally used officially, and sometimes on bonds and deeds, in other counties. This device is shown in No. 24, and it is not unlikely that seals bearing this royal likeness were to be had of the stationers or haberdashers of that period.

Nos. 20, 21, and 22, are seals formerly used in Barnstable County.

All the court and probate files of this county were lost in the fire which consumed the court-house at Barnstable on the night of Oct. 22, 1827. Fortunately, however, most of the books of probate records were saved, and in the first volume of these, Barnabas Lothrop, the first judge of probate for this county, not only made the first record of a letter testamentary,‡ but affixed his seal thereto in wax. This impression is shown in No.

* I have seen a letter of administration and a letter of guardianship granted in 1797, when William Gorham was judge and Samuel Freeman was register, both of which letters bear the impression of seal No. 18; and I have not yet seen a paper of earlier date than these, that was issued by the Court of Probate for this county.

† Sessions Records, Lincoln County, vol. i. p. 17. I find no confirmation of the claim of this family to these arms.

‡ Will of Edmond Hawes, Sept. 2, 1693.



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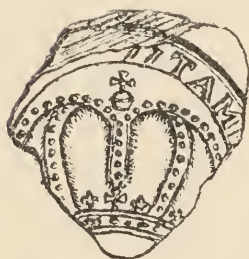
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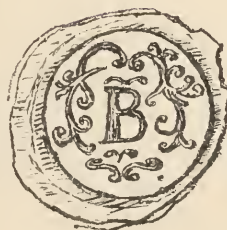
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22. No. 20 was used by Nathaniel Otis while he was clerk, in 1729, as the seal of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. No. 21 was used from 1730 to 1750, while John Sturgis was clerk. This last may have been used as the initial letter for Barnstable, or for Bourne—members of that family having held either one or more of the offices of the Common Pleas or Probate Courts during this period. On the whole, the indications are that no particular seal for either of the courts of Barnstable County was adopted during the provincial period.

In Dukes County I find occasionally used as the seal of the Probate Court an intricate monogram, the faint and imperfect impressions of which I have been unable to decipher.* In 1715 the initials "B. S." occur, being evidently those of Benjamin Skiffe, who was then judge of probate. Later, I find a mitre sometimes used, and sometimes two keys crossed saltierwise, among the miscellaneous devices appearing upon the papers of the Probate Court; but no evidence that a seal was specially adopted for any of the courts.

York County seems also to have been without a regular court seal for either of its courts. Very early, an obscure monogram was used on the writs of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas; and the impression of a seal, still more obscure, but which possibly may have been the same, is found on a few early probate papers. Finally, the common-law courts seem to have adopted the device—shown in No. 23—of St. George and the Dragon. This continued in use certainly as late as 1820.

The seal last described was occasionally used by the probate officers in 1731, and again ten years later. Towards the end of the term of Charles Frost, who was register of probate from 1700 to 1733, a small double monogram of his initials, "C. F.," was used, and occasionally a rudely cut crest,—a stag, lodged. Simon Frost, while register,—1744–66,—also used a seal bearing only his initials, rudely cut. Under Judge Jeremiah Moulton, however,—1746–65,—which covered most of the time during which Simon Frost was register, the seal most commonly used appears to have been a fesse; in the chief, two swords crossed, saltier-wise, and in the base a mullet: crest, a mullet. I have not ascertained to what family these arms, which are very neatly and artistically cut on the seal in question, belong. This seal continued to be used occasionally on probate papers as late as 1821. In 1776, under John Bradbury, a bird—perhaps a dove or a raven, and, apparently, a crest—was sometimes used. While David Sewall was register, the full arms of the Sewalls—a chevron between three bees: crest, a bee,—were used under Judge John Hill; and the crest, simply, under Judge Joseph Simpson, in 1779. It appears from the foregoing that the register, rather than the judge, appointed the seal of the court.

In the County of Berkshire, which, as has been said, was set off from Hampshire in 1761, no seal seems to have been regularly adopted by either of the county courts. Among the miscellaneous devices used in sealing the letters of the Probate Court, from 1773 to 1784, was one that appears to have been the original corporate seal of Princeton College, New Jersey. Private coats of arms were also used for the same purpose then and earlier.

Although it is not my purpose at this time to describe seals that were not in use before the adoption of the State Constitution, I will so far overstep my proposed limits as to observe here that the first seal used in Berk-

* This may have been a double monogram for "J. Athearn,"—Jabez Athearn having been for many years register of the court.

shire County was the probate seal, which appears to have been adopted about 1797, and which continued in use until 1811 or 1812. It bore substantially the same device as that upon the State seal, with an inscription showing that it was the seal of the Probate Court. This was superseded by another seal, which first appears in 1813, on which are represented two figures; one evidently meant for the judge of probate sitting in a round-backed chair, and the other, a small boy standing before the judge, whose left hand is laid tenderly upon the boy's head, while his right clasps the boy's left hand. It is inscribed, "Seal of the Court of Probate, Berkshire," with an inner inscription of "Mass." on a scroll above the judge's head. This seal, having been broken, was repaired, when the seal-cutter took the liberty to substitute a straight-posted chair for the judge's seat, and to make other slight changes in the design.

A regular seal for the common-law courts of Berkshire seems to have been first used at the June Term of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in 1804; and it probably continued to be used by that court and the Court of Sessions until the establishment of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas. The device on this seal was an awkward figure of "Justice," with her head extending into the verge of the seal, holding a sword in her right hand and a pair of scales, equipoised, in her left hand. The inscription is, SIG. COM. PLEAS. BERKS MASS.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxxvi. page 315.]

DAVID Lathrop, of Longmeadow, son of Thatcher and Submit Lathrop, was born April 26, 1758, and was married January 28, 1789, to Anne Chipman, daughter of Ebenezer and Mehitable Chipman. Their children—Halsey, born Feb. 23, 1790. Joseph, born Sept. 8, 1791, died June 29, 1842, aged 50. Almira, born Jan. 14, 1793. Anne, born Dec. 24, 1794. Nancy, born March 13, 1796. Fanny, born Nov. 19, 1798. Sally, born April 19, 1801. Lucy, born May 28, 1805.

Ensign Larin Lathrop, of Longmeadow, son of Thatcher and Submit Lathrop, was married to Miriam Foster, daughter of Pelatiah and Phebe Foster, of East Windsor. Their children—William, born ——. Miriam, born —, died March 5, 1829. Lyman, born ——. Lorin, born March 27, 1817.

Solomon Lomis, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth, of Lebanon, and grandson of Capt. George and Mary Colton, was married Feb. 22, 1784, to Lucy Colton, daughter of Solomon and Lucy Colton (page 66). Their children—Lucy, born Aug. 9, 1784. William, born Oct. 8, 1786. Lucretia, born —.

[Page 167.] Israel Markham, of Longmeadow, son of Darius Markham, of Enfield, was born June 6, 1775, was married Sept. 3, 1794, to Lucina Kibbe, daughter of Capt. Gideon Kibbe and Bridget his wife. Their children—Lucina, born Feb. 20, 1795. Jerusha, born Aug. 7, 1796. Israel, born Oct. 7, 1797. Nathan, born Aug. 27, 1800, died Sept. 2, 1808. Irena, born Oct. 16, 1802. Harriet, born July 31, 1804. Gideon, born March 4, 1806. Samuel, born Feb. 29, 1808.

[Page 168.] Ebenezer McGregory, of Longmeadow, son of Ebenezer and — McGregory, of Enfield, was born —, and was married Nov. 20, 1777, to Susanna Bradley, of Tolland, Ct. He died July 16, 1822. Their children—Ebenezer, born Jan. 11, 1779, died Oct. 12, 1826. Jabez, born Aug. 24, 1780, died Sept. 6, 1780. Joseph, born Feb. 12, 1782, died Sept. 17, 1828. Susanna, born June 15, 1785. Hannah, born Nov. 13, 1789. Thankful, born March 12, 1792. Sinah, born Oct. 18, 1794. The families of the sons, see below. Susanna the daughter was married to Josiah Blodget. Hannah was married, Nov. 22, 1808, to Abel Pease.

Ebenezer McGregory, of Longmeadow, son of Ebenezer and Susanna McGregory above, was married —, 1801, to Polly Crane, daughter of Aaron and Mary Crane. He died Oct. 12, 1826, age 48. Their children—Polly, born Oct. 3, 1802. Ebenezer, born July 13, 1804. Jabez, born Oct. 17, 1806. Emeline, born Nov. 17, 1808.

Joseph McGregory, of Longmeadow, son of Ebenezer and Susanna McGregory above, was married Jan. 27, 1807, to Ruth Billings, daughter of Lieut. Thaddeus Billings. Their children—Joseph, born July 27, 1808. Norman, born June 19, 1809.

[Page 169.] Joseph Mills, of Longmeadow, a foreigner by birth, was married Dec. 19, 1769, to Sarah Dodge, of Colchester, in Connecticut. He purchased a tract of land of William Stebbins in the eastern part of Longmeadow. Their children—John, born June 1, 1770. Joseph, born May 24, 1772. Anne, born Aug. 18, 1774. William, born Jan. 24, 1777. Thomas, born May 2, 1779. Samuel, born May 4, 1781. Stephen, born August 22, 1782. Martha, born Dec. 10, 1785. Betsey, born Sept. 30, 1788. Israel, born Sept. 25, 1791. Joseph Mills the father died July 19, 1800. After his death the whole family at different times left the town.

Tilly Merrick, of West Springfield, son of Dea. Joseph Merrick and Mary his wife, was married—a second marriage of his—to Lovice Colton, daughter of Dea. Aaron Colton and Mary his wife. Their children—Parnel, born Feb. 7, 1779, died —. Lucinda, born Dec. 27, 1780, died Nov. 21, 1807. Aaron, born Dec. 14, 1782. Daniel, born March 20, 1785. Tilly, born Nov. 12, 1789. Lovice, born Jan. 30, 1792.

[Page 170.] Nathaniel Mun, of Springfield, son of Dea. Nathaniel and Sarah Mun (as supposed), was married Dec. 28, 1721, to Hannah Colton, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Hannah Colton. Their children found on record were—Hepsibah, born July 21, 1725, died Aug. 30, 1725. Nathaniel, born July 12, 1727. Isaiah, born Sept. 16, 1730. Ebenezer, born March 25, 1733. Hannah, born March 2, 1735. Lydia, born Feb. 25, 1739. Nathaniel Mun the father with his family removed to Monson, in which town he and his wife died. [*Vacant to page 174.*]

Timothy Nash, a native of Hadleigh, was married to Prudence Smith, of Hadleigh, date of their publishment Jan. 13, 1722. Their children found on record were—Elizabeth, born Dec. 31, 1722. Phinehas, born Oct. 17, 1724. Prudence, born Dec. 31, 1726. Judah, born Dec. 31, 1728. Joel, born June 19, 1731. Abigail, born Oct. 1, 1733, died April 23, 1738. Timothy, born March 20, 1736, died Jan. 9, 1737. Ebenezer, bapt. Jan. 30, 1744. Timothy Nash removed with his family to Ellington not far from the year 1750, and it is supposed died in that town. Judah his son graduated at New Haven College, 1748, and settled in the ministry in the town of Montague.

Hermon Newel, of Longmeadow, son of Dea. Abijah Newel, of Monson, and Hepsibah his wife, was married Nov. 18, 1801, to Loice Burt,

daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Burt, page 30th. Their children—Edwin, born Nov. 10, 1802, died Aug. 16, 1826. Polly, born July 1, 1804, died at South Hadley. Simeon, born Sept. 8, 1807, died Aug. 28, 1808. Simeon, born Feb. 15, 1810. Nathaniel Prior, born Feb. 25, 1817. Harriet, born Sept. 28, 1820. Hermon Newell died Sept. 19, 1833, age 59. Lois Newell died April 30, 1836.

Benjamin Newel, of Pittsfield, was married Nov. 2, 1800, to Mary Colton, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer and Miriam Colton. Their children—Mary Colton, born March 29, 1803. Hiram, born July 28, 1805. [*Vacant to page 177.*]

Amos Parker, of Longmeadow, son of Amos and Mary Parker, of Sharon, state of Vermont, was married Oct. 2, 1805, to Anne Hale, daughter of Thomas and Ann Hale. Their children—Lydia, born April 6, 1806. Thomas Hale, born Dec. 24, 1807. Cynthia, born Aug. 9, 1811. David, born June 25, 1813, died Dec. 14, 1831. Chloe, born April 26, 1815. Amos Parker the grandfather died May 1, 1836, age 79.

[*Page 178.*] Lemuel Parsons, of Springfield, was married March 27, 1780, to Margaret Colton, daughter of Asa and Margaret Colton. Their children—Amos, born Sept. 10, 1780. Cloe, born April 18, 1782, died August, 1783. Mary, born Feb. 21, 1784, died August, 1794. Lemuel, born Dec. 2, 1785, died Sept. 2, 1786. Asa, born Sept. 2, 1787. Austin, born June 6, 1789. Simeon, born May 20, 1792. Polly, born June 8, 1797. Margaret the mother died Nov. 13, 1806.

Amos Parsons, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Margaret Parsons above, was married Oct. 1802, to Mehitable Prince, of Springfield. Their children—Seth, born Feb. 2, 1803. Oliver, born March 13, 1805. Margaret, born March 11, 1807. Lucius, born Feb. 28, 1809. Elvira, born Sept. 30, 1811. Charles, born Sept. 6, 1816. Mehitable, born Jan. 14, 1814. Amos, born May 3, 1820.

Isaac Pease, of Enfield, son of Ezekiel and Hannah Pease, was married Dec. 19, 1776, to Submit Spencer, daughter of Capt. Hezekiah and Mary Spencer. Their children—Oliver, born Sept. 5, 1777. Isaac, born March 22, 1779. Daniel, born Oct. 3, 1780. Reuben, born Dec. 28, 1781. Submit, born Oct. 3, 1783. Calvin, born April 13, 1784. Abel, born May 6, 1787. Submit the mother died Jan. 30, 1813.

[*Page 179.*] Isaac Pease, of Longmeadow, son of Isaac and Submit Pease, of Enfield, was married to Betsey Terry, daughter of Col. — Terry, of Enfield. Their children—Betsey, born June 17, 1804. Solomon, born Sept. 9, 1806. Isaac Terry, born April 11, 1809.

Peter Pease, a native of Glastenbury, Conn., was married August 28, 1794, to Anne Bliss, daughter of Asahel and Mary Bliss. Their children—Sally, born June 13, 1795. Polly, born April 5, 1797. Sophia, born March 9, 1805. Emelia, born July 11, 1807.

Ensign Daniel Porter, of Longmeadow, a native of Ellington, was married March 5, 1793, to Amy Blodget, daughter of ———. Their children—Daniel, born June 27, 1793. Amy, born April 28, 1795. David Taylor, born Feb. 25, 1797, died March 25, 1802. Wadsworth, born Dec. 8, 1799. Cynthia, born Feb. 14, 1802, died March 14, 1802. Emelia, born March 29, 1803. Polly, born July 3, 1805. David Taylor, born April 15, 1807, died March 23, 1811.

[*Page 180.*] Jacob Pratt, of Longmeadow, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Pratt, of Somers, was married to Mary Cooley, daughter of George. Their children—Jacob, born March 24, 1773. Polly, born Dec. 16, 1774, died

Dec. 1776. Polly, born June 4, 1777. Parmela, born Dec. 14, 1779. Abner, born Feb. 24, 1782. Noah, born Feb. 16, 1787. Sahanus, born June 4, 1789. Philence, born July 16, 1791. Jacob Pratt the father died June 2, 1811. Mary the mother died May 6, 1824. [*Vacant to page 184.*]

Pyncheon Families in Springfield.

1st Generation. The Hon. Col. William Pyncheon, one of the first patentees of the colony of Massachusetts and treasurer of the same, came to New England in the year 1629 with Governor Winthrop and others. In the year 1636 he, as principal leader of the first settlers, came from Roxbury to Springfield. By the public records it appears that his children, which were with him in Springfield, were Col. John Pyncheon, his successor, the wife of Mr. Henry Smith, Mary the wife of Capt. Elizur Holyoke, and Margaret, who was married Dec. 6, 1644, to Mr. William Davis. By the records of the General Court of Massachusetts, it appears that Colonel William Pyncheon published something which the court considered to be heretical and which gave offence. The court proposed to write to England, signifying their disapprobation of the doctrines advanced by Col. Pyncheon, and they also appointed Mr. Norton of Ipswich to write an answer to the sentiment advanced by Col. Pyncheon. They also suspended him from his office at Springfield, appointing Mr. Henry Smith to succeed him. These transactions of the General Court, with some other difficulties with people of Connecticut River, are supposed to have been the cause of Col. William Pyncheon's leaving Springfield and Massachusetts, as it is said he did, September, 1652, with his son-in-law, Mr. Henry Smith, and returned to England. He died in a place called Wraisbury, October, 1662, a. 72.

2d Generation. Colonel John Pyncheon, of Springfield, son of Col. William Pyncheon, was married Oct. 30, 1644, to Ame Willis. Their children—Joseph, born July 26, 1646. John, born Oct. 15, 1647, died April 25, 1721. Mary, born Oct. 28, 1650. William, born Oct. 11, 1653, died June 15, 1654. Mehittable, born Nov. 22, 1661, died July 24, 1663. Joseph, educated at Harvard College, was graduated A.D. 1664, was in England 1675, at the time Springfield was burnt by the Indians. He settled in Boston and died unmarried. The family of John follows this. Mary was married Oct. 5, 1669, to Joseph Whitney. Mrs. Ame Pyncheon the mother died Jan. 9, 1699. Col. John Pyncheon the father died Jan. 17, 1703.

3d Generation. Col. John Pyncheon, of Springfield, son of Col. John and Ame Pyncheon above, was married to Margaret Hubbard, daughter of the Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich. His wife remained at Ipswich during the Indian war, where his children were born, and after the war they settled at Springfield. Their children were—John, born —, died July 12, 1742. Margaret, born —. William, born —, died Jan. 1, 1741. Margaret the daughter was married to Nathaniel Downing, of Ipswich, and had six children, viz.: Nathaniel, John, Margaret, Jane, Lucy and Anna. The families of the sons John and William, see below. Col. John Pyncheon the father and his father were men of great improvement in their day, both in the county and town wherein they lived, as appears from records. The second Col. John Pyncheon was one of the commissioners of the united colonies. He died April 25, 1721. Margaret his wife died Nov. 11, 1716.

[To be continued.]

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, of Dorchester, Mass.

Continued from page 285.

No. IV.

MAJOR THOMAS SAVAGE AND THE FORCES UNDER HIM.

A SUFFICIENTLY full and concise account of the family of Thomas Savage may be found by consulting Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. He was born in Taunton, Somerset Co., England, son of William Savage. Came in the "Planter" to Boston, April, 1635, aged 27. Admitted freeman in May following, was an original member of the Artillery Company, and was chosen its captain in 1651, and several times afterwards. He married Faith, daughter of William and Ann Hutchinson, in 1637, and for sharing the views of Ann and her brother-in-law, Rev. John Wheelwright, he was disarmed by the Court, and joined with Coddington and others in the purchase of Rhode Island, whither he removed in 1638, but returned the same year. By his wife Faith he had seven children between 1638 and 1652. Faith died February 20, 1652, and the following September he married Mary Symmes, daughter of Rev. Zechariah, of Charlestown, by whom he had eleven more children. He was almost constantly in public office, and was especially prominent in all the military affairs of the town from 1651 onward. He was captain of 2d Boston militia company from 1652 to his death in 1682.

It is the purpose of this article to give as fully as possible the operations under Major Savage, and facts connected with this Mt. Hope campaign, and the names of men serving with him not previously mentioned, so that our account of the campaign may be considered complete. Some details of the opening preparations are here given, as being rather connected with the movements of the general force than separate companies.

It will be remembered that the first actual attack of Philip was upon those people of Swansey who lived nearest to him. An account of this attack was sent to the Massachusetts Council by Gov. Josiah Winslow of Marshfield. His letter is in Mass. Archives, vol. 67, page 202, dated June 21st, and says the attack was made on the day before, and asks the Massachusetts Colony for aid only in protecting them from the alliance of Philip with the Narraganset and Nipmuck Indians, which tribes are within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; says that if Plymouth can have "fair play" with their own Indians he trusts they can take care of themselves. On the same paper is a copy of the answer of the Council, assuring him of immediate assistance, and that they will send messengers

with all speed to both Narraganset and Nipmuck. This answer is dated June 21, "at 5 o'clock."

On the same day an order was passed in the Council to Capt. Edward Hutchinson, Seth Perry and William Towers, giving commission and instruction for taking a warning message to the Narragansets, and to leave a letter for Roger Williams at Providence. This message is in Mass. Archives, vol. 67, page 201, in a paper directed to "Moosucke [Mootucke], Ninigret & Squa Sachem, of the Narraganset & Nyantic Indians." A paper containing the agreements of the Nipmuck chiefs is in vol. 80, page 169, of the Mass. Archives. Upon June 24th came news of the general outbreak, and further appeal from Plymouth. The Council hastily despatched two messengers to Philip, who, arriving at Swansey, discovered the two men who were slain that day lying in the road, and thus warned of the futility of their peaceful mission, returned to Boston without speaking with Philip. I find by a letter⁵⁹ from the Council to Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut, that these two messengers were Capt. Savage and Mr. Brattle.

Extract of the Massachusetts Council's letter of June 28, 1675, to the governor of Connecticut :

..... "and dayly wee heare of the Increase of trouble the Gov^r of y^t Colony [Plymouth] hath frequently solicited us for Ayde w^{ch} as soone as wee could possibly Raise wee have sent to y^{em}. It's certified from Plymouth and Swansey that both the Narragansets and Monhegins have sent ayd to Phillip. We sent messengers to the Narragansets & Nipmucks to warn & caution them not to Assist Phillip or if any were Gon to command their returne, our messengers are returned from both those places, the Nipmucks speake faire and say that they are faithful to the English and will not Assist Phillip, the Narragansets say they will not medle but there is more reason to suspect the latter and wee believe Uncas is not unconcerned in this matter, all our intelligence gives us ground to believe that the poore people in those parts are in a very distressed condition in many respects, their houses burned, their people kild & wounded they not able to make any Attempt upon the Indians wanting both victuall ammunitiion and arms w^{ch} hath occasioned us to send greatt forces for their reliefe, we have sent above three hundred foot and about eighty horse besides several carts laden with munition and with goods and provisions and armes, moreover we are sending two vessels with provision and munition to suply y^e forces, y^e vessels to serve as there shall be cause, We sent Capt. Savage and Mr Brattle 4 days

⁵⁹ This letter is of great importance in several respects in the light it throws upon those few busy days. It is in the Mass. Archives, vol. 67, page 209, and is the original draft, containing many erasures and corrections. It is judged to be in the handwriting of Thomas Danforth, who was then First Commissioner of the United Colonies. It is endorsed by Edw. Rawson, as follows: "Rough draft of Council's letter to Connecticut Gov^r. Ent. June 28, 1675." The figure 8 in the date is somewhat obscure, but the reference in the letter to the Fast appointed for "tomorrow" (which fast we know to have been on the 29th) proves the date of writing to have been on the 28th.

It is hoped to print this letter in full hereafter, but in this present article there is not room. The first half of the contents refers to a detailed account of the troubles at Plymouth Colony, and relates their situation and appeal for aid, and then goes on with what the Massachusetts Colony has done to help them. This copy here given is mostly from a partially revised copy of the draft in the hand of Mr. Rawson, on page 210.

since to speake with Philip who are returned but could not obtaine speech with him, The Council have appointed a fast tomorrow to seek God in this matter and a blessing upon our forces, How far his tribes may spread is with the Lord our God to order, There is reason to concieve y^t if Phillip be not soone [suppressed?] he and his confederates may skulke into the woods and greatly anoy the English & y^t the confederacy of the Indians is larger than yet wee see. Maj. Gen^l Denison was chosen for to goe General of these forces, but he being taken ill Capt. Savage is sent Commander-in-chief, Capt Prentis commanding y^e horse, Capt. Henchman and Capt Mosley, Capts of y^e foot, Our eyes are unto y^e Lord for his presence wth y^{em}, & hope you will not be wanting in y^r praes and watchfulness over the Indians, and particularly we request you to use y^r utmost authority to restrain the Monhegins & Pequods. E. R. Sec'y."

By inquiry I found that this letter, dated June 28th, is preserved in the Connecticut Archives, and also two others which are not in our own. By the kind offices of Mr. Charles J. Hoadly, State Librarian of Connecticut, and member of our society, I have been furnished complete copies of both. One is of July 5th and the other July 10th. I wish here to record my acknowledgments not only for the favor itself, but the careful copying by his own hand. The favor will be appreciated by all on reading the extracts of these letters given below, from Conn. Arch., War Docs., Vol. I. Doc. 5 :

" Boston July 5th 1675

" Hon^d Gentⁿ By our former dat. the 3^d of this instant wee gave you a briefe account of the late outbreacking of the Indians in the Plimouth Colony at Swanzie and p^{ts} adjac^t and since y^t wee received the enclosed declaring the deplorable condition of those at Taunton in the same Colony wee have at their request accomodated them with ammunition and men, ie. ab^t 80 troopers furnished with carbines & small musketts ab^t 100 dragoones & ab^t 100 foote soldjers so that with their attendance for waggons &c. y^e whole may be neere 400 men also two vessells well fitted with men provisions & ammunition we have sent ab^t the Cape to accomodate all their necessities so farr as wee could judge necessary," &c.

The remainder of the letter discusses the affairs of the United Colonies relating to the arming and management of the Indians not yet engaged with Philip, and is signed by Edward Rawson, Sec'y, on behalf of the Court, and is superscribed,

" These to the Right Worship^l John Winthrop Esq^r Gov^{er}n^r of his Maj^{ty}s Colony at Connecticot p^rsent, To be communicated to the Council there."

Extracts of the letter of July 10th 1675. Conn. Arch., War Docs., Vol. I. Doc. 7 :

..... " Capt Hutchinson wth ab^t 100. of our forces went from o^r headquarters upon Tuesday last to y^e Narrogansets to demand an acc^t of their actings wee expect houely intelligence w^t they have done there which will be a great guide to us in our further motions"
 " Yesterday came six men sent from Uncas to assure his friendship & offer

his service ag^t Phillip or other enemyes of y^e English with a l're from Mr Fitch to whome wee have returned o^r answer declaring to Uncas y^t if he will send hostages to y^e English for the assurance of his faithfulness wee shall accept his offer" &c. &c. "Signed EDWARD RAWSON, Sec'y
By order of the Council."

On page 207, vol. 67, of the Archives, is the Court's instruction to Thomas Savage as major of the Massachusetts forces in this expedition under Major Gen. Denison as commander-in-chief of the colony, closing thus: "And in case the Lord should disenable y^r General so as to take him of the service you shall take charge and command of all according to the commission given unto him," &c.

By reference to Article No. 1 of this series, it is seen that Major Savage had been commissioned for this expedition on or before June 24th, and the Court had then voted to raise one hundred horse and fifty foot. These constituted the companies of HENCHMAN and PRENTICE, and together with Capt. Mosely's men, made up the number to two hundred and sixty men, besides officers and teamsters, &c., which force, estimated in round numbers at three hundred, marched out of Boston on June 26th. As to the exact time of Major Savage's marching, or the force with him, the accounts are somewhat vague and conflicting. I give briefly the various references bearing upon this point; and first, it is certain that Capt. Paige's troop numbered, according to the treasurer's credits, thirty-six men including officers. The statement in the above letter claims over three hundred and eighty men to have been sent, up to June 28th. The writer of the "Present State of New England," published in Mr. Drake's Old Indian Chronicle, page 129, says Capt. Thomas Savage, the Major General in that expedition, "with sixty horse and as many foot went out of Boston having prest horses for the footmen and six carts to carry provisions." And on page 131 says, "About the 25th of July the General returned with twelve men to guard his person." The first statement is misleading and of little authority since the writer has not mentioned HENCHMAN and PRENTICE'S COMPANIES at all, and seems to have known only of Mosely's men, to whom he devotes considerable space.

In Mather's "Indian War," strangely enough, no mention is made of Major Savage in relation to this first campaign. And ARNER HUBBARD, the most reliable of all, relates in reference to this campaign the usual, that Major Savage came up "with other supplies" on the evening of June 29th. On the next day they moved forward to Denison Mount Hope neck, "with a troop of horse in each wing;" and for serving that night (June 30th) "in the open field" in a heavy rain. 1676. Next day (July 1st) they marched back to Swansey. Then Capt. Prentice's troop rode to Seekonk, and Major Savage and his men to have remained at Swansey, July 2d, awaiting their reinforcements. On July 3d HENCHMAN and PRENTICE searched the swamps of Swansey and Rehoboth, and Capt. Mosely "and Capt. Denison" went into a mere

his dragoons attending on Major Savage," marched back into Mount Hope. Mr. Church's account is extremely vague in reference to this campaign, especially in regard to the Massachusetts forces, making no mention of Maj. Savage by name. Henry Trumbull published a book some seventy years ago, which is notable only for its display of ignorance and the utter absurdity of its persistent misstatement of facts; but the author seems to have stumbled upon a statement near the truth when he says that Major Savage "arrived with an additional company of cavalry." After a diligent search among published accounts and unpublished sources of information, I am unable to find any further reference giving light upon this point, except that the Journal has no credits under Major Savage for this campaign, save the following, viz. :

Sept 3 ^d 1675		
Thomas Savage for service as Major and other charges,		22 00 00
Sept. 28th.		
John Paine.		02 00 00
John Williams.		01 04 00
Theophilus Frary, Commissary.		03 04 00
.... Toten, Chirurgion. ⁶⁰		16 00 00
Jacob Eliott, Commissary.		00 15 00
Feby 29 th 1675-6		
Peter Gennings.		01 10 00

Mr. Joseph Dudley also went out with Major Savage, and received on Sept. 14th credit of 08 11 04, for salary as chaplain.

In regard to the two vessels, I find in Mass. Archives, vol. 67, page 207, the following papers :

"Committee employed for this present Expedition against the Indians, ordered to send the following provisions aboard the Sloope Swanne, whereof Samuel Woodbery is master to be sent for the supply of our forces, Viz^t 2000 weight⁶¹ of Bisket, 40 barrells of pease in casks, 10 Barrells of Pork,

⁶⁰ William Locke was the regular surgeon who went out with the army on June 26th, will be seen by reference to Mass. Archives, vol. 69, pages 58 and 60, and referred to in title No. II. of this series. This "Toten" was Dr. John Touton, a Huguenot, who at this time lived at Rehoboth, and his service may be inferred in part by the following order in Mass. Archives, vol. 67, page 221 :

yet order to Mr John Toton to take "Peter Sympkins, Robert Smith and Isaac Ratt, to attend him and "go for the reliefe of the wounded" . . . "and in case of their refusal you are required by the Constables to send them forthwith to Capt Hudson who is required to bring them to Boston." Dated July 22, 1675.

"It will be seen by this supply, that Massachusetts then, as always since, showed a general appreciation of the appetites of her soldiers. To the uninitiated the above bill of fare there." seem particularly inviting; but to any one who has been a soldier and knows the value of "pea-porridge-hot," the item "40 barrels of pease" will carry its own consequence. Bisket, stripped fish and raisins, as marching rations, compare favorably, according to

Extra experience, with the "hard-tack" and "salt-horse" furnished us by the U. S. Army in 1861-5. I cannot testify to the "Rumme," as I belonged to a Maine regiment. Docs., Vol. 67, many times I have sat down by the camp-fire to a dipper of "pea-porridge-hot" and a sop of bread, as to a royal feast.

..... of the above information is this curious old paper in vol. 68, page 135. A quarterly estimate of what Provisions &c will serve 500 souldiers one month." "Bisket 20 barrills, Beefe 30 barrills (or some think only Pork and send salt), Cheese 10c: Stockins & Shooes 200 p^r each, Shirts & Draws 100 of each, be a great gain. Vallets 100, 300 small baggs for each man to carry nokake, 300 bush oates, "Yesterday c^t, 50 bush Indian corne parched and beaten to nokake, 6 bar. powder, 12^{cwt}

10 Kintalls of drye fish, 1 hogshead of Rumme, six jarrs of oyle, 4 barrells Raisins, 1 Barrell of sugar, 1 hogshead of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ cask of wine. Moreover you are to load aboard the Brigandine called the — [Joseph] whereof Edward Winslow is Master the like quantity of provisions as above expressed abating only two barrells of Raisings & with two barrels of powder one in each vessell You are also to take bills of lading of these goods and to bee delivered to the Commissaries of the Army Theophilus Frary and John Moss or either of them.

Dated in Boston 28 June 1675

By the Council E. R. Sec'y."

And on page 211, same date :

"Instructions to Edward Winslow, Master of the Joseph."

"You are hereby ordered forthwith as wind and weather will permit with your vessell to sail to Swansey or as near thereunto as you may and there deliver to Left Theophilus Frary and John Morse, Commissaries for this Colony and the forces (now) under the conduct of Major Thomas Savage all such provisions Armes &c now on board you for the use of the army.

Signed JOHN LEVERET, Gov^r."

It appears from the letter above of July 5th, that these two vessels had sailed before that date. From Hull's Journal, pages 10 and 11, which I have restored from the Ledger, the following credits are obtained :

August 20, 1675

Maritime Disbursements Dr To Viz.

Samuel Woodbury. ⁶²	03 00 01	John Kennedye Als. Can-	
Robert Breck.	01 05 00	nede.	02 09 00
Joshua Matson.	01 10 00	John Ball.	02 09 00
Nath ^l Phillips.	01 10 00	William Christian.	02 09 00
Henry Rock als. Cock	01 10 00	Nathaniel. Huett.	02 09 00
William Cantrell.	01 10 00	Redeemed. Scott.	02 09 00
Nathaniel Gallop.	02 00 00	Simon Daniel.	02 09 00
Thomas Alson.	01 10 00	Thomas Norton.	02 09 00
William Hascall.	01 10 00	John Mane.	02 02 00
Samuel Cross.	02 16 00	Edward Perkins.	03 19 00
		William Aldridg.	03 10 00

The first nine in the above list I presume to have been master and crew of the "Sloop Swanne;" the rest were probably on the "Brigandine" Joseph. Edward Winslow was master, I know, and Samuel Winslow was of the crew of this vessel. I find by this order of the Council, July 24th (Archive 67, page 226) : "Ordered that Edward & Samuel Winslow on board the Brigandine be released to come home." By Denison

⁶² In Vol. II. Colonial History of New York, Holland Documents, I find by council held at Fort William Hendrick, May 26, 1674, that "Capt. Cornelis Fy ed here this day with his Snow the Zehont, reports having captured three s land prizes " One of these was the Sloop Swan, of which Samuel Woodbu who appeared and declared that he lived at Swansey and was part owner of he veins and that John Dixy's widow of Swansey owned the other part, and that he was much of use, Prudence Island." The vessel and cargo were confiscated by the New Y^th, spirit, and ws but the half nks into a mere

ter of Capt. Henschman, published in Article No. I., it appears that he left this vessel at Pocasset on July 31st, when he went in pursuit of Philip, leaving five files of his men at Fort Leverett. And I infer that the vessel had left that place before August 9, when he was ordered by Gen. Denison to return and draw off the men, since he was to leave there such provisions and ammunition as "for want of carriage" he could not bring with him.

In regard to other matters referred to in the above letters, it will be seen that the statement, in the letter of July 5th, of forces sent, is simply a restatement of that in the former letter, and not, as might appear at first, additional forces sent to Taunton. No such additional forces and no other vessels were sent at that time.

Capt. Edward Hutchinson was despatched to the forces at Mount Hope on July 3d, and paid £5.00.00 on that day by the Court's order. There went with him, as appears by the Journal credits, the following men :

Edward Hutchinson jun ^r	00 12 00	John Minott.	00 10 00
John Bennet.	00 19 00	Nathaniel Holmes.	00 10 00
Sam ^l Williams.	00 10 00	John Ruggles.	00 12 00
Hugh Clark.	00 10 00	Dec ^r 20. 1675	
John Pason.	00 10 00	James Barrett	00 12 00

The explanation of the passage in the letter of July 10th, relating that Capt. Hutchinson with about one hundred men went from our headquarters to the Narragansets, &c., is probably this: In their orders to Major Savage by Hutchinson, the Court doubtless left the details of the embassy to the discretion of the officers at Mount Hope, and they determined to march in full force. Hubbard relates that Capt. Mosely crossed over by water to attend Capt. Hutchinson in his despatch, the others going around. It is likely that Capt. Hutchinson sent back some of his own men with the message of his departure, and from this the Court made their report to the Connecticut Colony.

The negotiations with the Mohegans, of whom Uncas was chief of them, are of peculiar interest, but must be deferred to a subsequent chapter, with only brief allusion here. On the return of the Indians referred to in the letter, Ephraim Curtis was sent to

"To them, taking along three Natick Indians, who volunteered Maj^{ty}s company him. They went by way of Marlborough, where, at there." In fact, they were warned of the danger of the journey by

Extra^{dly} Indians gathered there, and Curtis heard of the plunder. Docs., V^h his own house at "Quansigamug" (Worcester) and was

..... ther, and thereupon the Naticks declined to go on unless quarters up^{ere} were added to their force. Upon his application to the acting s^{wee} Marlborough, two men with horses and arms were be a great g^u his service. These were John and James Barnard, "Yesterday c^t

who receive credit in the Journal under date of Sept. 14th, 1675. With this force he conducted the Mohegans safely home, and on his return sought out the Nipmuck sachems and had a romantic interview with them. A full account of this journey may be found in his long and interesting letter, of July 16th, to the Court, preserved in Mass. Archives, vol. 67, page 215. The result of the negotiations with Uncas was that he sent two of his sons to Boston as hostages, and his eldest son and successor, Oneko, with fifty men, to assist the English against Philip. These were sent to Plymouth Colony under the conduct of "Quartermaster Swift and a ply of horse," as Major Gookin relates. Their subsequent proceedings, joining with the Rehoboth men in the pursuit and battle with Philip, their brief service with Capt. Henchman and return home, have been related in a former article. The Mohegans got as wages the plunder they seized from Philip. Swift⁶³ and his "'ply of horse" were credited as follows, Sept. 16th, 1675 :

Thomas Swift, <i>Corporall</i> .	00 13 06	Joseph Crosbey.	00 07 06
Martin Sanders.	00 07 06	Thomas Smith.	00 07 06
Samuel Hayden.	00 07 06	Thomas Blighe.	00 07 06
Ebenezer Hayden.	00 07 06	Samuel Blighe.	00 07 06
Benjamin Badcocke.	00 07 06	Sept 28 th 1675	
Samuel Whiting.	00 07 06	William Harris.	00 07 06
Nathaniel Bullard.	00 07 06	Asaph Elliott.	00 07 06
William Hawkins.	00 07 06	James Barrett.	00 07 06
Thomas Toleman.	00 07 06	March 25 th 1675-6	
Joseph Penneman.	00 07 06	Moses Pain.	00 07 06

The other company of Indians that went out in this campaign was enlisted by Maj. Gookin from the various friendly tribes about Boston, agreeably to an order of the Court of July 2d, and to the number of fifty-two marched out of Boston on July 6th, under the conduct of Capt. Isaac Johnson, who delivered them to Major Savage at Mt. Hope, and then "returned back." Seventeen⁶⁴ of these were with Capt. Henchman when he crossed from Pocasset to Providence, July 31st, in pursuit of Philip. Others were credited, as we have seen, under Capt. Prentice, the rest returned to their homes "after 25 days," according to Major Gookin. The popular prejudice against these Praying Indians seems to have extended to our early historians, who, except Gookin, seldom mention them or their service; and since they were not generally credited in the treasurer's book, it is extremely difficult to give a correct account of them. According to the testimony of Major Savage, Capt. Denison and Prentice, "most of them acquitted themselves courageously and faithfully," and we know that the Mohegans, in company

⁶³ Thomas Swift, of Milton, who married, in 1657, Eliza Vose, daughter of whom more hereafter. "Ply of horse," i. e. a small body of horse.
⁶⁴ Gookin's account says that about half were "sent home and disbanded." Also says above 20 were with Henchman in the pursuit.

he veins and much of use, strength, spirit, and was but the half sinks into a mere

the Rehoboth men, did the most effective fighting of the whole campaign.

We have noted the various elements that made up this expedition under Major Savage, and now, counting the regular forces that went out at first under Henschman, Prentice and Mosely as 250 men, and under Paige 35, we have but 285 men, 95 less than the number stated in the letter of June 28th. This seems a large number to allow as guards and attendants, but I think that some twenty-five or thirty men besides Paige's troop went out with Major Savage and joined the companies already there. It will be remembered that 121 men were credited under Capt. Henschman, nearly all of whom, after a diligent comparison of their credits and subsequent service, I conclude must have joined him as early as July 1st. And this reckoning still leaves a large margin for attendants and guards. The round number of "about 400" in the letter of July 5th may have included the men of Capt. Johnson, who conducted the 52 "Gookin" Indians, but not, I think, the Indians themselves. It is barely possible that the crews of the two vessels were counted, making about twenty men additional. The reference to "dragoons" is explained by the fact that Capt. Henschman's company was furnished with horses. See his commission in Article I., "to take charge of the said Company of foote mounted as dragoons," &c.

The "Guards and Carriage" account does not show an amount of expense corresponding to the large number apparently employed for that service, the total amount for the several campaigns up to January 25, 1675-6, being but £16.10.00. Some of the guards in this first expedition were charged directly to Plymouth Colony, those evidently who guarded the carts sent with ammunition, &c., to supply their wants. The following were thus charged at £00. 03s. 00d. apiece for guarding their ammunition: Richard Smith, Thomas Lawrence, James Hoxly, James Montt, Ebenezer Till.

And these are all that I can find credited as guards for this expedition, so that I must leave the discrepancy between the numbers yet plainly appear from the Journal credits and other various on b^{es}, and the statement of the letter of June 28th, to be filled in the number of officers, doctors, quartermasters and their attend-

"T^{and} also allow for some who returned home sick or disabled, Maj^{ty's} 1^{deserted} and received no credit on the books, though reckoned there." the statement of the Court. This campaign closed, as con-

Extra Major Savage, when he returned to Boston about July 20th. Docs., V Savage appears not to have been actively engaged in the this campaign until the following February, but in the quarters up^v as an enterprising merchant, a town commissioner, cap-actings wee^v important company of Boston militia, with charge of its be a great g^v the impressment of quotas for active service, the latter "Yesterday c^d trying matter, we can see that he was not idle. The

situation of affairs in the colonies at the beginning of February, 1675-6, was somewhat as follows: The summer and autumn campaigns in the west had not made any material gain for the English except in experience; the Narragansett campaign had resulted in driving that tribe and the Mount Hope Indians to the north and west; their women, children and old people, that survived the Fort fight, were scattered about amongst the various tribes nearest them; Philip and his fighting men were thus left free to range up and down, overawing the smaller tribes, inciting the stronger to hostility against the colonies; his agents and friends were active in all the tribes; himself with a body of his men had retired as far as the woods above Albany, where they were supplied with abundance of arms and ammunition by the Dutch; as a wanderer and outlaw he had nothing further to lose and everything to gain by the war; the young men of the tribes looked upon him as a great leader, and were eager to follow him; large bodies of Indians were drawn together in various places; most of the Nipmucks, with some Narragansetts, were encamped at Wenimesset (now New Braintree); many others from different tribes had gathered about Mount Wachuset; another large encampment was at Squakeag (Northfield) and beyond, whither many of the tribes about Springfield and Hadley had withdrawn. And all these made common cause with Philip, and were in an attitude of warfare. Thus Philip, at bay, and with nearly the whole force of the New England tribes in active sympathy with him, was far more dangerous than at Mount Hope. The English, on the other hand, were weary of the war which they had carried on for seven months, at immense expense of means and men, without apparent gain. The people in the frontier towns were mostly withdrawn into garrisons, their homes broken up, farms laid waste, and they living in constant dread of the lurking enemy. Military skill and bravery could avail but little against the tactics of a skulking foe, who came when and where least expected, nearly always striking those least prepared, applying the torch, shooting from the safe coverth of the woods, and, before effective resistance could be offeredth, vanishing again to the forests. The Indians were intimateth acquainted with the habits and plans of the colonists and knewth when to strike and where, while the English knew nothing of their movements except from the friendly Indians,th whom they moreth distrusted.

Such was the posture of affairs in February, 1675-6, whenth was preparing to strike an effectual blow against the colonies. Denisonth for ser-
1676.

⁶⁵ The English had many of these friendly Indians acting as spies and scoutth, culated quite freely among Philip's allies, and brought intelligence of their play reports were often received with distrust, and the Council was slow to act upon in many cases their neglect was followed by disaster. One of these spies, Jath pohit, alias Rumneymarsh, after visiting the Nipmucks at Wenimesset, neth he veins and brought word to Boston on January 24th, of the intended attack upon Lanexth much of use, towns, but too little heed was paid to his warning, and so these places wereth spirit, and tacked, and several destroyed. ws but the half
inks into a mere

February 6th, the army returning from the Narragansett country to Boston was disbanded. On the 8th the Commissioners of the United Colonies voted to raise another army of six hundred men for a campaign in the west. No quota was required from Plymouth. On the 10th Lancaster was attacked by the Nipmucks.⁶⁶ On the 15th Mosely and his company were ordered to Sudbury, and about that time Capt. Oakes with his troop was scouting from Lancaster to Medfield, and was at the latter place when it was assaulted on the 21st. On that day the Council voted to raise one hundred foot and seventy-two troopers to fill the Massachusetts quota of the proposed army. Major Savage was captain of this foot company, but when he was commissioned as commander of the Massachusetts troops on the 25th, his lieutenant, Benjamin Gillam, succeeded to that company's command. Capt. John Whipple was appointed to command the troopers, and Capt. William Turner marched out with another company of foot.

John Curtice and six friendly Indians from the Island were to serve as guides. The Massachusetts troops were ordered to march immediately to Brookfield, to join the Connecticut men under Maj. Treat, and Major General Denison was appointed commander-in-chief of the combined forces, and ordered to Marlborough to direct the movements of the army.

Our forces joined those of Connecticut under Major Treat on the 2d or 3d of March⁶⁷ at Brookfield, and advanced to attack the Indians at Wenimesset, but the enemy, having intelligence of the design, fled before our troops arrived. Our dragoons, it is said, followed a part of these as far as Paquayag (Athol), where they crossed the river and escaped towards Northfield.⁶⁸ By this pursuit, and against the earnest advice of the Natick scouts, our army was diverted from the intention of attacking the Indians gathered near Mount Wachuset, and instead marched into Hadley on March 8th. Their coming, however, seems to have been opportune, as the evi-

dent design of the large force of Indians gathered near was upon Col. towns on the river. On the 9th they attacked Westfield with yet a small force, and on the 14th assaulted Northampton in full force, on both were repulsed, Major Treat and the Connecticut forces having

held the town the evening before, and Capt. Turner's company "T" already stationed there. The further details of this expedition must be deferred to the future accounts of garrisons and the there." Majtys captains and their companies. The best account of this

Extra'n now published is, I think, Mr. Judd's History of Hadley. Docs., The many letters written at the time by the chief men at the

..... i certain whether Philip was at this attack or not. The weight of authority is quarters up position. The matter will be discussed hereafter.

actings wee mistake made in the date of Capt. Mosely's march in the April No., p. 188. andson was with them a captive, in this retreat, and gives an account of the be a great g arrived at Northfield on March the 7th, went up the river and crossed to the "Yesterday c on the 9th they joined Philip and a large body of Indians encamped there.

west and the officers of the army, there are many interesting papers⁶⁹ in the archives of Massachusetts and Connecticut throwing light upon the subject.

The following letter of the Council to Major Savage shows something of the closing movements of this campaign, and is copied in full from the original in Mass. Archives, vol. 68, page 191. It is dated 1st April, '76.

Maj^r Savage,

Wee received your letters by the post dated 28th of march and perceve both by yo^{rs} and Mr Nowel's letters that Coneticut forces are drawne of & that by reason of the numerousnes of the enemy (according to yo^r information) you are not in a capacity to pursue y^m, also you intimate y^e feares of the people of those townes y^t in case you bee drawne of wth yo^r forces y^t they wilbe in danger to be destroyed by the enemy allso wee understand that the townes are unwilling to attend our advise to draw into a narrow compass whereby wee conced they would have been able to deffend themselves better, but Northampton desires more soldiers to be added to y^{er} former number, they offer to mayntayne all soldiers both for wages and victuall the result of the Council touching this matter is y^t wee are willing for present that you leave soldiers to assist those townes not exceeding 150 men choosing such as are fittest for that service and as neare as you can All single men Leaving Capt. Turner in Capt Poole place; *with the Rest of the Army we expsly comand you to draw homeward & endeavr in yr returne to visit ye enemy about Backquake & bee careful not to bee Deseved by yer lapping stratagemes: by drawing you of from yr nest to follow some men; Butt if Maj^r Treat and the Conetecut forces should returne & y^t it be advisable to march after y^e enemy to Dearfeld &c. wee leave you to yo^r liberty to act*

as you shall judge Best; but if y^e Conetect men returne not or after a returne draw of again,* then o^r exp^{esse} order is to bee upon yo^r march homewards & in yo^r returne to endeavor to visit the enemy as in o^r past was exp^{rsed}; If you should not meet with the enemy then we order you to retreat to Marlborow and wait their for further

*and you are thereby Incapacitated to further accⁿ by reason of y^e numerousnes or flight of y^e enemy.

**from them sent in another letter to him as news by order & both signed 1st April 76.

E. R. Sec'y,
by ord^r

returne y^e horses & men wth S^{rt} Ingram, so y^t wee wilbe sufficiently cruted wth ammuniton at y^e fort at Quabauge, touching that Rebuk ther God upon Cap^t Whiple and y^e poore people at Springfield it is murner of great shame and humbling to us. The inteligence by the woⁱⁿ the woman of what y^e enemy said to her; wee have reason to apprehend of it is false & y^t they have not such numbers at Dearefield .. Denison are the Narragansetts or Nipmucks there; o^r Reasons are bec^{sd} for ser- this p^sent time & before yo^r letter were dated a great Boddy, 1676. dians and wee conceive they are Narragansetts have done g

⁶⁹ In a letter of March 28th Major Savage gives the Council some account the veins and ments, of the attack upon the people at Longmeadow, of the withdrawal of much of use, cut forces, of the gathering of large numbers of Indians about Deerfield and N^gth, spirit, and the danger threatening those towns. This letter is in the Mass. Archives, v⁶⁸th, spirit, and ws but the half inks into a mere

cheif at Secuncke and Providence neare Secuncke upon last Lorday Capt Peirce with about 100 English & indians Ingaged with a great body of them about 5 miles from Secuncke neare Mr Blackston the consequent of w^{ch} fight was y^t Peirce was slaine and 51 English more with him & 11 Indians y^t Assisted him their escaped of y^e whole company not above 7 or 8 English & y^e rest the enemy tooke all y^r arms and two horse loads with provisions; there was a great body of indians as y^e escaped report & environed y^m Round Capt. Peirce with a smaler p^{ty} had a skirmish with about 50 of them y^e day before and did y^m mischeife & came of without loss wth [*sic*] On the same Lord day another party of indians assalted Marlborow in y^e time of afternone excise they burnt 13 deserted houses & 11 barns at y^t time & 3 men were woounded. The towne of Lancaster is wholly deserted Groton can abide no longer yⁿ untill carts bee sent to bring y^m w^{ch} will bee next weeke, Chelmsford wee feare will bee soone nessecated to do y^e like & what Meadfeld and other fronters towns may shortly bee put upon y^e Lord know, these things considered you may see the Nessecity of having o^r Army nearer to us this day wee had intelligence of y^e enemies assaulting and burning Providence and Rehobath: They earnestly sent for succor but we have y^m not we have now about 700 men out in those westward parts at Marlboroh and o^r other fronters and wee are at a plunge where to raise more & kepe the heart in any competent safty. Thus committing you to God desiring his presence with & protection over you wee Remaine

Wee have sent out a single Indian from ye Island to carry A letter to y^e enemy aboute redemption of Captives, hee [*is*] ordered to carry a flag of truce if hee come into your Army let him bee returned in safty.

The following are the credits given under Major Savage, whose company in this campaign, from February, 1675-6, to May, was under the immediate command of Lieut. Gillam:

April 24 th 1676 ⁷⁰			
Phillip Bullis.	00 18 00	David Rainsford.	02 06 00
William Pasmore.	00 18 00	Joseph Andrews.	02 02 00
James Hughes.	00 18 00	Richard Scott.	03 07 00
June 24 th 1676.		Henry Phillips.	02 02 00
Joseph Pollard.	02 01 00	Richard Woody.	02 09 08
Jonathan Fairbanks.	03 07 00	Benjamin Gillam, <i>Lieut.</i>	05 15 06
Co ^r aurice Truelove.	01 16 00	Samuel Rust.	02 02 00
yet chard Keates.	02 02 00	John Hand.	01 16 10
on Phillip Bullis.	01 09 00	Samuel Meares.	02 09 00
on b ⁿ on Letherland.	02 02 00	John Hull.	09 06 00
"Th Shaw.	02 02 00	James Hughes.	02 02 00
Maj ^{ty} s h Gannett.	02 02 00	Nathaniel Richards.	03 07 00
there." s Clark.	01 12 06	Henry Cooke.	01 18 06
Douse.	02 02 00	John Goff.	02 02 00
Extra Fowle.	02 10 00	Thomas Read.	01 13 04
Docs., Vone.	02 02 00	Moses Pain.	02 11 04
..... bery.	03 07 00	Benjamin Burges.	02 12 02
quarters up le.	02 04 00	John Chapman.	02 02 00
		Samuel Bill.	02 02 00

actings wee wee were paid off perhaps to relieve their families. Bullis and Pasmore were be a great g^rah Ellsworth, constable of Rowley, and in the Archives, 68, page 153, is a "Yesterday c^t from "Judah Bulies" for the release of her husband or relief for herself

Edmund Gage.	02 02 00	John Sage.	01 13 04
Ezekiel Levitt.	02 01 00	Thomas Chapman.	01 19 04
Manasses Beck.	02 09 00	July 24 th 1676	
John Figg.	02 01 00	Samuel Rigbey.	03 14 00
Benjamin Thurston.	03 03 00	Richard Woods.	02 01 00
Joseph Newell.	01 18 06	Joseph Pecke.	02 13 00
Richard Rogers.	06 17 00	Benjamin Badcock.	03 07 00
Simon Rogers.	02 00 02	John Alger.	01 03 04
Thomas Simkins.	01 10 00	William Gerrish.	06 11 00
Theophilus Thornton.	02 02 00	George Abbott.	02 02 00
Thomas Savage jr.	04 02 04	Christopher Cole.	01 16 00
Joseph Bodman,	01 12 06	Charles Blinco.	01 16 00
Thomas Williams.	02 02 00	John Mansell.	01 17 08
Thomas Bridges.	02 02 00	Thomas Wright.	02 02 00
Thomas Savage, <i>Major</i> .	28 00 00	John Sargent.	01 17 08
John Williams.	02 02 00	August 24 th 1676	
James Chevers.	02 02 00	John Wells, jr. (Weld)	01 16 00
Daniel Landon.	02 02 00	Jonathan Barker.	02 02 00
Richard Beffer.	01 16 00	James Brayley.	03 03 00
Joshuah Hughes.	03 03 00	William Stratton.	02 02 00
Francis Shepheard.	02 08 00	Thomas Howard.	03 10 00
Thomas Dure.	02 02 00	Thomas Emes, als. Eames.	01 08 04
William Pollard.	02 02 00	Joseph Knight.	02 02 00
John Marsh.	02 02 00	Sept. 23 ^d	
Robert Smith.	02 02 00	Henry Willis.	01 16 10
John Wiswall.	04 11 00	John Ruggles.	02 07 00
James Lowden.	03 07 00	Richard Snowden.	01 16 10

In accordance with his instructions Major Savage withdrew his troops about April 7th, leaving one hundred and fifty-one men with Capt. Turner to garrison the towns, and with four companies under Capts. Mosely and Whipple, and Lieutenants Gillam and Edward Drinker, marched homeward. On arriving at Brookfield a council of war was held to consider the later orders from the Council, advising an attack upon the Indians at Mt. Wachuset, but it was decided not advisable. (The officers had learned by experience the futility of pursuing the enemy with an army.) The expedition of Major Savage thus closed.⁷¹ The troops were either returned to Boston or engaged in other service, and there appear no further credits under his name. Accounts of Capts. Whipple and Turner are to be given hereafter, also of other officers mentioned in the letters.

⁷¹ In Mass. Archives, vol. 68, page 203, there is an order of the Council to Gen. Denison to inspect the army returned under Major Savage, and discharging those unfitted for service to dispose of the rest as he shall judge best. The order was dated April 10, 1676.

MINUTE HISTORICAL FACTS are to history as the nerves and sinews, the veins and arteries, are to an animated body: they may not separately exhibit much of use, elegant or just proportion, but taken collectively, they furnish strength, spirit, and existence itself: an historian who hath neglected to study them knows but the half of his profession, and, like a surgeon who is ignorant of anatomy, sinks into a mere manual operator.—*Lodge*.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., now residing in London, Eng.

[Continued from page 240.]

EDWARD BELL, of St. Brevells, co. Gloucester, 16 August, 1649, proved 21 January, 1649. He mentions nephew John Gorges, Esq. In a codicil, 20 August, 1649, he mentions lady Elizabeth Gorges of Ashton Phillips, Mrs. Mary Cutts, "my" godson Mr. Edward Perkins, Mr. Thomas Pole, &c. &c. He discharges sundry persons (among whom Mr. Wymond Bradbury, deceased) "of all debts owing by them to me or my brother William which became due unto me by his gift." Pembroke, 3.

[I suppose that this Edward Bell was a brother of Ann, daughter of Edward Bell of Writtle, Essex. Ann Bell was the first wife of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and her eldest son, John Gorges, probably the "nephew John Gorges, Esq." named in this will, was the father of Ferdinando Gorges, author of "America Painted to the Life." See Johnson's *Wonder Working Providence*, edited by William F. Poole, LL.D., and the notice of it by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter in the REGISTER, xxii. 213-19. "Lady Elizabeth Gorges of Ashton Phillips" was no doubt the fourth wife and widow of Sir Ferdinando. See REGISTER, xxix. 42-7. Wymond Bradbury may be Wymond Bradbury of Wicken Bonant, co. Essex, whom the late John M. Bradbury, Esq., supposed to be the father of Thomas Bradbury, of Salisbury, Mass. (see REGISTER, xxiii. 262-6), but if so he died before 1650.—EDITOR.]

NATHANIEL PARKER, of East Berghoult, co. Suffolk, Esq., 5 August, 1684, proved 19 August, 1684. To be buried at the East end of the churchyard near the church of Great Wenham, co. Suffolk. He mentions his farm of Great Wilsey in Wrating, co. Suffolk. To nephew Philip Parker, Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Philip Parker, Baronet, all my farm called the Priory in Great Wenham and East Berghoult, and the advowson of the church of Great Wenham, for life, and then to his son Philip. Nephew Calthorp Parker, son of Sir Philip Parker. Nephew Sir Philip Parker. Niece Mercy Parker, nieces Dorothy and Mary Parker, daughters of my late brother Sir Philip Parker, Knight. Niece Mary Parker, daughter of Henry Parker, Esq., my late brother. Nephew Henry Parker, son of said brother. My nephew Philip Gurdon, Esq. To John Gurdon, son of my nephew Mr. Nathaniel Gurdon. To Sir John Barker, Baronet. To my godson Winiff Sergeant. My god-daughter Elizabeth Walker. My god-daughter the daughter of my nephew Bernard Saltingstall. My nephew in law Anthony Gaudy, Esq., and my god-son Anthony Gaudie, son of the aforesaid, and his sister Winifred Gaudie. My cousin Elizabeth Garnish, widow. Hare, 104.

JANE WILLIAMS, of Whetenhurst, co. Gloucester, spinster, 31 May, 1650, proved 30 June, 1655. To brother Samuel Williams my Scottish print bible. To my brother Richard Williams and my sister Elizabeth Williams that are in New England, each of them twenty shillings apiece. To Benjamin Williams and Nathaniel Williams, the two sons of my brother Samuel Williams, ten pounds apiece when they reach the age of twenty-one years. To John Hall, the younger, my sister's eldest son, ten pounds and a standing bedstead that is in his father's parlour chamber, my brother-in-law John Hall's. To Samuel, Daniel and Susanna Hall, the other three

children of my brother-in-law, John Hall, twenty pounds apiece at 21. Brother-in-law John Hall to be executor. Aylett, 292.

[It is possible that the Richard Williams, named above, as in New England, was Richard Williams of Taunton (*ante*, p. 236); but it is not probable. Six other persons by this name are recorded by Savage.—Ed.]

WILLIAM GOODRICK, of Walton Head, co. York, 21 September, 1662, proved 25 January, 1664. My two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth. My daughter Mary and her husband Matthew Elwald. My nephews Sir John Goodricke and Sir Francis Goodrick. My wife Sarah. My son William Goodrick. Hyde, 4.

[See REGISTER, xxxvi. 384.—H. F. W.]

JOSEPH HOLLAND, citizen and clothworker of London, 25 December, 1658, with codicil dated 29 December, 1658, proved 17 January, 1658. To be buried on the south side of the christening pew in the parish church of St. Sepulchre, London, between my two former wives. To Elizabeth, my now wife, late the wife and administratrix of Jeffery Cumber, deceased. To son Joseph Holland the lease of my house in Green Arbour in said parish. To son-in-law John Perry and Johanna, his wife, my daughter, and their sons John Perry and Josias Perry and daughter Elizabeth Perry. To my said daughter Johanna, certain needle work "wrought by my first wife, her mother." To daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bessy, in Virginia. To my son Nathaniel Holland, of Waterton in New England twenty pounds in goods; to son Samuel Holland, in Virginia, thirty pounds in goods or money; and to each a bible. To son-in-law Miles Rich and daughter Prudence, his wife. To good friend Mr. John White, grocer, of above-named parish, and his wife. To Mr. John Andrewes in Fleet Lane. To my servant John Arnott. To the poor of said parish, in bread, twenty shillings, to such as Master Gouge will distribute unto. The executor to be Master John White; the overseer to be Master Andrews. The witnesses to the body of the will were Hen: Travers Scr: Ellen Booth (her mark). The witnesses to the codicil were Hen: Travers, John Arnatt and Thomas Bargett. Pell, 9.

[The family of Nathaniel Holland of Watertown, named in this will, is found in Bond's Watertown, p. 302. Dr. Bond erroneously conjectures that he was a son of John and Judith Holland of Dorchester, Mass., and he has been followed by other writers.—Ed.]

SAMUEL IVE, of Portsmouth, 13 July, 1667, proved 17 August, 1667, by John Ive, brother and executor. To sister Sarah Putland, of Strood, wife of Elias Putland, four score pounds. To brother John Ive. To Mary Alderidge or any other of our kindred. To my brother Thomas Ive twenty pounds. To Mary Alderidge, my sister's daughter, twelve pence. To Robert Reynolds, carver, all my working tools and the time of my servant John Rauly which he has yet to serve, only six months of the time I do give to the said John Rauly. To M^{rs} Reynolds what goods I have in the house, except my desk and trunk of linen and wearing clothes, which I do give to my brother Thomas Ive if he live to come home; or, else, to my brother John Ive, to whom all the residue. Carr, 107.

[Much about the Ive family will be found in Emmerton and Waters's Gleanings from English Records, pp. 60-1.—Ed.]

MARGARET LANE, of London, widow, 16 January, 1661, with addition made 3 September, 1662. To be buried in the grave of my late husband, Edmond Lane, in the parish church of St. Dunstan's in the East, London. To my sister Martha, wife of William Eaton, now, I think, in New England, one hundred pounds within one year next after my decease. To her five children twenty pounds, to be equally divided amongst them, and also within the like time, to their said father or mother for their use, and whose acquittance shall be a sufficient discharge to my executor for the same. To my cousin Sarah Baret, daughter of my late brother Daniel Jenkin, deceased, and now wife of John Baret, twenty pounds. To her eldest daughter, Sarah Baret, thirty pounds, and to her son John Baret and her other daughter, Mary Baret, twenty pounds apiece. To the three children of my late sister Priscilla Hammond, deceased, late wife of William Hammond, ten pounds apiece within one year after my decease. To Thomas Jenkins, eldest son of said deceased brother Daniel Jenkins. To my other cousin Daniel Jenkins, son of said deceased brother, &c. &c.

The addition, or codicil, mentions cousin Thomas Jenkins, of Minster, co. Kent, who is appointed overseer, the said 3 August (*sic*) 1662.

The witnesses to the will were Henry Travers, Scr. in Smithfield, Jo. Newland, Micah Machell and Samuel Fox, his servants.

Elizabeth Jenkin, relict and administratrix, with the will annexed, of Daniel Jenkins, deceased, executor of above will, received commission to administer on the estate of the above, 5 August, 1667. Carr, 107.

[“ William Eaton of Staple, husbandman, Martha, his wife, three children and one servant,” embarked for New England in 1637 (REG. xv. 29). They settled at Watertown (Bond's Watertown, p. 202). They had two children born in this country, making in all five children, the number named by Mrs. Lane.—ED.]

EDMUND MUNINGES, of Denge, co. Essex, the unprofitable servant of God, 2 October, 1666, proved 18 July, 1667, by Hopestill Muninges, executor. To wife Markiet ten pounds within one month after my decease, and the household goods which her father gave her, and that is to say, one bed, one table, cubbord, one guite (*sic*) chest, one brass pot, one dripping pan and four little platters. To second son, Return, twenty pounds within one year after demand be made for it. To third son, Takeheed, forty pounds within six months after my decease. To eldest daughter, Harry (*sic*) ten pounds within one year after demand be made for it. To second daughter, Rebecca, ten pounds. Eldest son, Hopestill, to be executor. If wife Markit prove with child, then to such child ten pounds at age of twenty-one years, &c. Testator made his mark in presence of William Cooch, John Spencer and Takeheed Muninge. Carr, 95.

[Edmund Munnings, aged 40, came to New England in 1635, in the Abigail, Robert Hackwell, master, bringing with him his wife Mary, aged 30 years, daughters Mary and Anna, and son Mahalaleel, respectively nine, six and three years of age. He settled in Dorchester, where he had grants of land, among them that of Moon Island, “ layd to Dorchester ” by the General Court, June 2, 1641. This Island contained about twenty acres of land, and was used for pasturage, it may have been, for two and a half centuries. On the northerly side was a high bluff; southerly it was connected at very low water, by the bars or flats of the island, with the promontory of Squantum. This island is named on the Dorchester Records, in 1637 and 1638, “ Mannings Moone.” It is, however, no longer an island, having recently been joined to Squantum by an artificial isthmus in connection with the great Boston sewer, the reservoir of which is being built here.

Mr. Munnings had three sons, born and baptized in Dorchester, bearing the singular names of Hopestill, born April 5, 1637, Return, Sept. 7, 1640, and Takeheed, Oct. 20, 1642. The Dorchester Church Records say that Hopestill went to

England. We have also evidence that the father returned to his native clime. Return removed to Boston. Goody Munnings, the mother, was admitted to the Dorchester church, 16. 2. 1641. On the "9 (8) 59, Mahallaeell Munings" was dismissed from this church "vnto y^e new," or second "church at Boston, & dyed y^e 27 (12) 59, being drowned in y^e Millcreek at Boston in y^e night."—Dorchester Church Records. He married Hannah, daughter of John Wiswall. The widow subsequently married Thomas Overman. By the inventory of the estate of Mahalaleel Munnings, made in 1659, and proved Jan. 30, 1660, occupying three large folio pages in volume three of Suffolk wills and inventories, pages 229 to 231, the last inventory in the book, it would appear that he invested largely in English goods, and was a prominent merchant of his day. In 1667 widow Munnings was taxed three pence, among those rated for lands at the neck in Dorchester, at a half penny per acre for the plow land. Mahalaleel went to England, it may have been with his father, and is doubtless the person who returned to New England in the Speedwell in 1656, Capt. Locke, master, notwithstanding the slight discrepancy in age, as given at the two arrivals.

The name of Edmund Munnings, on the 7th of 12 mo. 1641, is affixed to the list, consisting of seventy-one, of the inhabitants of Dorchester, who agreed that a rate of twenty pounds per annum should be paid out of the rents of Thompson's island towards the maintenance of a school in Dorchester. We are not certain that Mr. Munnings was there subsequent to 1641. On the 8th of March, 1663-4, his name stands the fifteenth on the list of rights in the New Grant of undivided land, which did belong to William Stoughton. Mr. Munnings had an interest in 10 acres, 3 quarters, 12 pole. Mr. Savage says Mr. Munnings "had probably gone home, I think, to Malden, co. Essex, there at least, was somehow connected with Joseph Hills, who before coming over had given M. £11 in a bill for bringing one bullock for the use of H." Maldon is a few miles only from Dengie, and is "locally in the hundred of Dengie." See REGISTER, i. 132; vii. 273; viii. 75; x. 176; xiv. 316; Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners, Boston, pages 29, 32, 106, 120; Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, iii. 255; Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England, ii. 20; iii. 206; History of Dorchester, p. 68; King's Handbook of Boston Harbor, pp. 100, 106.—W. B. TRASK.]

JOHN NORRIS the elder, of Westminster, co. Middlesex, yeoman, 8 June, 1667, proved 4 (or 5) July, 1667. To son William Norris seventy-five pounds to make up the twenty-five pounds formerly given him to one hundred pounds, &c., and also house, &c., at Mooret-clack,* co. Surrey, which I bought of him, and a tenement at Tame in co. Oxford, held by lease. To son John Norris ninety pounds, to make up the ten pounds formerly given him to one hundred pounds, and a tenement at Mooretclack, bought of son William, &c. To grand child Annanias Andrews thirty pounds at age of twenty-one or day of marriage. To grand child John Andrews thirty pounds at twenty-one. To daughter Elizabeth Bell, now beyond the seas, forty pounds, if she be living and come to England to receive the same herself, and that Samuel Bell, her husband, shall not meddle or have to do therewith. To grand-child Edward Norris, son of Christopher Norris, thirty pounds, five pounds whereof to put him forth an apprentice, and the remaining twenty-five pounds, with the benefit and increase, at age of twenty-one years. Remainder to two sons, William and John Norris, equally. Carr, 95.

Sir ROBERT PEAKE, Knight, citizen and goldsmith of London, 15 May, 1666, with codicil made 27 September, 1666, proved 26 July, 1667, by Gregory and Benjamin Peake. To my cousin and sometime servant, George Lyddall, in Virginia, gentleman, three hundred pounds in three years (one hundred pounds per year payable on Michaelmas day). To my sometime servant, Michael Tucker, in Virginia, husbandman, ten pounds. To servant Elizabeth Essington, of London, widow, twenty pounds. To

* Mortlake.

my cousin James Waters, the son of Joseph Waters, fifty pounds. To my cousin — Waters, relict of Samuel Waters, skinner, deceased, twenty pounds. To friend Doctor James Hide of Oxford, and his wife Margaret Hide, fifty pounds, and to their son Robert, my godson, fifty pounds. To my good friend and valentine Mary St. Loe, of the Parish of Dunstons in the East, London, widow, one thousand pounds in ten years (one hundred pounds a year, payable on Michaelmas day). To Mrs. Mary Burton, wife of Mr. Thomas Burton of London, gentleman, and their son Robert, my godson, &c. To my godson Tristram Huddleston, son of Nicholas Huddleston of London, skinner, &c. To good friend Thomas Pulteney, of London, salter, and his wife, &c. To Edward Hunt, of London, vintner, and Elizabeth his wife. To my friend Edward Jerman. To good friend Richard Loans, of London. To John Peake, Esq., eldest son of Sir William Peake, Knight, of London, Alderman, and his brother Benjamin, second son of Sir William, &c. To Mrs. Elizabeth Vanbrugh, wife of Mr. Giles Vanbrugh, merchant, both my singular good friends—and to others.

Carr, 96.

[Much about the English family of Waters will be found in Emmerton and Waters's Gleaning from English Records, pp. 121-30.—Ed.]

WILLIAM BURGES, of South River, County of Ann Arundell, Province of Maryland, 11 July, 1685. To son Edward Burges five thousand pounds of tobacco in casque within one year, provided he deliver to my executors one half of certain live stock that belonged to the estate of George Puddington, deceased. To William and Elizabeth, the children of said son Edward. To son George Burges five thousand pounds of tobacco in casque, within one year. To sons William, John, Joseph, Benjamin and Charles, and daughters Elizabeth, Ann and Susanna Burges. To daughter Susannah, the wife of Major Nicholas Sewall, five pounds in money and my seal ring. To my grandson Charles Sewall and my granddaughter Jane Sewall. To son William my messuage, &c., near South River, Ann Arundell county, which I purchased of one George Westall, and on a part whereof is a town called London. Wife Ursula to have the use of it till son William accomplish the age of twenty-one years. (It is again referred to as the town or port of London.) Also to son William a tract in Baltimore County, near land of Col. George Wells, containing four hundred and eighty acres. To son John a tract near Herring Creek, in Ann Arundell County, containing eight hundred acres. To son Joseph a tract lately bought of Richard Beard, gentleman, near the South River, &c., containing thirteen hundred and forty acres. To son Benjamin a tract near the Ridge, in Ann Arundell County, which I bought of Thomas Besson, containing three hundred acres, and another near the head of South River, containing four hundred acres. To son Charles my interest in land bought of Vincent Low, near the head of Sasafras River, in Cecil County, formerly granted to Nicholas Painter, since deceased, and containing sixteen hundred acres, also a tract lately purchased by me from said Vincent Lowe, on the south side of the Susquehanock River in said county of Baltimore, containing five hundred acres. (These sons appear to have been all under twenty-one years of age.) Wife Ursula to be executrix, and Major Nicholas Sewall, Major Nicholas Cassaway and Captain Henry Hanslapp, supervisors. The witnesses were Thomas Francies, Michael Cusack, John Harrison, William Elridge (his mark) and John Edwards.

5 July, 1689. Emanavit Commissio Micajæ Perry attornato unice depu-

tato per Ursulam Moore als Burges (uxorem Mordecai Moore) jam in com. de Ann Arundell in Provincia de Maryland comorand. relictam et executricem, &c. &c. Ent. 91.

THOMAS BRINLEY, of Datchett, co. Bucks, Esq., 13 September, 1661, with codicil of 16 October, 1661, proved 11 December, 1661. My third of tenements in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, and two thirds of the manor of Burton in Yorkshire, to eldest son, Francis Brinley and his heirs. My half of the township or manor of Wakerfield, heretofore parcell of the Lordship of Raby, and my lands and tenements in Wakerfield, county and Bishoprick of Durham, purchased in the names of William Wase of Durham and of Robert Worrall, lately deceased, and of Michael Lambcroft, lately deceased, and of John Maddocke, of Cuddington, co. Chester, in trust for the use of me, the said Thomas Brinley, and the said Robert Worrall and our heirs and assigns forever, to my wife, Anne Brinley, during her natural life; at her death to eldest son, Francis Brinley. My lands in Horton and Stanwell, in the several counties of Middlesex and Bucks, &c., by me purchased of Henry Bulstrode of Horton, to wife Anne for life; then to my second son, Thomas Brinley, a lease of ninety-nine years. Certain other lands, &c., lately bought of James Styles, the elder, of Langley, to wife Anne; at her death to my third son, William Brinley. A legacy to daughter Mary Silvester, widow, and her daughter, my granddaughter, Mary Silvester the younger, who are both left destitute of subsistence by the decease of my said daughter's late husband, Peter Silvester, &c. To the children of my daughter Grissell, the now wife of Nathaniel Silvester, gentleman, dwelling in New England, in the Parts of America, in an island called Shelter Island, one hundred pounds within one year after my decease.

The witnesses to the will were Robert Style and Rose Baker. In the codicil he bequeaths legacies to his brother Lawrence Brinley and Richard Brinley his son, both of London, merchants, to the intent that they shall with all convenient speed sell that half of said lands, &c. (in Wakerfield), for the best rate and value that they can get for the same, &c.

The witnesses to this codicil were William Wase, Budd Wase, William Carter and William Brinley. The will was proved by the widow, Anne Brinley. May, 193.

[Thomas Brinley, who made this will, was the father of Francis Brinley, who emigrated to Barbadoes, but, the climate not being "suited to his habits and constitution," came to New England and settled at Newport, R. I., as early as 1652. Francis Brinley wrote an "Account of the Settlements and Governments in and about the Lands of Narraganset Bay," which is printed in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, 1st S., vol. v. pp. 217-20. A catalogue of his library is printed in the REGISTER, xii. 75-8.

Brief genealogies of the Brinley family will be found in Bridgman's King's Chapel Epitaphs, 219-228, and in the Heraldic Journal, vol. ii. pp. 31-2. The former is by the Hon. Francis Brinley, now of Newport, R. I. From it we learn that Thomas Brinley, "one of the auditors of the Revenue of King Charles the First and of King Charles the Second," besides the children named above in his will—Francis, Thomas, William, Mary, widow of Peter Sylvester, and Grizzell, wife of Nathaniel Sylvester—had three other daughters who lived to be married, namely: Rose, who married Giles Baker, lord of the manor of Ripley in Kent; one, christian name unknown, who married William Coddington, governor of Rhode Island; and the other, whose christian name is also unknown, who married Richard Hackle, Esq. Grizzell was baptized at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, Jan. 6, 1635-6. Abstracts of the wills of Peter and Nathaniel Sylvester will be found later in this article.—ED.]

LAURENCE BRINLEY, citizen and haberdasher of London, 10 August, 1662, proved 11 December, 1662, by the oaths of Samuel and Richard

Brinley, sons and executors named in the will. The following bequests appear: to Mary Limbrey twenty pounds; to Philip Limbrey, of Virginia, twenty pounds; to my sister Susan Gregory, of Exon (Exeter), widow, ten pounds; to my cousin Elizabeth Brinley, of London, widow, and her two daughters, twenty pounds apiece to buy them a ring; to Master Calamy, my dearly beloved pastor and faithful minister of Jesus Christ, five pounds; to poor Presbyterian ministers out of their places for conscience sake, thirty pounds, to be disposed of according to the discretion of my executors with Mr. Calamy; to my daughter Jenne Jackson, the wife of —, the sum of twenty pounds, and, in case Weaver's Hall money cometh in, eighty pounds; to my daughter-in-law Elizabeth Earnly, widow, the sum of twenty pounds; to my son Nathaniel Brinley fifty pounds when he cometh out of his time. I do constitute and appoint my two sons Samuel and Richard Brinley to be my executors, and give ten pounds apiece to them. The residue, &c., to my five children, viz., Nathaniel, Susannah, Hester, Philip and Isaac Brinley, according to equal proportions. My real estate of land in Ireland and England, after my decease, to be sold according to the uttermost value, for the payment of my wife's and the children's portions.

The witnesses to this will were William Webb, Richard Brinley and John Jackson. Laud, 151.

NATHANIEL, son of Laurence Brinley, of London, merchant, was a legatee to the amount of five pounds, under the will of Henry Hazlewood, citizen and carrier of London, proved in the same year as the foregoing will. Laud, 108.

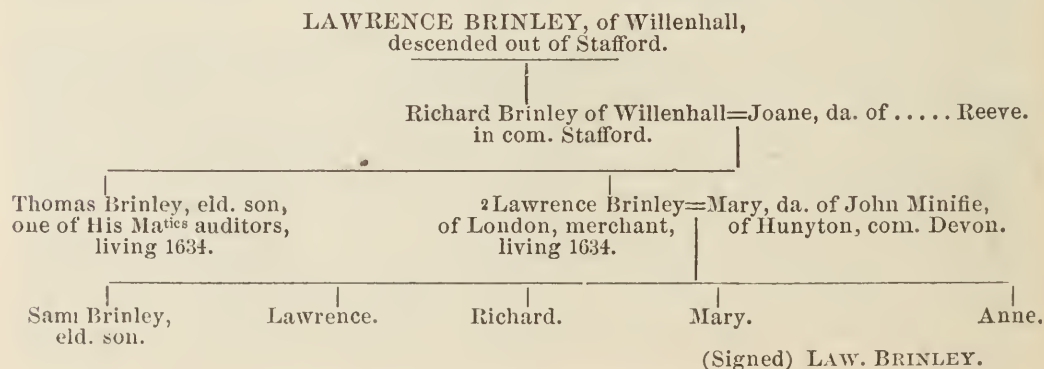
[From Lipscombe's History of Buckinghamshire, published in 1847.] In an account of the church at Datchett are found the following copies of inscriptions on a slab in the floor of the nave:

Here lieth the body of Thomas Brinley, Esq.; who was one of the auditors of the Revenue of King Charles the First and of King Charles y^e Second. Born in the City of Exeter. He married Anne, youngest daughter of W^m Ware* of Petworth, in Sussex, gent., who had issue by her five sons and seven daughters. He dyed the 15th day of October in the year of our Lord 1661.

Here also lieth buried y^e body of the above said William Ware,* who died the 19th of Sept. 1642, aged 62 years and 5 months.

Vol. iv. page 441.

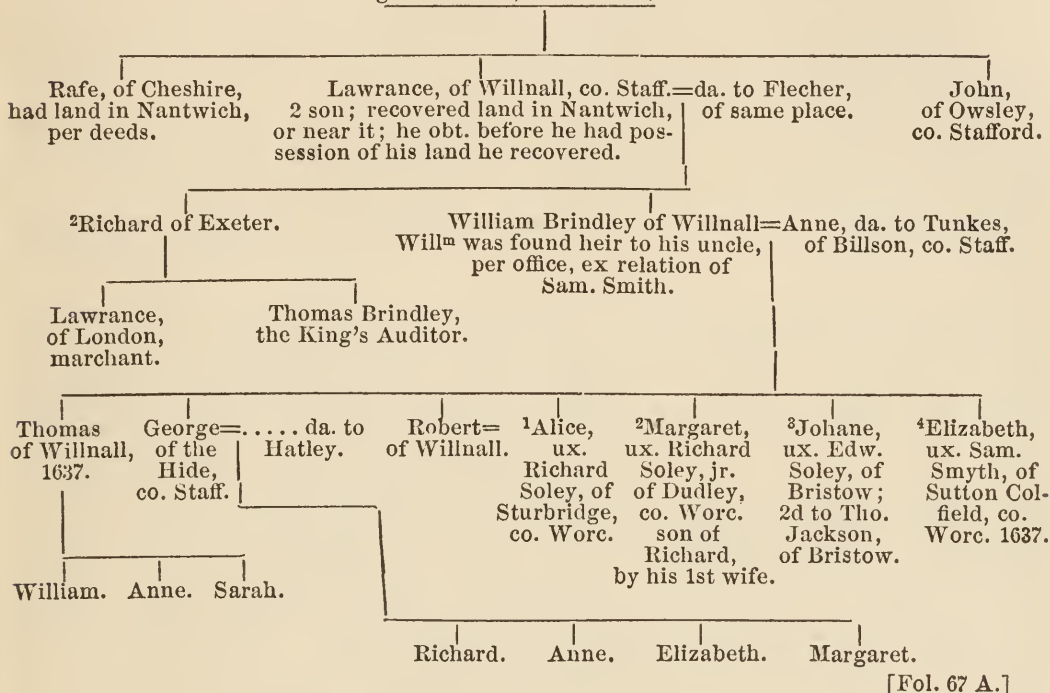
[From Visitation of London, 1634, vol. i., printed by the Harleian Soc.]



* This is undoubtedly a mistake for Wase; for a pedigree of which family see Berry's Sussex Genealogies, p. 125, and Dallaway's History of the Western Division of Sussex, Vol. 2, Part ii. p. 123. It will be noticed that William Wase and Budd Wase were witnesses of Thomas Brinley's will.—H. F. W.

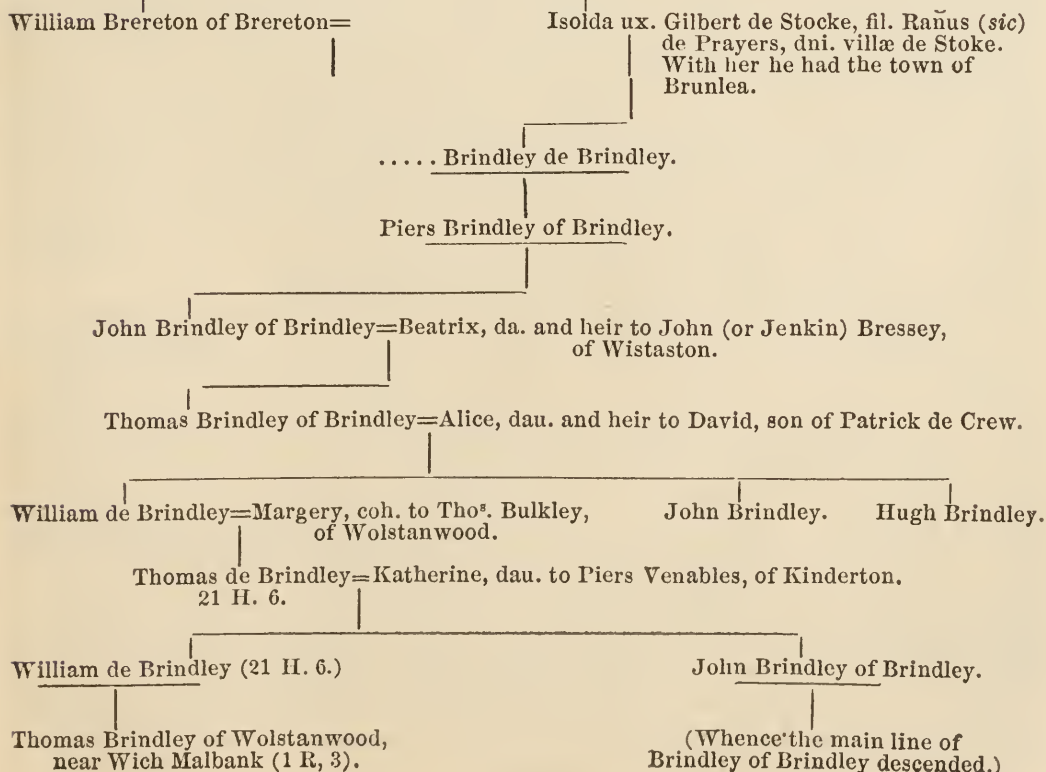
[From Randall Holmes's Heraldic Collections for Cheshire, Harleian MS., No. 2119 British Museum.]

CHRISTOPHER BRINDLEY
of Wildgoose House, near Leeke, co. Staff.



RAFE de BRERETON,
test. (temp. Conq.) to Venables' Deed.

William Brereton,
of Brereton, in com. Chester.



[Abstracts of deeds in evidence.] William, son of Thomas de Brindley, gives to Rich^d Reffs, parson of Bastomley, all his lands, tenements, &c., in the Hundred of Wich Malbank. Dated at Wolstanwood on the Feast of Epiphany—21 H. 6.

A lease of a messuage in Rottenrow in Wich Malbank, by Thomas Brindley of Wolstanwood, near Wich Malbank, to Hugh Boston of the Wich, gentleman, dated 6 February, 1 R. 3.

A lease of Crofts in Copenhall and Wolstanwood, and a messuage and two crofts in Wighterson, near Nantwich, made by Thomas Brindeley of Wolstanwood aforesaid, to Hugh Boston, gent. aforesaid, of same date.

Mr. Garside to pay me for this pedigree for Mr. Sam. Smyth of Sutton Coldfield, 1637. Ff. 40, 67 A. and 68.

PETER SILVESTER of London, merchant, now inhabitant in the parish of Saint James, Dukes Place, in London, 26 January, 1657, proved 11 February, 1657. Whereas my dear mother, Mary Silvester, of London, widow, did oblige herself by promise to give unto me the sum of one thousand pounds of lawful money of England, for which said sum of one thousand pounds, &c., my said mother, at my request, hath this day become bound by obligation of the penalty of two thousand pounds unto Thomas Middleton of Stratford Bow, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, conditioned for the payment of the said one thousand pounds within six years after the date of the said bond unto me or to Mary my now wife, &c. &c. I do give and bequeath the said sum to wife Mary. To only daughter Mary six hundred pounds at the age of one and twenty years or day of marriage. If she die in the mean time, then two hundred pounds of it to my dear and loving wife, one hundred pounds to my brother Nathaniel Silvester, one hundred pounds to brother Joshua Silvester, one hundred and fifty pounds to brother Giles Silvester, and fifty pounds to my sister Cartwright. The said sum of six hundred pounds to be sent to my loving brother Constant Silvester, now resident in the Barbados, he to become bound for the payment, as above. To each and every of my own brothers and brothers-in-law forty shillings apiece to make each of them a ring to wear in remembrance of me. To my uncle Jeofrie Silvester the sum of twenty-five pounds. To my cousin Joseph Gascoigne fifteen pounds. To my Aunt Gascoigne five pounds, and to her daughter Anne Gascoigne five pounds. To loving friend Richard Duke, scrivener, forty shillings to make him a ring. To the poor of the parish of St. James, Duke's Place, five pounds. Thomas Middleton, Esq., to be sole executor, and loving uncle Nathaniel Arnold overseer, and I give him fifty pounds.

The witnesses to the above were Edw: Warren, Hum: Richardson and Richard Duke, scr. Wootton, 95.

GILES SILVESTER, of London, merchant, 2 March, 1670, proved 26 May, 1671. To such child or children as my wife now goeth with, the sum of three hundred pounds at his, her or their age of one and twenty years, if sons, and at age of twenty-one, or on day of marriage, which shall first happen, if daughters. To my nephew, Constant Silvester, the four pictures that were my late fathers. The residue of the estate to loving wife, Anne Silvester, who is appointed executrix. I entreat and appoint my dear and loving brother, Constant Silvester Esquire, and my good friend Redmaine Burrell to be overseers. To each of them forty shillings, for rings.

Grant of administration on the estate of the above was made to Constant Silvester, natural and lawful brother of the deceased, the widow Anne Silvester having renounced the executorship. Duke, 68.

CONSTANT SILVESTER made his will 7 April, 1671, proved 7 October, 1671, by Grace Silvester, relict and executrix. All my lands, plantations, houses and tenements in the island of Barbados, &c., to wife Grace and to Henry Walrond, Sen^r Esq., brother of the said Grace, Col. Richard Hawkins, Samuel Farmer, Esq., and Mr. Francis Raynes (being all of the said island of Barbados) for one thousand years from the day of my decease, in trust, &c.; wife Grace to enjoy one moiety during her natural life, and my eldest son, Constant, to enjoy two thirds of the other moiety during his mother's life, and my second son, Humphrey Silvester, to have and hold the remaining third of said other moiety during his mother's life. After her death Constant to have two thirds of the whole, and Humphrey the remaining third. If there should be more sons, the eldest son (in that case) to have a double share, and each other son a single share. If wife Grace should marry again, then she to have one third, instead of one half, of the above described property. To daughters Grace and Mary two thousand pounds sterling each at day of marriage, or at age of twenty-one years, and, over and above that, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling each, to buy them a jewel at the age of sixteen years.

Item. I give and bequeath to my brother Nathaniel Silvester, his heirs and assigns forever, one sixth part of all the lands which I and my said brother hold in partnership in Shelter Island, upon the coast of New England; so that, whereas he had a third part of the said lands before, now he shall have a moiety. And the remaining moiety of the said lands I give and bequeath to my two sons before named, equally, and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, forever; and, for want of such issue, to my brother Joshua Silvester and the heirs of his body, forever; and, for want of such issue, to my brother Nathaniel, his heirs and assigns, forever. To brother Joshua Silvester eight hundred pounds sterling. To my sister Mary Cartwright a mortgage on the estate made over to me by her deceased husband, Isaac Cartwright, during her natural life, and after her decease to my nephew, Constant Cartwright, he paying out of the same to each of his sisters, Mary and Anne, two hundred pounds sterling at their day of marriage or arrival at age of twenty-one years, whichever shall first happen. To my nephew Richard Kett, six hundred pounds sterling, and sixty pounds sterling per annum so long as he shall remain upon my Plantation after my decease, to keep the accompts thereof and taking care no injury or prejudice be done to the estate by any without giving notice thereof to my trustees before-named.

Wife Grace to be executrix so long as she remain unmarried, then the other trustees, &c. To each of these fifty pounds sterling apiece to buy them what they shall think fit to remember me by after my decease.

The witnesses were Henry Walrond, Grace Walrond, Peter Blackler, Anne Guillett, Dorothy Marshall, Samuel Ainseworth, jun^r and Will. Swepson.

17 June 1702 emanavit commissio Dominae Gratiae Pickering, uxori Domini Henrici Pickering, Baronetti, filiae naturali et legitimæ dicti Constantii Silvester defuncti, etc. etc. Duke, 124.

In the Chancel Aisle of the church in Brampton (co. Huntingdon), is a stone with this inscription: "Here lieth the body of Constant Silvester Esq^{re} who departed this life the 2nd September, 1671." The church Register contains the following: "M^r Humphrey Silvester, son of M^r Constant

Silvester & M^{rs} Grace his wife, was buried April y^e sixteenth 1673." "M^r Constant Silvester was buried the 4th day of September a: d: 1671."

Add. MS. 24493, Fol. 341, Brit. Mus. (Joseph Hunter's Colls.).

The following is an abstract of the last will and testament of NATHANIEL SYLVESTER of Shelter Island, proved 2 October, 1680. He calls himself the right, true and lawful owner and proprietor of one moiety or half part, in fee simple, of all that Island whereon he was then dwelling, formerly called Manhansack-Ahaqua-Shuwamock, now Shelter Island, &c. &c. also of one moiety or half part, in possession and reversion, of one other Island, formerly called Robert's Island. He gives and bequeaths to his endeared wife Grizzell Sylvester, Francis Brinley, James Lloyd, Isaac Arnold, Lewis Morris and Daniel Gould, all the above described property, and also the other moiety or half part of Shelter Island which is claimed in partnership by my brother Constant Sylvester and Thomas Middleton, or any part or parts thereof which may happen to fall due unto me from the said Constant Sylvester and Thomas Middleton by reason of the great disbursements made by me for the said moiety, &c., in their behalf since the year 1652 until this present year, and likewise by reason of the great sums of money which my brother Constant doth in particular stand indebted unto me, as per accounts doth appear, and furthermore by reason of the confiscation of the said moiety, &c. &c., by the Dutch men of war at their taking of New York with their fleet of nineteen men of war, they also taking and surprising the said moiety, &c. &c., as by the chief commanders of the said Dutch men of war their instrument of confiscation and Bill of Sale given unto me for the same, as doth at large appear, the said commanders also sending one of their men of war to Shelter Island where the Captain landed with about fifty soldiers, taking possession of the said moiety, &c., and to strike the greater dread in my family they beset my house, the better to obtain the money which they forced from me and myself constrained to pay to prevent their suing of said moiety, &c. &c. The above described property is to be held in trust for certain purposes. Reference is made to his wife's jointure, as by a deed left in hands of brother William Coddington of Rhode Island may at large appear. My children to be brought up in the fear of God, and to have such education bestowed upon them as may be conveniently gotten in these parts of the world, and as shall seem meet to my endeared wife, their mother, &c. My brother Joshua to be conveniently maintained both with diet, lodging, clothing and necessaries, decent and becoming him, as hitherto he hath enjoyed, that he may in no manner of way want, and in no wise put off from the Island, unless he shall think good to live elsewhere, &c. To son Giles (certain property); to son Nathaniel; to son Peter; to daughter Patience at age of twenty-one or marriage; to daughter Elizabeth at twenty-one or marriage; to daughter Mary at twenty-one or marriage; to daughter Ann at twenty-one or marriage; to daughter Mercy at twenty-one or marriage. To sons Constant and Benjamin at twenty-one. Son Nathaniel (a minor) to have certain bricks lying at Thomas Moore Senior's farm and at the Oyster Pond. Son Peter (also a minor) to have part of the said bricks. Property at Southold spoken of. The executors of the above will to be wife Grizzell Sylvester, brother-in-law Francis Brinley, son-in-law James Lloyd, cousin Isaac Arnold, Lewis Morris and Daniel Gould.

The witnesses were John Colling, Ann Colling (by mark), Peter Aldritch and Jaques Guillott. These made deposition 2 October, 1680, under authority given by the Governor 2 September, 1680:

Additional MS. 24493, Fol. 344, British Museum (Joseph Hunter's Collections).

[On the 9 of June, 1651, Thomas Middleton, Thomas Rouse, Constant Sylvester and Nathaniel Sylvester, purchased Shelter Island, on the east end of Long Island, for sixteen hundred pounds of good merchantable Muscovado sugar, from Stephen Goodyear, of New Haven, who had purchased it May 18, 1641, from the agent of the Earl of Sterling. Full particulars of the transactions of Nathaniel Sylvester in relation to Shelter Island will be found in Thompson's Long Island, vol. i. pp. 364-9. Nathaniel Sylvester died in March, 1680, according to Thompson, who gives an account of his descendants. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary (iv. 99), says : "There is no slight reason to believe this Nathaniel to be the son of the celebrated poet Joshua Sylvester, translator of the divine rhapsodies of Du Bartas." I do not know what reason Mr. Savage, who was a cautious genealogist, had for thinking so. It is possible that he was a son, or more likely a grandson.—Ed.]

SAMUEL WARD, the elder, of Ipswich, clerk, 19 October, 1639, proved 24 April, 1640, by Nathaniel and Joseph Ward, sons of the deceased and executors of his will; to whom he left all his books, all his loadstones, shells, papers, pictures and maps. Item—I will and bequeath all that money which doth belong to me upon the house where I now dwell, situate in Ipswich aforesaid (which money was given by many gentlemen and townsmen my friends), to be equally divided between them and their heirs forever; also all my lands and houses in Brickelsea, both free and copy, equally, &c. &c., on condition that every year during the natural life of Deborah, my loving wife, and Samuel Ward, my eldest son, they pay to the said Deborah and Samuel twenty pounds a year apiece,—to either of them at four times or terms in the year,—upon the feast-day of the Nativity of our Lord God, upon the feast day of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady St. Mary the Virgin, upon the feast day of St. John the Baptist, and upon the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel, by even and equal portions, &c., at the now dwelling house of Mr. Robert Knapp in Ipswich; or, in lieu of said twenty pounds a year to son Samuel, to keep and maintain him in a comely and decent manner for and during his natural life, at the election and choice of the said Nathaniel and Joseph. To my mother forty shillings yearly, to be paid her at her now dwelling house in Weathersfield, quarterly. My watch to my daughter Deborah, and my fair English Bible, printed anno domini 1633, to my said daughter Deborah, only my wife to have the use of said bible during her life. Sundry chattels to daughter Abigail, after decease of wife. All the plate and wearing clothes to son Nathaniel. My Greek Testament, of Robert Stephens print, to my brother John Ward. My best gloves to my son Robert Bolton. A Greek Testament to son John Bolton. To Margaret my maid, twenty shillings. To John Boggas, my servant, ten shillings. To the poor of the parish of St. Mary Tower and of St. Mary Key in Ipswich, either of them twenty shillings apiece. To Mr. Robert Knapp, my ancient friend, a pair of gloves of five shillings price, or a book of the same value.

The witnesses to the signature were Thomasin Willis and Daniel Ray.
Coventry, 47.

[The Rev. Samuel Ward, B.D., the maker of the above will, was the town preacher at Ipswich, and a celebrated Puritan author. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Ward of Haverhill, in Suffolk, and brother of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of the Massachusetts Body of Liberties, or code of laws adopted in 1641. Samuel Ward married, January 2, 1604-5, Deborah Bolton, widow, of Isleham, Cambridgeshire. It seems from this will that she had two sons, Robert and John Bolton, by her first husband. For further details of his life, see a brief me-

moir of Rev. Samuel Ward, appended to the editor's memoir of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward (Albany, 1868). An abstract of his will, furnished by the late Col. Chester, will be found on pages 154-5 of that work.—ED.]

MARGARET SIMONDS, late widow of John Simonds, late of Kunkles Alley in London, deceased, her nuncupative will, August, 1665; To daughter Margaret Burton, who is now beyond the seas. Proved 6 March, 1667, by Margaret Burton. Hene 36.

TIMOTHY SNAPE, London, yeoman, one of the sons of Edmond Snape, late of the parish of St. Saviors, in Southwark, co. Surrey, clerk, deceased, being bound forth on a voyage to Virginia in the parts beyond the seas, executed his will 10 September, 1624, proved 9 July, 1629. He names brothers and sisters, Samuel, Nathaniel and John Snape, Hannah, now wife of John Barker, citizen and haberdasher of London, and Sarah Snape, spinster. Ridley, 67.

THE GIBSON FAMILY OF CAMBRIDGE.

By FREDERICK CLIFTON PIERCE, Esq., of Rockford, Ill., Author of the History of Grafton, Massachusetts.

1. JOHN¹ GIBSON, the ancestor of this branch of the Gibson family, was born in England in 1601, in what part I have been unable to ascertain after considerable research. He settled in Cambridge about 1634, in 1635 he owned a house on the easterly side of Sparks Street, not far southerly from Vassall Lane; and soon after he added three acres more, so that his estate extended across to Garden Street.* He was made freeman of Massachusetts Colony, May 17, 1637; he signed a petition to the king in 1688. He was probably married in England. Children by wife Rebecca:
 - i. REBECCA, b. 1635; m. June 22, 1654, Charles Stearns, his second wife. They had six children. In 1656 she was grievously afflicted with a mental disease, imagining herself to be under the power of witchcraft. She was a member of the Watertown church, February, 1658-9, to which place the family removed from Cambridge, 1655-6. He died before 1695.
 - ii. MARY, b. March, 1637-8; m. April 3, 1655, John Ruggles, of Roxbury, and d. Dec. 6, 1674.
 - iii. MARTHA, b. April, 1639; m. Nov. 3, 1657, Jacob Newell, of Roxbury.
2. iv. JOHN, b. about 1641; m. Dec. 9, 1668, Rebecca Errington, of Cambridge.
- v. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 28, 1644; m. Oct. 30, 1668, Sarah Pemberton. She d. Oct. 10, 1676, and he m. second, June 14, 1679, Elizabeth Stedman, widow of John. She d. about 1680, and he m. third, Abigail —, who survived him. His children were—1. *Sarah*,³ b. March 30, 1670, m. April 9, 1691, John Stedman, and d. July 1, 1754; 2. *Martha*,³ b. Dec. 12, 1671, m. — Rolfe; 3. *Samuel*,³ b. May 6 and d. Sept. 14, 1676; 4. *Samuel*,³ b. Oct. 2, 1690; 5. *Elizabeth*,³ who with her mother Abigail, sold the original homestead, May 4, 1711, to Jacob Hill. Samuel, senior, was a glover, and died March 20, 1709-10.

Rebecca, the wife of John Gibson, was buried at Roxbury, Dec. 1, 1661, and he married second, Joanna, widow of Henry Prentice, July 24, 1662.

* Paige's History of Cambridge.

"Nov. 2, 1679. The contribution upon the Saboth day was for the relief of the family of John Gibson they being in a low condition they being visited with the small pox and under many wants. The sum contributed in cash was six pounds nineteen shillings and fower pence."—*Cambridge Church Records*. John died in 1694, aged 93.

2. JOHN² GIBSON (*John*¹), born about 1641; married, Dec. 9, 1668, Rebecca Errington,* born about 1651, died Dec. 4, 1713, after having long been a pensioner on the bounty of the church. He was a soldier in Captain Thomas Prentice's company of foot in Cambridge, and participated in King Philip's war. His family were put out by selectmen to families in the county in 1680. He died Oct. 15, 1679. Children :

3. i. TIMOTHY, m. Rebecca Gates and Submit Taylor.
 ii. REBECCA, b. Oct. 4, 1669; d. in Woburn Dec. 2, 1713.
 iii. MARTHA, m. 1696, Reuben Lilley, and second, 1699, Joseph Knight, of Woburn.
 iv. MARY, m. Dec. 17, 1700, Nathaniel Gates, of Concord.

3. TIMOTHY³ GIBSON (*John*,² *John*¹), married Nov. 17, 1700, Rebecca Gates; mar. second, Nov. 30, [—?], Submit Taylor. Timothy Gibson, of Sudbury, was an original proprietor of two lots of land in Lunenburg for his sons Isaac and Reuben. In a deed of land made to him by Abraham Holman of Stow, dated 1703, it is stated that he lived with Holman from a child. He was quite a distinguished man, and was for some time a deacon in Sudbury. He died January 21, 1754. Children :

4. i. ABRAHAM, b. 1701; m. Mary Wheeler.
 ii. TIMOTHY, b. 1703; m. Persis Rice, Dec. 29, 1725. He was styled Capt.
 iii. REBECCA, b. 1704; m. Joseph Farnsworth.
 iv. JOHN, b. 1708; m. Eliza Hartwell.
 v. SARAH, b. Oct. 27, 1710.
 vi. SAMUEL, b. 1712; d. 1731.
 5. vii. STEPHEN, b. March 23, 1714; m. Sarah ———.
 viii. ARRINGTON, b. 1717.
 ix. STEPHEN, b. 1719.
 6. x. ISAAC, b. 1721; m. Keziah Johnson.
 xi. MARY, b. 1723.
 xii. REUBEN, b. 1725; m. Lois Smith.

4. ABRAHAM⁴ GIBSON (*Timothy*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), born 1701; married Mary Wheeler. He died Nov. 8, 1740. Children :

- i. MARY, b. August 20, 1725.
 ii. REBECCA, b. June 27, 1728.
 iii. ABRAHAM, b. August 26, 1730; d. young.
 iv. SARAH, b. August 26, 1732.
 v. ABRAHAM, b. June 25, 1735.
 vi. EPHRAIM, b. Oct. 23, 1737; d. young.
 vii. EPHRAIM, b. Jan. 21, 1740.

5. STEPHEN⁴ GIBSON (*Timothy*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), born March 23, 1714; married Sarah ———. Children :

- i. STEPHEN, b. May 29, 1745; m. Rebecca Puffer.
 ii. SARAH, b. Oct. 8, 1746; m. Sept. 12, 1766, Jacob Puffer.

* This name on the old records is written *Errington*, probably the same as Harrington or Arrington.

- iii. MARY, b. August 4, 1748; m. Oct. 26, 1768, William Thurlow.
 - iv. SAMUEL, b. March 4, 1750.
 - v. JOHN, b. Dec. 22, 1751; m. Catherine Puffer.
 - vi. REBECCA, b. March 31, 1754.
 - vii. ARRINGTON, b. Feb. 4, 1756; m. Rachel Longley.
 - viii. TIMOTHY, b. Feb. 1, 1758.
 - ix. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 10, 1760; m. Nov. 1777, Jonathan Puffer, of Acton.
 - x. ABRAHAM, b. July 4, 1762; m. Feb. 9, 1782, Elizabeth Barker.
6. ISAAC⁴ GIBSON (*Timothy*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), born 1721; married, Feb. 4, 1744, Keziah Johnson, of Lunenburg, born 1722, died in Fitchburg, Feb. 7, 1766; married second, Widow Bennett, born 1727, died Nov. 26, 1808, in Grafton, Vt. He died June 1, 1797, in Grafton, Vt., to which place he removed from Fitchburg in 1783-5. Children by first wife, born in Lunenburg:
- 7. i. ISAAC, b. Nov. 28, 1745; m. Lois Samson and Ruth Eaton.
 - ii. JOHN, b. July 25, 1747. Was in a Fitchburg company in the Revolutionary War, and was undoubtedly killed in the battle at Bunker Hill.
 - iii. ABRAHAM, b. June 13, 1749; d. in Lunenburg.
 - iv. JACOB, b. March 6, 1751; d. in Fitchburg.
 - v. NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 22, 1753; d. in Grafton, Vt.
 - vi. JONATHAN, b. Dec. 22, 1755; d. " "
 - vii. DAVID, b. Jan. 22, 1757; d. " "
 - viii. SOLOMON, b. Nov. 19, 1758; d. in Fitchburg.
 - ix. ABRAHAM, b. June 13, 1760, d. in Grafton, Vt.
 - x. KEZIAH, b. Feb. 10, 1762; m. Elijah Phelps, and d. in Grafton, Vt., in 1817, and left seven children.
 - xi. PATIENCE, b. 1764; m. Thomas K. Parks, and d. September 3, 1803, in Grafton.

Child by second wife:

- xii. ANN, b. 1769; m. Robert Parks, and d. in Grafton, Feb. 4, 1850.

A large majority of the people of Fitchburg, as well as most of the neighboring towns, were Shaysites, among whom were the Gibsons of Pearl Hill, who were threatened with a nocturnal visit from the military. The wrath of these stout yeomen, who prided themselves much upon their courage and strength, was kindled not a little at this intimation. They, Reuben and Jacob, stationed themselves upon the common and dared the soldiers to lay hands upon them. The latter declined the contest, or a "battle royal" would have ensued.

The house of David⁵ Gibson (vii.) stood on the site now occupied by Central Block in Fitchburg, and his baker's shop was on the opposite side of the road, on the site of the house of Ebenezer Torrey. His house was the first one erected in "Fitchburg Village." He removed to Grafton, Vt., in 1792.

In the year 1745-6 the house of Isaac⁴ Gibson was used as a garrison house by the few inhabitants then in that part of Lunenburg, afterwards incorporated into the town of Fitchburg. Isaac Gibson was a giant, whose size and strength would have done honor to the days of chivalry. His sons were also hardy looking men. The personal prowess of these Gibsons was quite proverbial. On one occasion Isaac Gibson, senior, in his rambles on Pearl Hill, found a bear's cub, which he immediately seized as his legitimate prize. The mother of the cub came to the rescue of her offspring. Gibson retreated, and the bear attacked him in the rear to the manifest detriment of his pantaloons. This finally compelled him to face his un-

welcome antagonist, and they closed in a more fraternal embrace. Gibson being the more skilful wrestler of the two, "threw" bruin, and they came to the ground together. Without relinquishing the hug, both man and beast now rolled over each other to a considerable distance down the hill, receiving sundry bruises by the way. When they reached the bottom both were willing to relinquish the contest without any further experience of each other's prowess. It was a draw game—the bear losing her cub, and Gibson his clothes.

Isaac, junior, was one of the leading citizens of Fitchburg, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the town, often serving on important committees. In 1773 he was chairman of the committee "to consider of our constitutional rights and privileges in common with other towns in the province."

It is not known how many of the inhabitants of Fitchburg were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, but the number was not far from ten or twelve. John, the son of Isaac Gibson, Senior, was one of these. It is supposed that he was killed there, for he was never seen or heard of after that day. He was last seen in the intrenchments, in the hottest of the fight, bravely opposing the enemy with the breech of his gun. There cannot be much doubt that he was finally overpowered and killed, though his body could not be recognized by his comrades among the slain. The father and one of the sons endeavored to recover the body, but were refused an entrance into the lines.

7. ISAAC⁵ GIBSON (*Isaac*,⁴ *Timothy*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), born Nov. 28, 1745; married Lois Samson, of Bolton, who died June 17, 1782; married second, 1782, Ruth Eaton, of Woburn, born Sept. 27, 1757, died in Rindge, N. H., Feb. 25, 1835. He was born in Lunenburg, in that part afterwards Fitchburg, where he resided till 1783, when he removed with his family to Rindge, N. H., and settled in the southwest part of the town. He died December 6, 1815. Children born in Fitchburg:

- i. HANNAH, d. young.
- ii. JOEL, d. young.
- iii. SARAH, b. 1776; m. William Stickney, of Grafton, Vt.
- iv. LOIS, b. 1781; m. Eleazer Houghton, and resided in Grafton, Vt.

Children born in Rindge:

8. v. ISAAC, b. Aug. 4, 1783; m. Nancy Kimball.
 - vi. RUTH, b. May 22, 1786; d. 1812, in Grafton, Vt.
 - vii. ISRAEL, b. Sept. 15, 1789; m. Betsey Rugg, and d. in Mendon, Vt.
 - viii. PATTY, b. Oct. 1, 1791; m. Samuel Howard, of Clarendon.
 - ix. JOHN, b. April 4, 1794; m. Lucy Day, of Winchendon; d. in Baldwinsville, 1856.
 - x. CATHERINE, b. Aug. 13, 1796; d. unm. in Rindge, N. H., March 25, 1823.
 - xi. NATHANIEL, m. Dec. 9, 1839, Susan Eaton, and resided in Binghamton, N. Y.
8. ISAAC⁶ GIBSON (*Isaac*,⁵ *Isaac*,⁴ *Timothy*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), born August 4, 1783; married, December 14, 1814, Nancy Kimball, daughter of Aquilla and Ann (Tenney) Kimball, born in Bradford, Mass., April 4, 1782, died August 29, 1858. He died Sept. 25, 1858. They resided in Winchendon until 1827, when they removed to Rindge, N. H. Children, born in Winchendon:

- i. ALONZO, b. Sept. 30, 1815; d. unm. Jan. 2, 1850. He was burned in the night, and in attempting to secure some articles of value from his house, he perished in the flames. Was captain in the militia.
- ii. ELVIRA, b. April 16, 1817; d. Sept. 16, 1819.
- iii. RUTH ANN, b. May 10, 1819; m. October 20, 1851, E. Henry Howe, of Barre, b. July 28, 1830, d. Nov. 15, 1853; m. second, Feb. 2, 1854, Timothy Jenkins Howland, b. in Barre, Nov. 18, 1812. Her only child (by her first husband), Edward Alonzo Howe,* b. Nov. 21, 1852, was drowned at Sterling, Aug. 25, 1868.
- iv. ELLEN E., b. May 8, 1821. When five years of age her parents removed to Rindge. She possessed an active, nervous temperament; she learned readily and was at the head of her class. Her first published articles appeared in the miscellaneous department of the "Boston Cultivator," to which she contributed for several years. She began school-teaching at the age of fifteen, and met with decided success in that vocation. In 1848 she was compelled to relinquish teaching on account of ill health. When the war of the Rebellion broke out she was in the West, lecturing, and she became enthused with the patriotic spirit, and gave her services in raising funds to establish Soldiers' Aid Societies, under the patronage of Gov. Salomon of Wisconsin. During the first N. W. Sanitary Fair held in Chicago, she sold thirteen hundred copies of a little book she wrote entitled "The Soldier's Gift, or the Dangers and Temptations of Army Life," giving the proceeds to the Fair. In 1864 she was recommended as Chaplain by Gov. Lewis and Gen. Fairchild of Wisconsin, and assigned to the First Wis. Vol. Artillery. President Lincoln gave her this testimonial: "This lady would be appointed Chaplain of the First Wis. Heavy Artillery, only she is a woman. The President has not legally anything to do with such a question, but has no objection to her appointment. A. Lincoln." Dated Nov. 10, 1864. She finally served without being mustered in. She was known during the war as Ella E. J. Hobart. She now resides in Barre.
- v. AMASA, b. August 13, 1823; m. Jan. 1, 1847, Lois H. Stevens. No issue. She d. Oct. 17, 1865, and he d. Oct. 1, 1865. For many years he was successfully engaged in the manufacture of palm-leaf goods, and was a partner in business with his brother-in-law, Hon. George M. Buttrick. He contributed liberally to the Methodist Church with which he was connected, and to several benevolent societies, and was esteemed a useful citizen and a zealous christian. He resided in Barre, and in 1864 was the representative in the General Court.

LETTERS TO AND FROM EDWARD WINSLOW, 1651-3.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

Honored S^r ffalmouth the 20th day of the Tenth month, 1651.

I did longe synce receive a letter from you & one from the Treasurer of the New England Corporacon & one other from the Secretary wth the sevrall bookes w^{ch} I wrote for to you, but had not convenient tyme to answer either, till this tyme. Nowe theis maye Certyfie you that presently on receipt of the bookes you sent me I caused them to be be dispersed to severall freinds to stirr upp others to be liberall in Contributinge to this pious worke of propagation of the Gospele in New England & I conceive ther is a good quantity of money collected (though not so much as would have beene) if fish in our County had not fayled as itt did, & one man in o^r west partes put in by the gentleman to be a treasurer w^{ch} is not well beloved wth us, but rather feare that he will deceive you of itt—his name is M^r Samp-

* Changed legally to Alonzo Edward Gibson, at the request of his grandfather, Isaac Gibson.

son Bond, a notorious Insynuating Hypocrite as is by moste wth us Conceived & I thinke not abused by their conceipt wherefore I believe itt were best for you, to make hast to call in the money already collected for feare of miscarriage of parte of itt. I have written so much also to Collonell Bennett who is nowe in London, a member of Parliament. I leave itt to your discreçon: And as concerninge what money I did p'mise to advance my self towards this pious worke the first payment viz^t 20£ for my self I have caused my freind M^r John Hallett, a marchant in London to pay itt to yo^r Treasurer & have his receipt for itt, together wth 20£ from my friend M^r Nicholas Opie and 20£ more from my freind M^r Stephen Trevill who uppon my motion willingly consented to give itt to this pious worke, hopinge God will give a blessinge to itt And for the other 20£ per annum which I have promissed to give to make upp the 100£ I have promissed if God will, shalbe punctually paid in yeerly to your treasurer, and I hope itt shall not come alone but wth some addition yeerly from other freinds well wishers to this worke, w^{ch} I shall endeavour to stirr upp yeerly to contribute and be ever ready to farther this good worke to the utmost of my power as my God shall enable me and ever rest

Yours in the Lord Jesus

To Mr Edward Winslowe
one of the Commissioners att
Haberdashers Hall—
present—this with speede

RICHARD LOBB.

Edward Winslow "to the right hon^{ble} William Lenthall Esq^e Speaker of the Parl^{mt} of the Com'onwealth of England."

Noble Sir . . . Understanding that Cap^t Bray hath and doth endeavour to complaine of me to the Parliament for opposing his plea at our Barristers instance, I beseech you take notice it was at the same time when we were under regard by y^e like complaint of o^r primate and John Lilburne and had but the morning of the day to sitt and to oppose at Westminster in the afternoone.

The charge was prosecuted before us in the name of M^r Bellingham and M^r Hale two of our Surveighers for Berkshire ag^t our Commissioners for underletting certain delinquents estates there. The said Commissioners denied no p^t of y^e charge but made their plea (not wthout ignorance) that there were certaine incumbrances upon this estate allowed by Lords and Commons or y^e Barristers of y^e Exchequer w^{ch} wth the taxes as made up the full sum suggesting they should have had new allowance for us.

Cap^t Bray exceedingly troubled us and hindered our despatch of the business as Cownsell for one Cheesman whom we had justly cast out of his place for bribery being agent to the said Comm^{rs} for Berks and who was now neither plaintiffe or defendant, and yet would be heard for a third p^rson not concerned in the case. Observing his audacious carriage and that he would have taken up our time to read large depositions to prove that w^{ch} was not in the least denied but acknowledged, I told him, he was not fitt to pleade and besides I had heard he was of an evill conversation and did aske him such or like questions as he mentioneth, but not in those words. He confessed he was no Barrister, and if such as he may be Countenanced to breake in upon those you employ in so greate a trust and may not be checked for their rudeness, I suppose it will very much obstruct yo^r busines and I trust they will not be countenanced by the Parlem^t.

As for Cap^t Bray I must confesse I was mistaken in the point of his misdemeanors for w^{ch} he was so long imprisoned but if roned wth his offence you will finde itt more dangerous. Sir if I might be so much engaged to you ; if he gives full protest in his complaint, to make this my just defence, It will further oblige him who is S^r

Y^r Honours most humble servant

Jan^y 7: 165½.

EDW WINSLOW.

[According to Whitelocke, Captain William Bray had been a captain in Col. Lilburne's regiment, and was one of the leaders of the mutiny at Ware in November, 1647. In March of the year 1649 he had presented to the members of the house a book entitled "an appeal against the Lord Fairfax, General," which was voted "to be scandalous as to the General and council of war and tending to stir up sedition in the people and mutiny in the army." For this he was committed prisoner to Windsor.

In prison he wrote a long letter (20 day of June 1649) to Speaker Lenthall, which ends thus: "So leaving you and your house to the judgment of the great day of the Lord and the Lords faithful people in the land I take my last farewell and rest yours, if you will be the nation's W^m Bray From my cruel, arbitrary and causeless prison and endurance (by that everlasting (to be) accursed principle by which Abel, Naboth and the Lord Jesus and many in other days were crucified and massacred) in Windsor Castle this 20 day of June (1649) in the year of declared freedom & a called Commonwealth." Capt. Bray was kept three years in prison, for he wrote another letter to Lenthall (29 Junij-1652) on his release asking for some compensation, for he writes—"if I cannot have the Justice and favour of you to move my last petition and appeale which you have in writinge I must of necessitie printe itt and give every member one that soe pure Religion, Reason, Lawe, honour & good nature may move them towards him who desires to bee, a lover of righteousness & goodnesse, in whomsoever & calls upon God against the resolved enemies of such principles." A pass was granted to Capt. Bray September 13, 1655, and he seems to have retired out of England to Amsterdam.—G. D. S.]

Dear Sir. . . . Havinge concluded this day a large Letter to yo^r selfe about the gen^ll affaires of these p^{tes} and the p^ticulars concerninge yo^r owne Governm^t. Now I am put uppon itt to write to yo^w about such Goods as are this yeare sent over to the Com^{rs} for the united Coloneys for the better promotinge the gospell among the Heathen wth yo^w. Yo^w may p^rceive by the Bill of Ladinge heere inclosed how many severall peeces of goods yo^w are to expect beinge all sent in M^r Crane's shipp marked and numbered as in the Margent. The p^ticulars of each Caske and Contents I have long expected that I might inclose the same but cannott reseive itt only w^t was putt upp by our Treasurer M^r floyd w^{ch} yo^w will receive heerewith. Wee are very much troubled by pryvate collec^{cons} sent by M^r Burcher and p^rcured by him to the great p^rjudice of the Worke, wee endeavoringe to purchase Lands of Inheritance and to meyntheyne the worke wth the Revenue Hee sending over w^t hee getts and wee knowe not but by accident w^t hee sends, nor to whome, soe that wee are like to bee att no certaintyes. and truly if the Comm^{tee} there and M^r Eliott and the rest of the Labourers in the worke take not some course there abouts to p^rswade them to desist, itt wilbee the ruine of soe hopefull a busines, ffor the same p^rson did p^rvayle wth

M^r Buckley to write to my Lord S^r John to p^cure heere that hee might haue the dispose of all the moneys for sendinge goods to New England for furthringe that worke, and sense hee cannott have itt one way I see he will doe itt another, but I have not tyme to bee larger and therefore wth my unfeigned love to yo^w & yo^{rs} I remayne S^r

London—

truly lo^g freind

E. WINSLOW.

vii—april : 52

S^r . . . Since I wrote the aboves^d take notice there is a Casque of Hatts. I take itt an Hogeshead shipped in M^r Carwithy of the same in N^o 26. they were given and therefore yo^w must complayne of it. Our Clerke is confident there is another [Trusse] of Kerseys of the same marke n^o 25 in M^r Cranes I pray yo^w inquire allsoe after itt—he pauseth—wee to send yo^w the contents of each p^ell heerin and to that end I have left my l^{re} open that hee may send itt accordindly

Yrs

E. WINSLOW.

Sir . . . By Order of the Corpora^con (for promoting the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England) I am to acquaint yo^w that there is shipped on Board of the New England Marchant of London whereof Digory Carwithy is Master one small Barr^l or Casque of Hatts marked and numbered as in the Margent—Allsoe yo^w shall finde on board the Ca-
 { [Merchants' } nary Merchant whereof Gilb^t Crane is Master one Trusse
 { marks.] } of Kerseys—marked as in the margent w^{ch} is not intered
 { in the Bill of Ladinge because the Boatswayne forgott to
 take notice of the shippinge of itt but I find in the Serchers office heere and amongst the notes taken by the warehoosekeeper that the same was shipped with the rest of the goods.

Your freind & Serv^t

Jo. HOOPER, Clerke to the Corpora^con.

London 3^o may 1652

Letter to Edward Winslow Esq from Richard Onslow Esq.

Honored S^r

I receaved the printed letters signed by my Lord Generall with a letter from your Cpⁿ and (being immediately before our Quarter sessions) I thought it best there to have my Lord Generall's letter openly read and then caused every High Constable to take a proportionable number of them to disperse to the sevrall parishes, and with all acquainted them with the substance of yours that there was land presently to be purchased & therefore there must be speedy returns. Sir I have what I could advanced the worke, and did nominat sevrall Treasurers for the west devision—M^r Richard Withers for the middle devision—maior Yates for Tantridge and Rygate M^r Jeremy Johnson for Witrundridge of Brixton and Wallington—M^r John Sayer. I have spoken to them myselfe to gett in what is collected and to pay it to M^r floyd in cheapside for although I was very willing to take the name of Treasurer yett I never receaved any of the money and I p^cease by the Treasurers and also by divers ministers that some p^sons have divulged about that the monies collected in severall places formerly have not bene bestowed the right way and when such p^sons shall refuse to give uppon that account, it doth only discourage those of the neighbourhood but flies about like wildfire people being too apt to give credit to such reports. I haveing done my endeavours there remains only a little payment to garner in those monies that are in severall church wardens hands

into the respective Treasurers who I am confident will speedily make payment: if you please this bearer may repaire to those 4 Treasurers to make dispatch. I have nothing more at present but to give you the account & subscribe myselfe that of Sir your most sincere Freind

august 2^d. 1653

RICHARD ONSLOW.

Reverend Sir—

As itt is not a little greevyous to mee to be kept from visiting my freinds att a distance, soe especially that I cannott wayte uppon your selfe, to whome our Corporacon is soe much engaged, but my present infirmity must pleade my Excuse to you and them. But beinge now to goe out of Towne in order to a cure (if God shalbee pleased to accompany wth his blessinge, I take the boldnesse to write a few leines unto you and to acquaint you that since I saw you Co^l Bedingfeild is come to towne who sent mee word by his Maio^r that his Brother Harry would bee in Towne this weeke, and would acknowledge heere before the Lord Cheife Justice, or any other the Justices of the Comon pleas, which if hee doe you shall not need to goe over to Sir Henry about itt yet least hee should fayle I thought good to comitt the Comission and the letter to Sir Henry to your care, only you may please to keepe itt a while by you till you heare further from us, wee doe this the rather because its not safe to send itt to you by the post wherein so many have acknowledged already—And if you must doe itt att last, my desire is that you will send itt by some sure hand to our Treasurer M^r Rich^d ffloyde att the Meremayd in Cheapside, betweene Milk Street & Wood Street, or to my selfe. I have ordered our Register because I heare noe word from M^r Chester in answeere of that 1^{re} I showed you the Coppy to write another of the same by you & to intreate you to get some whose under the Treasurers hands to engage them to pay the rent to our Treasurer att his dwellinge house abovesaid instead of payinge itt att Oxborow (for they desire to pay itt att London rather then Norwich their leases will shew you their Covenant there beinge tyme between Michmas & Xmas for the paym^t of the mich^{mas} rent and for faylo^r the Leases voyde & the like for the Lady day rent att or before midsummer ensueinge you might write M^r ffloyde Treas^r to y^e Society for prop^d the Gospel in New Eng^d—you see dear Sir how bould wee make with you but who should wee presume uppon in Gospell work but Gospell spirited men & if wee bee wantinge the Lord Jesus Xt wilbee your reward which is the unfeined desire of

Your most humble serv^t

London—1—December

1653

ED. WINSLOW.

PARTIAL COPY OF RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF WINCHESTER, N. H.

Communicated by JOHN L. ALEXANDER, M.D., of Belmont, Mass.

[Continued from page 297.]

- 1787 Joshua Lyman m. Katharine Hammond Dec 19th.
 Tertius Lyman m. Eunice Houghton Apr 16th.
 Daniel Tenny m. Rebecca Owen July 15th.

- 1788 Phineas Lyman m. Hannah Houghton Apr 21st.
 Abial Narramore m. Dolly Smith May 26th.
 Ichabod Franklin m. Loisa McDole Dec 11th.
 Samuel Bond m. Mary Wellman May 15th.
 Nehemiah Houghton m. Lydia Dodge Jan^y 24th.
 Samuel Warren m. Elizabeth Alexander July 10th.
 Ebenezer Alexander m. Rhoda Scott Jan^y 3^d.
 Henry Foster m. Lucy Dana May 9th.
- 1789 Samuel Gleason m. Azuba Wright Feb 26th.
 Daniel Bancroft m. Patience Marble Sept 1st.
 Levi Marble m. Mindwell Fassett Mar 9th.
 Hezekiah Willis m. Abigail Healy Mar 24th.
 James Foster m. Hannah Stetson Mar 9th.
 Abel Oldham m. Amy Hawkins Dec 27th.
 Ebenezer Sanger m. Sabina Whitney Jan 7th.
 Eliakim Parsons m. Rebeckah Dodge Jan^y 21st.
- 1790 John Eames m. Thankful Franklin Feb 9th.
 Bim Wilder m. Abigail Griggs Dec 15th.
 James Follett m. Hulda Cook Mar 23^d.
 Martin Pomeroy m. Dorcas Chamberlain Nov 25th.
 Nathaniel Stone m. Malinda Willard (date obliterated).
 — Shattuck m. Eunice Scott “
 James Scott m. Hannah Jewell “
 Joshua Willis m. Jona Watkins
 Nathaniel Keys m. Molly Taylor
- 1791 Ezra Conant m. Sally Alexander Jan 16.
 Elisha Chamberlain m. Hannah Twitchel Aug 18.
 Samuel Fessenden m. Azuba Houghton Aug 8.
 Joel Chapin m. Roda Scott Feb 23.
 Luther Houghton m. Anna Munro May 21.
 Josiah Ward m. Lydia Sherman
 Daniel Stone m. Sally Pratt
 Daniel Severance m. Lydia Healy
 Oliver Prime m. Rachel Franklin
 Samuel Hildreth m. Ruth Marble
 William Foster m. Subrey Miles
 David Goss m. Cynthia Brett
- 1792 Alpheus Houghton m. Elizabeth Wood July 5.
 Robert Prentice m. Susannah Wright Jan^y 30.
 Samuel Hammond m. Elizabeth Very July 14.
 John Knapp m. Susanna Alexander July 22.
 Abiather Dean m. Fidelia Hawkins Aug 15.
 Solomon Griggs m. Philena Bolster Sept 3.
 Daniel Hawkins m. Ama Arnold
 Oliver Wakefield m. Susannah Hatch
 Cyrus Robinson m. Abigail Knapp
- 1793 John Anthony m. Susannah Cahoon
 Nathaniel Keys m. Olive Carpenter
 Benjamin Estabrook m. Betsey Houghton
 Daniel Ripley m. Polly Hawkins
 James Corsley m. Silvia Darlin
 John Whitmore m. Martha Roberts

- Joshua Cook m. Naomi Hammond
 Reuben Alexander m. Hannah Pratt
 Francis Henry m. Tabitha Chamberlain
 James Pratt m. Hannah Davis
 1794 Thomas Faber m. Rhoda Hutchins
 Nathan Fassett m. Jerusha Tuttle
 Caleb Alexander m. Harriet Locke
 Lewis Watkins m. Sybil Willard
 Daniel Stowel m. Polly Pratt
 Reuben Lord m. Polly Divol
 Pearley Hutchins m. Rhoda Smith
 George Watkins m. Freedom Houghton
 Charles Mansfield m. Polly Howard
 Dr. George Farrington m. Nancy Hawkins
 Asahel Pomeroy m. Hannah Whitney
 1795 Calvin Chamberlain m. Rhoda Cook
 Henry Pratt m. Rebecah Jewell
 Jesse Scott m. Matilda Gould
 Elisha Knapp m. Lucretia Alexander
 Daniel Twichel m. Eunice Wright
 Samuel Hill m. Sophia Ashley
 Joseph Miles m. Martha Healey
 Caleb Parker m. Sarah Watkins
 Benjamin Freedom m. Lucina Perry
 Ephraim Hawkins m. Grata Alexander
 Nathan Pratt m. Hannah Hammond
 Francis Verry m. Rhoda Lawrence
 Noadiah Kelley m. Polina Stebins
 Ezekiel Kelley m. Julia Cahoon
 Josiah Ward m. Ellen Washburn
 Richard Gordon m. Lois Hazy
 Ephraim Watkins m. Sarah Hammond
 Amasa Houghton m. Polly Haskins
 Daniel Cook m. Eunice Cook
 1796 Nathan Fellows m. Hannah Knapp
 Elisha Smith m. Charlott Dodge
 John Jones m. Sally Whittemore
 Levi Ripley m. Elizabeth Hawkins
 Nathaniel King m. Susannah Smith
 David Very m. Rispah Miles
 Enos Hefrin m. Sally Brattle
 Enoch Day m. Rebecca Lawrence
 Paul Willard m. Sally Butler
 Alpha Wright m. Elizabeth Stowel
 Ephraim Brett m. Hannah Stearns
 1797 Mathew Bartlett m. Mindwell Haskins
 Harris Ealy m. Molly Gould
 Asahel Jewell m. Hepsibah Chamberlain
 David Turtelo m. Phebe Combs
 John Robinson m. Charity Lawrence
 Asa Verry m. Cloe Rixford
 Solomon Willard m. Cynthia Lewis
 Jesse Spaulding m. Rhoda Stowell

- Josiah Stebbins m. Abigail Stratton
 Nathan Parker m. Jemima Joseph
 John Eviden m. Rebeckah Pratt
 Samuel Brooks m. Betsey Healy
 Elisha Rice m. Bertha Twitchell
 Asa Hutchens m. Abigail Wise
 Fessenden Curtis m. Polly Smith
 Stephen Hawkins m. Lucy Butler
 Amos Adams m. Mary Fassett
 Levi Follett m. Mary Scott
 1798 James Aires m. Sally Goodwin
 1799 Joseph Stowell m. Content Alexander
 Francis Kimball m. Olive Kimball
 Reuben Battle m. Ruth Battle
 Stephen Combs m. Molly Verry
 Curtis Latham m. Sylvia Marble
 Stephen Randall m. Lydia Hammond
 Josiah Stebbins m. Martha Belding

[To be continued.]

LETTERS OF MESHECK WEARE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.

Exeter Feb: 8th 1776.

Sir,

Your favour of the 9th & 20th ult^o we acknowledge the receipt of, And are heartily sorry for the Loss at Quebec—especially of General Montgomery. But previous to the Receipt of any Letter from Philadelphia, And at the Request of his Excell^y General Washington, we had given Orders to Raise a Regiment in the upper part of our Colony which is now nearly compleated, and some part of them Already marched off, Who are under the Command of Coll^o Beedell. We differed a little in our Encouragement to the Soldiers, which was to have been Two months advance pay. But since the Receipt of a Letter from your President, we have followed his Directions and given 40s. Bounty and One months pay advance, agreeable to the Resolves of Congress—Nothing has been wanting in us, in having Said Regiment Raised, and in forwarding the Same Who We hope may arrive in Time, And that all Canada may fall into our hands, without which we are to expect Every difficulty on the frontiers, and on ours in Particular. Which Convinces us that no Cost Ought to be Spared to Secure the Same. Your hint was hardly in Season, to put us in Mind of Choosing another delegate to attend the Congress, as that business was done before your favour Came to hand. We concluded it was Necessary, especially as we found One of ours was for Some time out of the way, and will Necessarily be detained here. Our Colony's Poverty you are Perfectly acquainted with, Therefore it's Needless to inform you, that was the Reason which Confined us to the Choice of one Only, By whom you will Receive this—And pray you would assist him in Getting a credit for as much Money of

the Congress as will procure 1000 Barrels of Flour: and have the Same Shipped to this Port as Soon as may be. — We are Convinced it's the hardest of Labour to be Confined so much as you are, But if your health Should not be impaired thereby, you will still Persevere In the Arduous Task; And in the End Recieve the Plaudits of Your Country men for your good Services.—The money you mention to be ordered to be Sent to us by the Congress for the Use of the Northern Army, we have not as yet Recieved. And at the same time Remind you, it is much Less than what we have advanced them. — We are preparing our accounts of Expenses as well Provincial as Continental, and when Compleated shall be forwarded, which we hope won't be Long first.—As to other Public matters they stand with us much as per our last, Only that we are convinced that it won't be above one Month, before we shall be under the Necessity of Raising a Number of Men for the Defence of our Metropolis: At least one Battalion, and have taken the Liberty to petition the Congress to fix them as Continental, which we are Very desirous of having Granted, and ask your Interest in getting the Same accomplished.—We Likewise acknowledge the Receipt of Common Sense, For which we are much obliged to you. — We cannot find by the Records that there has been any Petitions forwarded to Great Britain Since the Commencement of these Times.

By order of the Committee I am Sr.

Your mt. hum. Serv^t,

The Hon^l Josiah Bartlett Esq.

MESHECK WEARE.

[Superscription to above.] To | The Hon^{le} | Josiah Bartlett Esq |
att. | Philadelphia.

State of }
New Hampshire } In Committee of Safety Exeter Augst 23^d 1777.

Gentlemen,

You are appointed and Desired Immediately to Repair to Bennington, and do Every thing in your power to assist the Sick and wounded men of General Stark's Brigade of Militia of this State, and to Consult with and advise General Stark with Respect to any further operations—and to procure an Exact Account of the late Action of General Stark's with the Brittish Troops.

And Further you are Empowered to do and transact any matters and things with Respect to Said Brigade that you may think Necessary.

By Order of the Committee

M. WEARE Chairman.

Hon^{le} Josiah Bartlett & }
Col^l Nathaniel Peabody Esq^{rs}. }

[Indorsed in handwriting of Josiah Bartlett:]

"Instruction to the Committee to repair to Bennington."

DUTY TO ANCESTORS.—The "first commandment with promise," which requires the individual to "honor" his immediate parents with grateful assiduity while they live, and with grateful commemoration when they are gone, is a commandment for communities and races to honor all that was good in their progenitors.—*Leonard Bacon, D.D., LL.D.*

BAPTISMS IN DOVER, N. H. 1717—1766.

COPY OF THE REV. JONATHAN CUSHING'S RECORD OF BAPTISMS IN
DOVER, N. H., NOW A PART OF THE RECORDS OF THE
FIRST CHURCH.

Communicated by JOHN R. HAM, M.D., of Dover, N. H.

[Continued from vol. xxx. page 457.]

1743.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|--|--|
| Jan. | 12. | John & Elizabeth, Child ⁿ of ——— Matthews. | |
| Feb. | 21. | Aaron, son of Ezekiel Wentworth (in private). | |
| May | 8. | Sobriety, D ^r of W ^m Hill. | |
| | 22. | John, son of John Roberts. | |
| | | Joseph, son of Joseph Bickford. | |
| June | 4. | Timothy, son of Tim ^o Moses (in private). | |
| | 12. | Benj ^a , son of Daniel Titcomb. | |
| | | Eliz ^a , D ^r of Isaac Watson. | |
| | 16. | John Ham, on a sick bed. | |
| | 19. | Elihu, son of Elihu Hayes. | |
| | | Sarah, D ^r of George Hern. | |
| | 26. | Thomas, son of Daniel Ham. | |
| July | 3. | Elihu, son of Ephraim Wentworth. | |
| | | Joshua, son of W ^m Twombly. | |
| | 10. | Eliz ^a D ^r of Jacob Horsum. | |
| | 19. | Mary, D ^r of Saml Chesley (in private). | |
| | 24. | Tamsen, Wife of John Tibbets, & their Child ⁿ , viz ; | |
| | | Daniel, Mary, Nathaniel & Sarah. | |
| Aug. | 10. | Thomas, son of Dudley Watson (in private). | |
| | 21. | Hannah Tibbetts. | |
| | 25. | Paul, son of Paul Gerrish. | } At y ^e West Part of
y ^e Town. |
| | | Jane, D ^r of Henry Buzzell. | |
| | | John, son of Solomon Emerson. | |
| | | James, son of John Row. | |
| | | Benaiah, son of Francis Drew. | |
| | | Eleazar, son of Sam ^l Davis. | |
| | | Sam ^l , son of Benj ^a Hall. | |
| | | Robert, son of Azariah Boody. | |
| | | Elizabeth, D ^r of Stephen Willey. | } “ “ |
| | 28. | Molly, D ^r of William Gerrish. | |
| Sept. | 18. | Eunice, D ^r of Cheney Smith. | |
| | 23. | Andrew, son of Andrew Marshall (in private). | |
| Octob | 2. | Abigail, D ^r of Dan ^l Horn. | |
| | 30. | Mary, D ^r of John Mills. | |
| Nov. | 6. | Daniel Young. | |
| | 28. | Moses & Aaron, twin children of John Wingate. | |

1744.

- | | | |
|------|-----|---|
| Jan. | 8. | John, James, W ^m , Sam ^l , Moses & Aaron, Child ⁿ of James Kielle. |
| Feb. | 16. | Solomon, son of David Daniel (in private). |
| Mar. | 11. | Ichabod, son of Ichabod Hayes. |

- April 15. Tim^o son of John Gerrish.
 Anna, D^r of Ephraim Ham.
 17. Martha M^c El Roy—upon a sick bed.
 22. Israel, son of W^m Hanson.
 W^m, son of Mary Tuttle.
 29. Mary, D^r of George Hern.
 May 12. Sam^l son of James Pinkham (in private).
 13. Ebenezer, son of W^m Twombly.
 Ephr^m son of Joseph Bickford.
 20. John, son of John Meserve.
 Hannah, D^r of Arthur Danielson.
 Judith, D^r of George Horn.
 27. James, son of James Davis.
 July 8. Patience, D^r of John Horn.
 Sept. 9. James, son of Jonathan Young.
 Sarah, D^r of Clement Ham.
 Jane, D^r of Jonathan Ham.
 30. Olive, D^r of John Leighton.
 Oct. 7. Abigail, D^r of Joseph Hall.
 Nov. 6. Patience, D^r of Daniel Jacobs—in private, she being sick.
 13. Lydia, Seth & Sam^l, Childⁿ of Dan^l Jacobs. } all baptized
 John, Dorcas, Stephen, Philip & Zechariah, } at a
 Childⁿ of Zechariah Bunker. } service
 Sarah, Joseph & Mary, Childⁿ of Thomas } at Daniel
 Pinkham. } Jacobs.
 18. Hannah, D^r of Nathaniel Horn.
 25. Andrew, son of Vincent Torr.
 Dec^r 9. Susanna, D^r of Joshua Perkins.
 1745.
 Feb. 3. Samuel Hanson.
 April 7. Sam^l, son of Dudley Watson.
 14. John, son of John Wood.
 21. Tamson, D^r of Elihu Hayes.
 28. W^m, John & Lydia, Childⁿ of Andrew Marshall.
 30. Eliz^a D^r of Hezekiah Hayes (in private).
 May 26. Eliz^a & Mary, Childⁿ of Daniel Jacobs.
 Abijah, son of Sam^l Hanson.
 June 2. George, son of Hatevil Leighton.
 George, son of George Horn.
 9. Abigail, D^r of Shadrach Hodgdon.
 Mary, D^r of Joseph Drew.
 Abigail, D^r of Stephen Pinkham.
 23. Parnel, D^r of Tristram Coffin.
 27. Paul, Hepzibah, Lemuel and Solomon Childⁿ of Joseph
 Twombly.
 July 21. Paul, son of Nehemiah Kimbal.
 Sarah, D^r of George Hern.
 Octo 6. Abigail Field.
 Ichabod, son of Daniel Horn.
 13. Timothy, son of W^m Gerrish.
 20. Nathaniel, son of W^m Twombly.
 27. Anna, D^r of Ephraim Wentworth.
 Nov. 3. Nathaniel, son of W^m Whitehouse.

- Dec. 29. Isaac, son of James Pinkham.
1746.
Feb. 23. Sarah, D^r of Cheney Smith.
Mar. 23. Mary Tuttle.
28. Ezekiel, son of Ichabod Hayes.
May 18. Clement, son of Jonathan Ham.

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—A note on this subject is printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxv. page 382. Articles upon it will also be found in the *Historical Magazine*, 1st Series, vol. i. pp. 280, 316, 347; vol. ii. pp. 27, 282, 341. The following list of the religious newspapers, of which the publication was commenced before 1820, with dates of first issue, is as near complete as I have been able to make it. Most if not all of them have been called "the first religious newspaper." Additions and corrections are solicited.

1. *Herald of Gospel Liberty*. Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1, 1808.
2. *Religious Remembrancer*. Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1813.
3. *Weekly Recorder*. Chillicothe, Ohio, July 5, 1814.
4. *Boston Recorder*. Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1816.
5. *Religious Intelligencer*. New Haven, Ct., June 1, 1816.
6. *Christian Herald*. Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 1817.
7. *Southern Religious Intelligencer*. Charleston, S. C., as early as 1819.

The publication of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty* was discontinued in September, 1817, and that of the Chillicothe *Weekly Recorder* the same year. The title of the *Christian Herald* was changed to the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, and that of the *Boston Recorder* to the *Puritan Recorder*; and it is now merged in the *Congregationalist*. Titles and other particulars of religious newspapers published before 1850 are also solicited. Perhaps Prince's *Christian History*, published weekly at Boston, from March 5, 1743, to February 23, 1745, should be included in this list and placed at its head.

WORDSWORTH AND WADSWORTH.—The origin of the name Wordsworth (William the poet) has always been involved in obscurity, although traced back to Yorkshire. Dr. M. Edward Wadsworth, whose address at the Wadsworth Reunion, September 13, 1882, is printed in the Wadsworth Family in America, noticed in the last REGISTER, page 331, has shown that William Wordsworth's great-great-grandfather's name was spelled Wadsworth, and that the two spellings came originally from the Yorkshire towns—Wadsworth and Wadworth—both originally being spelled alike. He finds also that the orthography Wadsworth and Wordsworth was common for the same person. William Wordsworth without doubt belongs to the Wadsworth family, while the orthography of many of the surnames in the Wordsworth genealogy, published in the Heral. Miscel. Gen. of J. J. Howard, is shown to be incorrect. Since the family is not large, and since the members all appear to have originally come from Yorkshire, a connection between Longfellow and William Wordsworth is probable. Is not further study on this question worth the trouble on the part of English and American genealogists? W.

In the recently published Wadsworth Family in America, page 30, is found this statement: "The exact date of Christopher Wadsworth's arrival or how he came is not known."

I would say that S. W. Cowles, Esq., of Hartford, Ct., has a bible, printed in London in 1625, in which is found the following entry among others:

"Christopher Wadsworth, his Book. 16th Sept. 1632, Landed y^t Boston In y^e Harbour. Sailed in y^e Ship Lion and William Wadsworth Together in y^e Ship."

The author of the Wadsworth Family states that William Wadsworth came in the *Lion* at that date. [REG. xiv. 300; Mass. Hist. Coll. 31: 94.] This entry shows that Christopher came with him. x.

JOHN HANCOCK.—*The Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, August 21, 1769, contains the following item:

Last Friday [August 18] a Trial was made of the Brigantine, *RISEING LIBERTY*, belonging to JOHN HANCOCK Esq; and lately built by Mr. *Walker*, of this Town.

QUERIES.



KING, SPARHAWK (REGISTER, Jan. 1874, p. 83).—It would be interesting to know what authority there is for the statement that "Capt. Daniel King was an officer in the British army, from Wales." In the Registry of Deeds at Exeter, N. H. (vol. 4, p. 42), we find that Daniel King, of the town of Salem, in the County of Essex, *merchant*, for £100 conveys to Andrew and James Burley, of Ipswich, in the same county, 150 acres of land, which was bought of Edward Hillton, as appears by a bill of sale given for the same by John Wedgett, and "is the same land and meadow that was given to Mary Vaughan, now the wife of the said Daniell King, aforesaid." This deed is dated January 31, 1693-4, and signed by Daniel King and Mary King.

In the Surrogate's office at Exeter is recorded the will of Susanna Atkinson, of Portsmouth, N. H., widow, dated April 28, 1794. Among the bequests is one to her nephew, William K. Atkinson, of her "silver wrought bread-basket and largest silver tankard with the Atkinson arms thereon," family pictures, &c. Also to her nephew, George King Sparhawk, her "plain silver oval waiter, largest silver tea-pot and the tea spoons with the King crest."

These tea-spoons are now in the possession of a daughter of George Sparhawk, Esq., the second son of George King Sparhawk.

The undersigned, when in Newburyport a few years since, was permitted to examine them, and found thereon a crest, as depicted in the accompanying illustration.

None of the heraldic authorities examined assign this crest to the name of King, and the writer inserts this note with the hope of eliciting some further information on the subject.

RUFUS KING.

Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.

RIDLAND.—In "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown," Wyman mentions William Ridland ("not *John*, as in print"), who died Dec. 2, 1694, aged upwards of 60. Married Patience Davis. Issue.—*William*, born Dec. 21, 1663; *Nathaniel*, born Dec. 6, 1665; *Patience*, Jan. 18, 1667; *Joanna*, Aug. 15, 1670; *Mary*, Jan. 9, 1672, and *Barnabas*, June 28, 1679.

Mr. Ridland seems to have had property in Charlestown or Groton, Mass. It will be seen there were *three* sons in the family, and yet the name is not known in New England. Can any one direct me to a family in the United States named *Ridland*? They are numerous in the Shetland Islands.

P. S. Where was "*John*" mentioned "in print"? [Savage, iii. 541.—ED.]

Manchester, N. H.

G. T. RIDLON.

RIDLEY.—Wyman also mentions a William Ridley who had daughter Mary Randall, April 18, 1720. Had house and land in Charlestown. Widow died 1720. Gravestones were paid for in account. Where was he buried? Are his "gravestones" standing in Charlestown?

G. T. RIDLON.

BREWSTER.—Can any one inform me who were the descendants of Jonathan and Love Brewster, the sons of William Brewster who came over in the *Mayflower*? Jonathan moved to Norwich, Ct., after 1648.

A grandson of Love Brewster, named Jonathan, married Mary Partridge and was living in Windham, Ct., 1733.

My great-grandmother, Grace Brewster, was married to Leonard Perkins, and lived many years in Woodstock, Ct.; though her birthplace I do not know.

That she was a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster we are sure; for her son, Warren Perkins, obtained the record of her family from a Mr. Brewster who visited him at Arlington Heights, Va., during the war. The house was afterwards burned and the records destroyed.

Mrs. LILLIAN C. MONK.

Nevada, Story Co., Iowa.

STODDARD.—Can any one give the names of the descendants of Ebenezer Stoddard, born 1664, and was the son of Anthony of Boston?

My great-great-grandfather, Ebenezer Stoddard, born about 1725-30, married Anna (other name unknown). According to family tradition he went from Roxbury, Mass., to Pomfret, Ct.; but as the Roxbury records have not been examined, we do not know positively who were his ancestors, though the supposition is that he was a descendant of Ebenezer, son of Anthony of Boston.

Nevada, Story Co., Iowa.

Mrs. LILLIAN C. MONK.

WATERMAN.—A tradition exists among the descendants of Robert Waterman, who settled in Marshfield, Mass., that Robert Waterman was brother to Richard Waterman, 12th Prop. of Providence, R. I. Material is said to exist proving the correctness of this tradition. Where can it be found?

WM. H. WATERMAN.

New Bedford, Mass.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES:

1. Who was Hannah Cooper, who married Jonathan Hilliard at Hampton Falls, Nov. 9, 1732?

2. Who was Esther —, who married Samuel Melcher (son of Samuel) in 1734? Whose son was Samuel Melcher, who was born in 16—, who married Eliz. daughter of Benj. Cram and Argentine Cromwell?

4. I find in Hampton records, among the births of 1680, or thereabouts, "Susanna, ye dau. of John Smith and Rebecca his wyfe," and among the marriages of 1678 or so, "John Smith & Rebecca Adams were married"; but in the Page Genealogy (REGISTER, page 76, vol. 26) I find that John Smith of Hampton married Rebecca Marston, daughter of Wm. Marston and Rebecca (Page) Marston. Which couple was Susanna Smith the child of?

5. Has it yet been found out who the wife of Eleazer Williams⁴ (Samuel,³ Samuel,² Robert,¹ of Roxbury, Mass.) was? She is not named in Williams Genealogy. Her first name was Sarah.

6. Who was the wife of Abia Holbrook,⁴ born 1694-5, first of Weymouth then of Boston, Mass.? His ancestry were (Samuel,³ Capt. John,² Thomas¹).

7. Who was the wife of Samuel Holbrook³ (Capt. John,² Thomas¹), first name Lydia? She died in 1745. See Vinton Memorial.

8. Who was Anne Towle of Hampton (?), who married (Feb. 1755) Benjamin Sanborn⁴ of Hampton Falls (Joseph,³ Joseph,² Lieut. John¹)?

Concord, Mass.

I. C. SANBORN.

SMITH QUERIES:

1. *Smith—Hunting.*—Jonathan Smith and Ruth Hunting were married September 24th, 1742-3. Needham Town Records.

What was the ancestry of this couple?

2. *Smith—Barnard.*—Jonathan Smith and Mary Barnard were married June 6th, 1738. Roxbury Town Records.

What was the ancestry of this couple?

3. *Smith—Peabody.*—Jonathan Smith and Jane Peabody were married March 16, 1683. "Bond and Savage."

What were the names of her parents?

GEO. LAMB.

13 Kilby Street, Boston.

LADD.—Richard Ladd paid taxes in Boston in 1688. He married Martha —, and they had two children—Richard, born Sept. 7th, 1689, and Mary, born Nov. 2d, 1691.

Robert Ladd paid taxes in Boston in 1689. He married Bridget ———, and had a son Edward, born Oct. 10th, 1694.

I find in the Provincial Records of New Hampshire, vol. 2d, p. 79, that Robert Ladd—supposed to be the Robert of Boston—was master of the Brig William and Samuel, of Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1st, 1692.

Can any one of your readers give me any other facts in regard to Richard and Robert Ladd, or their descendants? Were Richard and Robert brothers? Who was their father, and where did they live before coming to Boston? Were they descendants of Daniel Ladd, who came from London in the Mary and John in 1633? He was in Ipswich in 1637, at Salisbury in 1640, and Haverhill in 1645, where he died, July 24th, 1693. He married Ann ———. Can any one give me her maiden surname? or where they were married?

New Bedford.

WARREN LADD.

ERVING.—Jan'y 12, 1785. John Kirkland, David Smead, and Benjamin Bonney, in behalf of the State, sold at auction to Amzi Childs, a lot of land in Deerfield, the confiscated estate of *James Erving*. Who was this man? The name is never met with in this town.

Deerfield, Mass.

G. SHELDON.

FOSTER—NASH.—Edward Foster (Nash Gen. p. 104) married Lowly Nash, daughter of Phineas Nash, of Wyoming, Pa., Feb. 10, 1791. They lived at Hubbardton, Vt., where their six children were born. The wife being unwilling to have her bans published in Massachusetts where she lived, they were married in New York state. They had: 1. Samuel, b. April 2, 1793, m. Mary Parker; 2. James, b. Sept. 14, 1794; 3. Phineas Nash, b. Dec. 25, 1795, m. Mrs. Mary Bulford; 4. Sally, b. Sept. 10, 1797, m. October, 1819, John Ide; 5. Lowly, b. Oct. 5, 1799; 6. Aspasia, b. Sept. 1, 1800 (as per family Bible).

I will be glad to know whose son Edward Foster was, with some account of his ancestry, either through the REGISTER or direct to me.

Wilkes Barre, Penn.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

PERKINS.—I desire information concerning the descendants of Timothy Perkins, who married Mary Washburn, 1753.

He was the son of Martha Leonard and Nathan Perkins, who was the son of David Perkins, of Bridgewater, Mass. My great-grandfather Leonard Perkins was in the Revolutionary War, and was born and reared in New England, his home for many years being in Woodstock, Ct. His birth must have occurred not later than 1760. From the similarity of names, dates and places, I conclude he may have sprung from the Leonard and Perkins families of Bridgewater.

Nevada, Story Co., Iowa.

MRS. LILLIAN C. MONK.

LANE.—In what year was James Lane of North Yarmouth "killed in a fight with Indians"?

South Paris, Me.

SAMUEL RICHARDS.

REPLIES.

GARFIELD.—Since writing the Garfield paper (*ante*, p. 253) I have had opportunity of looking at a friend's Northants collections, and find notes of three wills which you may think worth printing.

Robert Thomson, named in the will of Garfield about 1544.

Note.—Between 1527 and 1534, the will of Thomas Thompson of Kilsby was proved at Northampton, in which he named his son Robert, probably the one above mentioned.

Alice Howlett. See will of John G., 1618, or Alice G., of London.

Note.—The will of William Howlet of Kilsbye, carpenter, in which his wife Alice is named, was proved in 1602. That of Alice Howlet of Kilsby, widow, was proved in 1623. As it refers to several of the families already mentioned in connection with the Garfields, an abstract of it may interest the reader. She names—John

Alsop and his son Richard and three other children—William Alsop and his daughter Mary—William Abbott and Lydia his wife, and Ann and Elizabeth, two daughters—Moses Alsop—William Tompson and Margaret his wife and their daughter Sarah Tompson—Saunders Sabyn and his wife Ellen—John Howlett and Elizabeth his wife and their sons William, John, John, Ephraim, Moses and their daughter Sarah. Overseers, George Harris and Saunders Harbert.

Witnessed. Sephaniah Cricke, his mark.

I have had the following additional *burials* from the Clerkenwell registers sent me.

1680 Oct. 10	Master Benjamin Garfeild buried from St Gileses in the feilds
1682 July 18	Williã Garfeild, a wever, an Inhabytant.
1683-4 Feb. 8	William son of wm Garfeild, weaver from the Black Swan
1685-6 Mar. 22	Mary Garfield, from Bull Alley.

28 Budge Row, E. C. London.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

MARRIAGE OF A WIDOW (*ante*, p. 202).—In the Salem Gazette of April 21, 1818, appears the following: "At St. Johns, Mr. Samuel — to Mrs. —, widow. She was in a state of nudity while the ceremony was performed, which according to an old custom exonerates the new husband from any liability for the former husband's debts." This is a copy from above paper, omitting the surnames.

Salem, Mass.

W.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPENCER AND HYDE.—Brief genealogies of these families have appeared in the *Seymour Record*, published at Seymour, Ct., by W. C. Sharpe, the former in the issue for May 25, 1883, and the latter in those for July 13, and August 17, 1883. Subscription to the paper \$1.50 a year in advance.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Cunnabell, Connable, or Conable. By John Bearse Newcomb, of Elgin, Ill., author of the "Newcomb Genealogy."—At various times during the past twenty-two years Mr. Newcomb has been engaged in collecting materials for a Genealogical Memoir of the Cunnabell, Connable, or Conable family.

John Cunnabell,¹ born Jan. 25, 1649-50, living in London, England, 1673, came soon after to Boston, Mass., where he died April 10, 1724. He had at least eleven children, two of whom were sons. John² left no children. Samuel² had twelve children; among them were Samuel,³ Preserved³ and John,³ from whom are descended all of the name in America. Samuel³ settled in Bernardston, Mass., 1739; Preserved³ in Nova Scotia about 1750, and John³ in Leyden, Mass., 1772. Mr. Newcomb, whose paternal grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel,³ will be thankful for any information relating to the family. It is the purpose to publish the work this year.

Herrick. By Dr. L. C. Herrick, 295 Hunter Street, Columbus, Ohio.—It will be based on the genealogy of this family prepared by Gen. Jedediah Herrick,—of Hampden, Me., who died October 19, 1849 (Reg. iv. 101),—and published in 1846. Circulars, giving particulars as to illustrations and other matters, may be obtained by writing to Dr. Herrick at the above address.

Starkweather. By J. C. Starkweather, Providence, R. I.—Robert Starkweather, the emigrant ancestor of this family, was of Roxbury as early as 1640.

Treat. By John Hervey Treat, of Lawrence, Mass.—Mr. Treat is preparing a genealogy of the descendants of Rev. Samuel Treat, of Eastham, Cape Cod, the eld-

est son of Gov. Robert Treat, of Connecticut, and grandson of Richard Treat the settler. All of the family of Treat in the United States, as far as is known, are descended from either Richard, or Mathias Treat, his relative. From 1713-1806, there were many of this branch living in Boston, and some also at the present day. The Maine family belongs to this branch. Any information respecting the descendants of Rev. Samuel Treat would be most thankfully received. A large amount of material is already prepared and arranged.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., February 7, 1883.—A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, announced and exhibited important donations, among them a handsome arm-chair from ex-Governor Hiland Hall, which is to be placed, as a memorial of the state of Vermont, on the platform with the Gov. Hancock chair, which represents Massachusetts. Mr. Slafter has undertaken, with the approval of the society, to obtain chairs for the platform which have belonged to governors of the six New England states. Thanks were voted to Gov. Hall and the other donors.

The Rev. David G. Haskins, D.D., read a paper entitled, "A Boston Memorial of an Interesting Event in our Colonial History." The memorial was the sign-board of Charter Street where Sir William Phips, the first provincial governor of Massachusetts, lived, which calls up recollections of the charter of William and Mary, and the benefits derived from that charter.

Remarks followed from Rev. Drs. Increase N. Tarbox, William M. Cornell and Dorus Clarke, and from Col. A. H. Hoyt. Thanks were voted to Dr. Haskins, and a copy of his paper requested.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported as donations in January, 48 volumes and 292 pamphlets.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected, from the following gentlemen: Hon. George S. Boutwell of Groton, Mass., Horace S. Cummings of Exeter, N. H., Edward A. Kelley of Boston, Hon. William E. Chandler of Washington, D.C., Hon. Oliver Ames of North Easton, Benjamin H. Dewing of Revere, Charles Chauncey of Philadelphia, John K. Rogers of Brookline, Col. John M. Fessenden of Princeton, N. J., Frank M. Ames of Canton, Henry R. Shaw of Boston, Edward Stanwood of Brookline, Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., of Cambridge, and Francis O. French of New York, as resident members.

The Rev. Dr. Tarbox, the historiographer, reported a memorial sketch of the Rev. Henry O. Sheldon, of Oberlin, O., a corresponding member, who died Dec. 21, 1882, aged 83.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Brunswick, Friday, July 13, 1883.—The annual meeting was held this forenoon, the president, the Hon. James W. Bradbury, LL.D., in the chair.

Hubbard W. Bryant, the librarian, made his annual report. During the past year 260 volumes and 1077 pamphlets had been presented to the society.

The treasurer's annual report showed that an unexpended income of over \$300 remains in the treasury. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President.—Hon James W. Bradbury, of Augusta.

Vice-President.—Hon. William G. Barrows, of Brunswick.

Treasurer.—Lewis Pierce, of Portland.

Corresponding Secretary.—Hon. William Goold, of Windham.

Secretary and Librarian.—Hubbard Winslow Bryant, of Portland.

Standing Committee.—Rufus K. Sewall of Wiscasset, Joseph Williamson of Belfast, Edward H. Elwell of Deering, William Goold of Windham, William B. Lapham of Augusta, Stephen J. Young of Brunswick, and James P. Baxter of Portland.

E. B. Nealley, J. P. Baxter and S. F. Dike were chosen a committee to appoint the time and place of the annual field meeting.

It was decided that the annual meeting shall be held as heretofore at Brunswick, on Friday of commencement week.

Hon. Joseph Williamson was chosen biographer, a new office created at this meeting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Concord, Wednesday, June 13, 1883.—The sixty-first annual meeting of this society was held in the society's rooms this day at 11 o'clock, A.M.. the president, the Hon. Charles H. Bell, LL.D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary, John J. Bell, and the recording secretary, Amos Hadley, made their annual reports.

In the absence of the treasurer, S. S. Kimball, his annual report was read by Mr. Hadley. It showed the finances to be in good condition, the funds on hand amounting to \$6,855.13. J. C. A. Hill was elected treasurer pro tem.

D. F. Secomb, assistant librarian, John J. Bell for the publishing committee, and Joseph B. Walker for the standing committee, made reports.

Hon. Moody Currier, Hon. Austin F. Pike and Rev. M. T. Runnely, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They reported the following list, which was elected, viz. :

President.—Charles H. Bell.

Vice Presidents.—Jonathan E. Sargent, John M. Shirley.

Corresponding Secretary.—John J. Bell.

Recording Secretary.—Amos Hadley.

Treasurer.—Samuel S. Kimball.

Librarian.—Samuel C. Eastman.

Publishing Committee.—William L. Foster, John J. Bell, Moses T. Runnels.

Standing Committee.—Joseph B. Walker, Sylvester Dana, Joseph C. A. Hill.

Library Committee.—Amos Hadley, P. B. Cogswell, Samuel C. Eastman.

The following special committees were appointed, viz. : Hons. J. E. Sargent, John Kimball and Sylvester Dana, on a Centennial Record of the United States ; and Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., William H. Hackett and John T. Perry, to endeavor to obtain the Gerrish manuscripts.

A letter from Henry Stevens, of London, concerning New England papers in London libraries, was read ; and John M. Shirley, Samuel C. Eastman, A. H. Quint and John J. Bell were appointed a committee to bring the subject to the attention of the New Hampshire legislature.

In the evening the society met at 7.30 P.M. in the Representatives' Hall. Hon. John M. Shirley read a paper on "The Early Jurisprudence of New Hampshire."

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1883.—A stated meeting was held this evening, the president, Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

William E. Foster, A.M., librarian of the Public Library, read a paper on "Stephen Hopkins and his Connection with the Growth of National Sentiment in Rhode Island." A careful synopsis of this paper, which treats the subject "in a thorough and scholarly manner, indicating careful research and an ingenious method of arrangement," is published in the *Providence Journal*, Jan. 24, 1883. Complimentary remarks by President Gammell followed the reading of the paper.

February 6.—The regular meeting was held this evening. Prof. Charles W. Parsons, M.D., read a paper on "Early Votaries of Natural Science in Rhode Island."

February 20.—A stated meeting was held this evening. In the absence of President Gammell, Charles W. Parsons, M.D., vice-president, presided.

Justin Winsor, A.M., librarian of Harvard University, read a paper on "The Historical Relations of Latitude and Longitude."

February 27.—A special meeting was held this evening to take action upon the purchase of books at the first auction sale of the library of the late Joseph J. Cooke, commencing at New York March 13. Under the will of Mr. Cooke the society has a credit of \$5,000. Hon. John R. Bartlett was appointed to act for the society at the sale.

March 6.—A meeting was held this evening, Vice-President Parsons in the chair. Hon. Edwin C. Larned read a paper on the "Great Chicago Fire and its Relief Work."

After the paper, remarks were made by Col. William Goddard and John C. Pegram.

April 4.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, President Gammell in the chair.

Hon. Amos Perry, the secretary, read letters accepting membership from Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., of Boston, Mass., as an honorary, and Rev. Stephen D. Peet, of Clinton, Wis., as a corresponding member.

The librarian reported large additions to the library. Hon. John R. Bartlett reported in full in relation to his purchases at the Cooke sale, and received the thanks of the society.

Dr. Charles W. Parsons, William B. Weeden and Stephen H. Arnold were chosen the library committee, in place of the previous committee who had resigned.

July 3.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, Pres't Gammell presiding.

Secretary Perry reported the additions to the society's collections during the last quarter, namely, 148 volumes, 1116 pamphlets and 102 other articles.

A communication was received from the State Commissioners on Indian Affairs, inviting the society to send delegates to a special historical celebration at Fort Ninigret, the date to be determined hereafter. It was voted to accept the invitation, and the chair appointed as delegates ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer, Isaac H. Southwick, B. B. Hammond, Charles Gorton.

The president read a communication from Franklin B. Hough, inviting this society to unite in recommending to the United States Senate the passage of a bill providing for a centennial record of the government of the United States. The matter was referred to the president and secretary.

Prof. John L. Lincoln was appointed a member of the committee on publication in place of Dr. C. W. Parsons, who resigned on account of ill health.

Henry T. Drowne, of New York city, read an interesting paper on the life of Stephen Whitney Phoenix, the genealogical author and book collector, for which thanks were voted. The paper will be printed.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1883.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening at the Westmoreland Club House, Col. Henry C. Cabell in the chair.

A large number of donations was reported.

The following life members were announced, viz.: Messrs. John C. Griffin and James Gary of Baltimore; Washington and Lee University, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, president, Lexington, Va.; and Brinton Coxe, Esq., of Philadelphia; besides a large list of resident members.

Letters were read from several eminent men.

The society has issued the following circular:

RICHMOND, VA., August 6, 1883.

My Dear Sir: The work was undertaken by the Virginia Historical Society to gather up and preserve the memorials of this the most ancient of the American Commonwealths, and this work it has endeavored faithfully to perform. The career of the Society prior to the war was very prosperous, but through the calamities incident to that struggle its arrangements were so broken up that until quite lately it was unable to secure a lodgment for its collection that was deemed either safe or accessible. Through the great courtesy of the Westmoreland Club, of this city, accommodations have been provided in their Club House at the corner of Sixth and Grace Streets, and the books and papers are properly arranged for reference.

The Society is without any endowment fund whatever. It derives its income solely from the dues of its members. The membership is now quite large, and it is hoped to carry it to a figure that will not only provide for the current expenses of the Society, including the cost of its publications, but for additions to the library.

While the present location of its property (which includes a very large collection of manuscript material of the highest historical value) is the best that could be secured with the means at our command, it is every way desirable that it should be put beyond any hazard whatever, and this can only be accomplished by the pro-

vision of quarters that will be fire-proof. Now, it is possible to secure the house built, and occupied to the day of his death, by the late Chief-Justice John Marshall, situated on the corner of Marshall and Ninth Streets, in this city. The house and ground, including the expense of rendering it fire-proof, will cost \$20,000. This provision made, and there is no reason why the Society should not fill, to the letter, everything that was hoped for in its creation. Mr. Corcoran, one of our Vice-Presidents, having signified his intention to contribute \$1,000 towards the building fund, it is proposed to present the matter of the remainder to gentlemen, Virginians or lovers of Virginia, to whom fortune has been kind.

Once it is understood that the Society is provided with a fire-proof building, we are persuaded that the owners, amongst our old families, of manuscript material bearing upon our history will cheerfully turn it over to the Society's custody. Every day that it remains outside of such security it is in peril.

I am very truly yours,

R. A. BROCK,
Corresponding Secretary.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

New York City, April 12, 1883.—A few gentlemen of Huguenot descent met in the house of the Hon. John Jay for the purpose of organizing a Huguenot society. A committee of nine, with Frederic de Lancey as chairman, was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws.

Tuesday, May 29.—About fifty ladies and gentlemen, representing nearly all the original Huguenot settlements in America, met at the Hall of the New York Historical Society. The committee appointed in April reported a constitution and code of by-laws, which were adopted, and the following officers elected :

President.—Hon. John Jay.

Vice-President for New York City.—Edward F. de Lancey.

Secretary.—Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer.

Treasurer.—Morey Hale Bartow.

The election of vice-presidents for the remaining Huguenot settlements, that is, Staten Island, Long Island, New Rochelle, New Paltz, New Oxford, Boston, Narragansett, Maine, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina, was postponed till the next meeting.

The object of the society is, "To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots." Membership is confined to descendants of Huguenot families that emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, Nov. 28, 1787; representatives of other French families whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to that date; and writers of any nationality who have made a special study of the history, genealogy, or principles of the Huguenots. Meetings are held on the anniversaries of the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, April 13; the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24; the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, October 22; and the publication of Lefèvre's Commentary, December 15, which may be regarded as the beginning of the reformation in France.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Two volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1855. A third volume is in press.

The Hon. PAUL ANSEL CHADBOURNE, a resident member, admitted Dec. 6, 1880, was born in North Berwick, Me., October 21, 1823, and died in New York city, Feb. 23, 1883.

The early life of Dr. Chadbourne was humble and laborious, but he became at length a man with such large and diversified talents and powers, that it would seem he had been a child of fortune from the beginning. With rich natural endowments, by his own persistent energy and the aid of friends, he rose to the point where he stood conspicuously among the intellectual men of the country.

He was fitted for college at Exeter Academy, N. H., where he entered with only twenty-three dollars. He went from there and entered the Sophomore Class in Williams College in 1845, being then twenty-two years old. Here he was graduated in 1848, with the highest honors of his class. Then to help pay his debts he taught a year at Freehold, N. J., studying theology at the same time. He also studied theology at the East Windsor Seminary.

He was united in marriage Oct. 9, 1850, with Miss Elizabeth Sawyer Page, of Exeter, N. H., who was with him in New York at the time of his death. By this marriage there were three children, two daughters and a son.

In 1851 he was chosen tutor in Williams College. In May, 1853, he became a professor in that institution. In 1855 he went upon an exploring expedition to Newfoundland, and in 1857 he was at the head of a similar expedition to Florida. In 1859 he made an extensive journey through the northern countries of Europe. In 1860 he gave lectures before the Smithsonian Institution, which have been published. In 1859 he accepted the professorship of Chemistry and Natural History in Bowdoin College, the same office which he held in Williams. He labored alternately in the two colleges. He was also Chemical Lecturer in the Mt. Holyoke Seminary for twelve or thirteen years. He was professor in the Berkshire Medical School. In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate, and during this time gave a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute. In 1867 he became the president of Madison University, Wisconsin, including the State Agricultural College. This office he held for three years. It would be almost impossible in this brief notice even to name all his public labors. On the retirement of Dr. Mark Hopkins from the presidency of Williams College in 1872, Dr. Chadbourne was chosen to fill his place, which office he held until 1881, when he resigned, and for the second time took the presidency of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, where his death will be felt as a very heavy loss.

Dr. C. was one of the delegates at large to the Republican National Convention that nominated President Garfield. He also presided with great ability at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention a year or two since.

This rapid survey will show that Dr. C. has been a man of almost boundless activities.

His titles were many. He received the degree of M.D. from the Berkshire Medical School in 1869, that of LL.D. from Williams College in 1868, and that of D.D. from Amherst College in 1872.

The father of Dr. Chadbourne was Isaiah Chadbourne, born in North Berwick, March 24, 1801. His grandfather was Francis Chadbourne, born also in North Berwick. His earliest American ancestor was Humphrey Chadbourne, who came to this country as early as 1631, and bought a tract of land in North Berwick of the Indians in 1643. An account of him and some of his descendants is printed in the REGISTER, xiii. 339-41.

His mother was Pandora Dennett, born in North Berwick, July 11, 1806. Her ancestral line was through five John Dennetts, the first of whom was born in England about 1665, and died in this country in 1709.

The Hon. SAMUEL LEONARD CROCKER, of Taunton, Mass., a life member, admitted Dec. 9, 1873, was born at Taunton, Mass., March 31, 1804, and died in Boston, Feb. 10, 1883, of pneumonia.

He was graduated at Brown University in 1822, at the age of eighteen, and had among his classmates Alexis Caswell, D.D., LL.D., late president of the university, and Isaac Davis, LL.D. Instead of giving himself to a professional life, soon after leaving college he entered upon the business of manufacturing copper. He was a member of the firm of Crocker Brothers & Co., and the Taunton Copper Manufacturing Company. He was also connected with the old Colony Iron Company, the Taunton Brick Company, the Giles Iron Company, the Machinists' National Bank. He was trustee of the Bristol County Savings Bank, and a director in the Old Colo-

ny Railroad Company. He was one of the trustees of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, serving from 1876 to his death.

In 1852 he was a member of the State Executive Council, and served in congress from 1853 to 1855.

Mr. Crocker was the son of William Augustus Crocker, grandson of Josiah Crocker, and great-grandson of Rev. Josiah Crocker, who was Congregational minister in Taunton from May 19, 1742, until 1765. The last named was born in Barnstable in 1722, and died Aug. 28, 1774.

He was united in marriage in April, 1830, with Miss Caroline Thomas, of Worcester, daughter of Isaiah Thomas. She was born Sept. 26, 1802, and died in Taunton, Jan. 28, 1875. She was a granddaughter of Isaiah Thomas, born in Boston, January 19, 1747, resident, during his active life, at Boston and Worcester, a man of wide reputation as an author and journalist. One brother of Mrs. Crocker was the Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL.D., a man of well known learning and ability, and another was William Thomas, Esq., a member of this society (REG. xxvi. 445). A sister of hers was Mrs. Merriek, wife of the late Judge Pliny Merriek. A daughter of Mr. Crocker is the wife of Judge Edmund H. Bennett, of Taunton.

NATHANIEL THAYER, A.M., a life member and benefactor, whose connection with the society dates from March 27, 1869, was born in the town of Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 11, 1808, and died in Boston, March 7, 1883, aged 74.

He was the son of the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., who was graduated at Harvard in 1789, was settled in Lancaster, Mass., August 26, 1793, and remained until his death, June 23, 1840.

The father of Dr. N. Thayer, of Lancaster, was Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, who was born in Boston, July 16, 1734, was graduated at Harvard College in 1753, was settled at Hampton, N. H., Sept. 17, 1766, and died Sept. 6, 1792.

His earliest paternal American ancestor was Richard¹ Thayer, of Braintree, who was made a freeman in 1640. He brought with him from England three children, and had four born in this country. (See REGISTER, xxxvii. 84.)

His oldest child was Richard,² who married Dorothy Pray, Oct. 24, 1651.

The seventh and youngest child of Richard and Dorothy was Cornelius,³ who was born July 18, 1670, and in 1706 married Lydia Paine and settled in Boston. The second child of Cornelius and Lydia was Nathaniel,⁴ born July 17, 1710, who married Ruth Eliot, sister of Rev. Andrew Eliot, of Boston. The eldest child of Nathaniel and Ruth was Rev. Ebenezer,⁵ already described, who was the father of Dr. Nathaniel,⁶ of Lancaster, who was the father of Nathaniel,⁷ the subject of our sketch.

Rev. Ebenezer⁵ Thayer married Martha, the daughter of Rev. John Cotton, of Newton, who was directly descended from the celebrated John Cotton, of Boston, minister of the First Church in 1633.

As soon as he had reached the age of manhood, Nathaniel came to Boston, and with his brother established the firm of John E. Thayer & Brother, bankers. This firm was successful to a very remarkable degree. As great wealth was acquired so it was given away with a liberal hand for public uses. The gifts of Nathaniel Thayer to Harvard College alone are said to exceed \$250,000, including the noble building bearing his family name. The firm and the individuals of the firm (by their separate action) have had much to do in carrying forward the construction of western railroads. There were hazards in this business. Sometimes the profits were great and sometimes the losses were great. But on the whole there were such large acquisitions of property, and this property was held with such a generous spirit, that Mr. Thayer, as also his brother, have long been known as among the most princely givers of Boston.

Mr. Thayer was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer, of Albany. From this marriage there were seven children. Mrs. Thayer and six of the children survive.

HOLMES AMMIDOWN, Esq., a resident member, admitted Nov. 7, 1862, was born in Southbridge, Mass., June 12, 1801, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, April 3, 1883, aged 81 years, 9 mos. and 21 days.

His father was Luther⁶ Ammidown, born July 8, 1761, in Charlton, Mass., a merchant, and his mother was Hannah Hovey, daughter of Josiah Hovey, of Dudley, who was born Dec. 21, 1775. She was a second wife, the first one having been Patty Holmes, of Woodstock, Ct. It will be noticed that Mr. Ammidown received

his given name not from his own mother, but from the former wife of his father. This Patty Holmes was cousin of Abiel Holmes, D.D., so long the minister at Cambridge, Mass., father of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

His grandfather was Caleb⁵ Ammidown, of Charlton, born in August, 1736, who married April 14, 1758, Hannah Sabin, daughter of Joseph Sabin, of Dudley, Mass. She was born June 22, 1741. His great-grandfather was Philip⁴ Ammidown, born in 1708, in Rehoboth, Mass., whose wife was Submit Bullard. The father of the last named was also Philip,³ of Rehoboth, born in 1669, whose wife was Mehetable Perry. This Philip was the son of Roger² Ammidown, Jr., who married December 27, Joanna Harwood. Roger, Jr. was the son of Roger¹ Ammidown, the American founder, who was in Salem as early as 1637, and afterwards settled in Rehoboth.

Mr. Ammidown first established himself in business in his native town of Southbridge, where he continued till 1835. He was united in marriage, November 17, 1825, with Seraph, daughter of Daniel Hodges, of Warren. From this marriage there were three children, all sons, who with their mother survive. His married life continued about forty-eight years.

On leaving Southbridge in 1835, he established himself in Boston in the firm of Ammidown, Bowman & Co., afterwards Holmes Ammidown & Co. This was for dry goods. In 1852 he became associated in the firm of Pierce, Lovejoy & Co., clothing. Ten or twelve years later he went to New York, in the dry goods trade, with the firm of Ammidown, Lane & Co. From this connection he retired in 1870, his son succeeding in the firm of Ammidown, Smith & Co. His business course was marked by uprightness and success.

In his later years Mr. A. became a writer, having compiled a brief genealogy of his own and allied families, and also a valuable work on local history, in two good sized volumes, entitled "Historical Collections." He gave his native town twenty-five thousand dollars for a library.

DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD, Esq., of Boston, a resident member, admitted Jan. 7, 1870, was born in Hillsborough, Ill., June 23, 1845, and died at Oakland, California, whither he had gone on account of ill health, May 12, 1883.

His father was Henry Richards Child, who was born in Boston, July 25, 1816, and died March 16, 1847. His mother was Sally Shurtleff, born in Boston, Sept. 5, 1808. She had been previously married to Benjamin Freeman.

It will be noticed that Mr. Child's father and mother were both natives of Boston, and that his father died when the son was only two years old. At the age of four he was brought back to Boston, so that his childhood and youth were passed here, and he received his education in the Boston English High School.

His grandfather was Richards Child, and his great-grandparents were Daniel Child and Rebecca Richards. His earliest American ancestor was Benjamin Child, of Roxbury, who was on these shores probably in 1630. At any rate he was here early enough to help build the first meeting-house at Roxbury. The subject of this sketch was of the eighth generation from Benjamin.

He was united in marriage, Oct. 13, 1866, with M. Missouri Stockwell, daughter of Samuel B. and Mary Steadman (Tileston) Stockwell. There were three children from this marriage, the eldest, a son, bearing his father's name. Two of these children, with their mother, survive.

Mr. Child was not in any special line of trade or professional business, but devoted himself to the care of his own property, and acted also as guardian for other people's property. He was for quite a number of years clerk of the "Proprietors of the Meeting-house in Hollis Street," and was also recording secretary of the "New England Numismatic and Archæological Society."

He was troubled with lung difficulties, and thought a journey to California might benefit him. He went in the first Raymond excursion of this year. In passing over the high lands of the Rocky Mountains, the greatly rarefied air proved very injurious. He was made worse rather than better, and so remained till his death.

The Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, LL.D., a resident member, of Boston (Charlestown District), where he was born, Jan. 31, 1812, and where he died, Jan. 29, 1880, aged 68 years lacking two days.

From "The Genealogies of Charlestown," by our late member Thomas Bellows Wyman, we learn that Richard Frothingham descended from William¹ Frothingham, an emigrant from Yorkshire, England, in Winthrop's fleet; inhabitant 1630;

freeman of the colony 1632; through *Nathaniel*,² born 1640, *Nathaniel*,³ born 1671, *Nathaniel*,⁴ born 1698, *Nathaniel*,⁵ born 1722, *Richard*,⁶ born 1745, and his father *Richard*,⁷ born 1781.

Mr. Frothingham was long and favorably known in public life, and as an industrious and reliable historian. He wrote on many subjects, and on all he bestowed such care as to give the reader confidence in the honesty of his opinions. From 1852 to 1865 he was connected as managing editor, or as editorial writer, with the *Boston Post*, of which he was also a proprietor. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, elected to the house of representatives by the democratic party in 1839, 1840, 1842, 1849 and 1850. He was mayor of Charlestown for three consecutive years, beginning with 1851. In 1853 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts, and took an active part in its debates. In 1876 he was the democratic candidate for congress from the fifth district. For the past few years he has been president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; was for many years treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and an active member of other learned societies, and a frequent contributor to their publications.

Mr. Frothingham's contributions to historical literature have been numerous and admirable. Forty years or more ago he prepared, *con amore*, a series of papers on the history of Charlestown, which were published in pamphlet form, and which brought the history down to the period of the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1849 he published the *History of the Siege of Boston, and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill*. This was followed in 1865 by the "The Life and Times of Joseph Warren." The "Rise of the Republic" was his last and best work. From 1838 to 1852, previous to his position as editor of the *Boston Post*, he was a contributor to its pages of articles more or less elaborate on points of American history, and thus from his earlier studies he was led by patient labor to the noble work, the "Rise of the Republic of the United States;" a "work done in the spirit of a true historian, impartial and earnest, and also in the spirit of a true patriot who loved his country, and believed that to trace her beginnings and her progress was a labor worth giving his life to—and it was. His history stands alone; it is unrivalled in its broad views, its concise statements, its elimination of the non-essential things, the accidents in a nation's life, and its clear understanding of the essentials, the vital and enduring forces by which the republic was formed."

Mr. Frothingham married Vrylena Blanchard, October 18, 1833, by whom he had six children. One died young; one son and four daughters are married and have issue, and with their mother survive him.

Mr. Frothingham's membership dates from June 8, 1847.

By the late Rev. Samuel Cutler.

The Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, of Hartford, Conn., vice-president of the society for Connecticut, was born in the town of Winchester, N. H., Oct. 20, 1825, and died in the city of Hartford, Conn., Saturday evening, Feb. 10, 1883, of pneumonia.

His father was Pliny Jewell, born in Winchester, N. H., Sept. 27, 1797. His mother was Emily Alexander, born in Winchester, N. H., Feb. 12, 1800. This mother is still alive at the advanced age of 83, her birth-day following two days after her distinguished son's death.

The earliest American ancestor on the paternal side was Thomas¹ Jewell, who was born in England about the year 1600, came to America in the early New England days and settled in Braintree, Mass. A son of his, Joseph,² was born in Braintree, April 24, 1642. A son of the last named was Joseph,³ born in Boston in June, 1673. A son of the second Joseph was Archibald,⁴ who was born at Plainfield, Conn., April 8, 1716. Archibald had a son Asahel,⁵ born in Dudley, Aug. 2, 1744. There was a second Asahel,⁶ son of the first, who was born in Winchester, N. H., May 16, 1776. This Asahel was the father of Pliny,⁷ already mentioned, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was therefore of the eighth American generation.

Without collegiate education young Jewell sought diligently for knowledge, making good use of all his opportunities for reading and study. In 1845, when he was twenty years of age, his father removed to Hartford, Conn., and in 1850 a business firm was formed under the name of Pliny Jewell & Sons, for the manufacture of leather. This business grew until it became widely extended and very successful. But Mr. Jewell, by degrees, became connected with many other forms of business, by which he accumulated a very handsome fortune. He was a man of such mark, so winning and easy in his address, and at the same time of such unbounded ener-

gy and practical ability, that he was naturally called into public life. He was governor of Connecticut for three years, in 1869, 1871 and 1872. In 1873 he was appointed Minister to Russia, where he was very popular during the short time he remained in the office. In 1874 he was appointed by President Grant Postmaster General. We cannot for want of space follow him through all the details of his public life. At the time of his death he was chairman of the National Republican Committee.

The wife of Gov. Jewell was Mrs. Esther Dickinson, of Newburg, N. Y. She and two daughters survived. One of his daughters is the wife of Arthur M. Dodge, son of the Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York, and the other is wife of a Mr. Strong, of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Jewell and Mr. Dodge, allied by the marriage of their children, died within a few hours of each other, and seldom do men die whose funeral honors are larger than those which have been paid to these two.

By a singular providence Mrs. Jewell, having gone to New York to be with her daughter, Mrs. Dodge, in her loneliness, died there, of heart disease, Feb. 23, only thirteen days after her husband.

He was admitted a resident member of this society, Nov. 8, 1863.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The History of Windham in New Hampshire (Rockingham County). 1719—1883. A Scotch Settlement (commonly called Scotch-Irish), embracing nearly one-third of the ancient settlement and historic town of Londonderry, N. H., with the History and Genealogy of its First Settlers and their Descendants, and most of the Families of its Past and all of its Present Permanent Inhabitants, comprising more than Two Hundred different Family Names. By LEONARD A. MORRISON, Author of the "History of the Morison or Morrison Family." Boston, Mass.: Cupples, Upham & Co., 283 Washington St. 1883. 8vo. pp. x.+862. Price \$4.

This is an exceedingly interesting and elaborate history of another one of the little group of New Hampshire towns of which Londonderry was the parent settlement, and which owed their origin to the efforts of those grand and sturdy old Presbyterian Covenanters who emigrated from Ireland and Scotland at the beginning of the last century;—those brave self-sacrificing patriots whom no sufferings could subdue, no threats could terrify, no bribery could tempt, nor no persecution cause to waver in their devotion to their simple faith. The author of this notice has before alluded to these energetic settlers in his description of the History of Antrim, N. H.; but he will be pardoned, perhaps, for a few more words in relation to their career, in view of the fact that justice has hardly been done them by the more prominent historians of the country. In the leading records of the events and elements which enter into the foundation of New England character, these patriotic and industrious people have been too much overlooked. The writer confesses that he never can read the account of the heroic defence of the town of Londonderry in Ireland, with its little garrison of seven thousand men, against the whole Catholic force of James II., supported by an army sent by Louis XIV. of France—which has been so graphically described in the histories of the New Hampshire towns of Londonderry, Antrim and Windham—without feelings of intense enthusiasm, although he himself comes from Puritan stock. These gallant patriots, who thus held out for one hundred and five days in the face of starvation and despair, should be welcomed in history among the pioneers of our country with pride and gratitude, and not treated with cold neglect, as has usually been their fate in the chronicles of New England; and this more especially since the same bravery and devotion to liberty which they exhibited in the mother country was shown by their descendants in their adopted home. Major General John Stark, who possibly saved Prescott's command from annihilation by his brave defence of the "Rail Fence" at Breed's Hill (thus preventing Prescott's flank from being turned), and who was twice victorious at Bennington,

was an example, among numerous others, of the character of these bold settlers. They should have a high place in the history of New England; a place but little lower than that of the Puritans, to whom they were kindred in character if not in blood; and although not, like the latter, visitors to an almost unknown land, they brought to their pioneer experience in developing the resources of frontier towns all those rugged and indomitable qualities which go so far to form the structure of New England life and manners, and by that structure illustrating the essential features of our national greatness.

Yet while these ennobling traits will never cease to command our admiration and regard, we should not shut our eyes, in strict justice to their character, to the more prominent faults displayed by these worthy old Covenanters. Having obtained power in Cromwell's time, they were inclined to be merciless and sometimes cruel. This is shown in their treatment of the gallant James Graham, Marquis of Montrose. That chivalric gentleman and remarkably skilful general, the best in the service of Charles I., was really in sympathy with their cause, but distrusting the sincerity of their leaders and despising the hypocrisy of some of them, he took up arms for his king, to whom he remained a most faithful and devoted adherent. After the downfall of Charles, Montrose returned to Scotland, hoping to revive the king's fallen fortunes. He was soon after taken prisoner and executed by the Covenanters after a mock trial, and amid circumstances of great cruelty and ignominy. Although much of this feeling may be fairly attributed to the unrelenting spirit of the age, it does not wholly excuse the actors in this tragedy. But it cannot be justly said that their descendants, who contributed so much to the settlement of the New Hampshire towns, inherited this unforgiving spirit; and beyond the exhibition of a little intolerance in religious matters now and then, which they shared in common with the Puritans, there is nothing to forfeit our respect or alienate our esteem in their New England career.

It is a curious fact that the later Puritans, whom they so much resembled, refused encouragement to these hardy Presbyterians, denouncing them as "Irish," using that term as one of reproach. No more serious blunder could have been committed, as it lost to Massachusetts a fine class of citizens who would have greatly aided in the development of the state. They were Irish only by the accident of birth and descent of two or three generations at the utmost. In all the excellent qualities which rendered them so fine a body of settlers, as well as by their not very remote ancestry, they were essentially Scotch; and surely it is not very complimentary to the patriotism of the Puritans to refuse a place in their midst to a people who had done so much to preserve the cause of protestantism in Great Britain. While I do not agree with Messrs. Cochrane and Morrison in their statement that the defence of Londonderry saved the protestant cause in the United Kingdom, it certainly was mainly instrumental to its salvation in Ireland.

The title of Mr. Morrison's book indicates in some measure the labor bestowed upon, and the interest taken in the subject; a labor too often unrequited, and an interest too frequently unappreciated by the public in the makers of town histories. On nearly every page there is evidence of patient and painstaking research and unremitting toil. Aside from the usual routine of customary topics that forms a part of the preparation of all town histories to a greater or less extent, there is an interesting and detailed account of the habits, customs, utensils and mode of living of the settlers, which adds not a little to the attractiveness of the volume. Nearly two-thirds of the work is devoted to genealogical matter which seems to have been compiled with much care, and, so far as can be judged at this distance from the locality, with accuracy. The book is written in simple fashion, with no pretensions to a high literary style. Here and there there is an obscure passage, and one or two inaccuracies in dates in regard to foreign matters, but as a whole the *History of Windham* forms decidedly a worthy addition to the ever increasing catalogue of town historical literature. The illustrations, a map, sixty full page illustrations and twenty autographs and cuts, add greatly to the value of the work, while the two indexes of subjects and names are sufficiently copious to materially increase its usefulness. Part of the pleasure of the writer in reviewing this volume is due to the fact that two members of the Park family described therein—Lieut. William and Francis E. Park—were his schoolmates at South Boston.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758. Now First Printed from the Manuscript in the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. With an Introduction and Notes by R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Vol. I. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. lvii.+528.

The book before us forms the third volume of the New Series of the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. In it is presented the first instalment of the Dinwiddie Papers, recently purchased in England and presented to the Virginia Historical Society. Mr. Brock in his prefatory note gives this account of them :

"The manuscripts, as at present constituted, are comprised in five folio volumes; the first four containing the records of the administration of Governor Dinwiddie—being copies of his official letters, addresses, reports, etc.; and the fifth, original letters of Washington, complementary thereto. These last had been dispersed in England as autograph memorials, but were collected and replaced with the records by their late possessor, Henry Stevens, Esquire, F.S.A. At the auction sale of the first portion of his library, in London, July, 1881, these papers were, with the enlightened consideration characteristic of William W. Corcoran, Esquire, purchased by him, and presented to this Society, of which he is a vice-president."

The reader is also referred to the REGISTER, vol. xxxv. page 389, for other particulars concerning these papers.

The period to which these papers relate, 1751 to 1758, is an interesting one in our history. It is that in which the military operations were carried on against the French, of which the expedition of Gen. Braddock was an important part, while other equally noteworthy events occurred in this and the mother country. In this period George Washington received his first important public trust, and that from the hands of Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddie.

The editing of this work has been entrusted to Robert A. Brock, the secretary and librarian of the Historical Society of Virginia, than whom a more competent person could not be found. His thorough knowledge of the history of Virginia, and his familiarity with the lives of the men of that colony who were actors in the events then going on, has enabled him to add much to the value of his work by his annotations. A life of Gov. Dinwiddie and a genealogy of the family to which he belongs is prefixed. Mr. Brock has been indefatigable in his endeavors to obtain information concerning this subject, and has met with remarkable success. Among his fortunate discoveries is the finding of portraits of the governor and his daughters, and much new information concerning them, in the possession of their relatives in England (REG. xxxvi. 94). It was not known before in this country that there was a portrait of Gov. Dinwiddie.

Mr. Corcoran, besides presenting these valuable documents to the Virginia Historical Society, has contributed liberally to the cost of publication, and we are glad to see that his portrait and a fac-simile of the letter to Mr. Brock on presenting the papers, adorn the volume.

The History of Minnesota; from the Earliest French Explorations to the Present Time. By the Rev. EDWARD DUFFIELD NEILL, President of the Macalester College. Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Minneapolis: Minnesota Historical Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 929+16+4. 8 Portraits and six Maps.

The first edition of this work was published at Philadelphia in 1858, in an octavo of 500 pages. Its successive editions have been enlarged and amended till we have before us a volume of about double the size, enriched by the results of a quarter of a century more of very successful research in England and in this country. We quote the following statements concerning the author's new materials and improvements of this edition from his prefatory note :

"Appended to this edition will be found a chapter on the published and unpublished maps of the region west of Lake Superior; additional notices of Groseilliers and Radisson, the first white men to visit the Sioux; a memoir of Du Luth; a careful examination of the writings of Hennepin; additional notices of Perrot, and Pierre Le Sueur the explorer of the St. Pierre, now Minnesota River; an abstract of La Hontan's fabulous voyage in midwinter upon a so-called Long River; an extended account of Fort Beauharnois on the shores of Lake Pepin; the explorations of the Verandries; a sketch of David Thompson, the geographer and astronomer of the North-West Company; large extracts from the manuscripts of Alexander Henry, one of the first English traders in the valley of the Red River of the North; and a history of Fort Snelling."

"Two years ago tracings were obtained, from some unpublished maps, which more fully exhibit the movements of the first explorers of Minnesota than the published charts of De l'Isle and others, and have led to a modification of some statements in the former editions. These tracings were loaned to the State Geologist, Prof. Winchell, who considered them of sufficient importance to be engraved for his final report on the geology of Minnesota, and by his courtesy two of the maps appear in this work."

The Rev. Mr. Neill's first historical publication was also on the history of his adopted state. It was issued in 1856, and entitled "*Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society, 1856, containing Materials for the History of Minnesota.*" The writer of this had the pleasure of printing a notice of that work, in April, 1857, in the *Historical Magazine*, of which he was editor. Since then Mr. Neill has produced many works illustrating American history, and has won a high rank as an original investigator.

Figures of the Past. From the Leaves of Old Journals. By JOSIAH QUINCY (Class of 1821, Harvard College). Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1883. 12mo. pp. viii.+404. Price \$1.50.

This book in some particulars resembles the "Familiar Letters on Public Characters," by William Sullivan, LL.D., which was so popular on its publication in 1834. That work furnished, to people who were then entering the stage of active life, descriptions of prominent public men of a previous generation, with interesting incidents in their lives. The book now before us introduces to us men and women who held a conspicuous place in public or social life half a century and more ago, when the writer of the other volume was approaching or had passed the meridian of his days; and reveals to us their characters and modes of life. The author, the late Hon. Josiah Quincy, the eleventh mayor of Boston and a son of the second, had opportunities which few are favored with, from the high position of his father, his own ability and a fortunate combination of circumstances, to come in contact on familiar terms, while he was still a young man, with those who had won a national, if not a world-wide, reputation. He had early formed the habit of keeping a journal, which, with that of his talented sister, Miss Eliza Susan Quincy, has been freely drawn upon for materials, so that the work has a freshness and a reliability not generally found in such writings. The book, which is written in an animated and attractive style, cannot fail to have many readers. Among the famous men with whom we are made familiar may be named, President John Adams, Gen. Lafayette, Daniel Webster, Judge Story, John Randolph, President Jackson, and the Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith.

Memorials of the Class of 1833 of Harvard College. Prepared for the Fiftieth Anniversary of their Graduation. By the Class Secretary, WALDO HIGGINSON. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 164.

Harvard College. Class of 1843. Memorabilia. 1883. Prepared by WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Class Secretary. Printed for the Use of the Class, June 27, 1883. 12mo. pp. 44.

Report of the Secretary of the Class of 1863 of Harvard College, June, 1875, to June, 1883. With an Appendix. Printed for the Class. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 188.

A Series of Biographical Sketches of the Class of 1863 in Dartmouth College. By JOHN SCALES, Recording Secretary. 1883. 12mo. pp. 53.

Much valuable biography is preserved in the volumes and pamphlets issued by the various classes of our American colleges; much also remains in manuscript in the volumes kept by class secretaries. The number of class publications would surprise any one who has not looked into the subject. A gentleman who was making a collection of Yale College class books, sent us in May, 1878, a list of 140 class publications of that college, including post-graduate circulars, most of which he had obtained. A large number have no doubt been issued since. Though we have no means of knowing the number printed by the classes of Harvard College, it must be very large. Many have also been issued by the alumni of other colleges.

The books before us are good specimens of this species of literature. The first on the list is a half century memorial of the class of 1833, Harvard College. It is a handsome volume. The full biographies and other matter of interest to his classmates contained in it, do credit to Mr. Higginson, the editor.

The editor of the second book is Judge Richardson, of the United States Court of

Claims. The biographic statistics consist of the residence of the living and the death-place of the deceased alumni of the class of 1863, H. C., and of their children and grandchildren, with other particulars.

The editor of the third book is Arthur Lincoln, the class secretary. This is the fourth issue by the class of 1863, Harvard College; the first being printed in 1866, the second in 1869, and the third in 1875. They have all been edited by Mr. Lincoln. The first issue contains full statistics to date, and each succeeding issue what has happened to the members of the class in the several intervals.

The last book is edited by the class recording secretary, John Scales, editor of the *Dover Daily Republican*. Dr. Addison H. Foster, the corresponding secretary, has assisted by collecting statistics. The book contains well prepared biographies not only of the alumni, but of all who at any time were members of the class of 1863, Dartmouth College; with other matters of interest to the class.

Life of Edwin H. Chapin, D.D. By SUMNER ELLIS, D.D. With Portraits and Illustrations. Universalist Publishing House. 1882. 8vo. pp. 332. Price \$1.50.

The biography of an eminent man is full of interest. Doctor Chapin was such a man, and Doctor Ellis, his biographer, was the one to detect the salient points of interest; and by a masterly command of language he has given a record, foremost among the biographies of the world's great men. No brief notice of this book can compass the grandeur of Chapin's career. It were vain to attempt. The chief dates of time which mark it might be given, but that is the sphere of the biographer. If name and date of birth, marriage and death were every thing, the story of every man's life is soon told. But there is the character, not measured as are the years, which really makes the man. To measure character takes fine discernment. In this biography Mr. Ellis has well succeeded. Doctor Chapin, as a consecrated christian orator, had no peers. The easy, graceful language, uttered with a rare earnestness, became the conversation of all who listened to him. And in this record, with superior skill, have the charms of the pulpit, platform, social life and the home been given. The reputation of a man is fortunate in having such a biography. The details which characterize many a like work are omitted. There are details, to be sure, but not an overload. The incidents of childhood, of his early and later ministry, of his triumphs of eloquence, of his methods of study, of his labors as a reformer and lecturer, of his poetry and his witticisms, are all of that character which present the real man to the readers. This biography approaches the model of its kind. It is a worthy tribute to the memory of him whose earnestness and eloquence went far to mould and fashion the thought and life of to-day.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth, Mass.

The Puritan Conspiracy against the Pilgrim Fathers and the Congregational Church, 1624. By JOHN A. GOODWIN. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co., 283 Washington Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 20.

This is a well written and interesting monograph on the attempts of Oldham, Lyford and others to overthrow the government and church at Plymouth, which conspiracy Gov. Bradford and his associates detected and crushed. The liberal spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers in ecclesiastical matters, and their able management of secular affairs, are conspicuous in their dealings with the conspirators.

Historical Register: Notes and Queries, Historical and Genealogical, relating to Interior Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, Pa.: Lane S. Hart, Publisher, 1883. 8vo. pp. 80 each number. Published quarterly. Price \$2 a year in advance.

This periodical was commenced last January, under the editorship of William H. Egle, M.D., the author of a valuable history of Pennsylvania and one of the editors of the second series of Pennsylvania Archives, of which works notices have appeared in these pages. For about four years Dr. Egle was the editor of a series of articles which appeared in the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, entitled "Notes and Queries, Historical and Genealogical," filled with valuable matter illustrating the history and genealogy of central Pennsylvania, to which this periodical is devoted. This series of articles, of which the last, numbered 87, appeared Dec. 9, 1882, and those contributed by R. A. Brock, Esq., to the *Richmond Standard*, and by the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., to the *Dover (N. H.) Enquirer*, show what a vast amount of local history, much of which would otherwise be lost, can be preserved by a periodical publication of historical and genealogical articles in newspapers, especially if, as in these cases, contributions are solicited from all who have information to impart concern-

ing the locality. The present magazine continues the work commenced in the columns of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, in a better style, and in a form more likely to be preserved. Able writers have contributed the results of their researches to the numbers which have appeared. The articles are well written, interesting and valuable. We commend the publication to the patronage of all interested in the history of our country.

The History of Southbridge. By MOSES PLIMPTON. Journal Steam Book Print. 1882. 8vo. pp. 48.

Mr. Plimpton, the author of this History of Southbridge, Mass., was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a memoir by his son-in-law, Charles S. Lincoln, is printed in the second volume of the Society's "Memorial Biographies." The present work was delivered in three lectures, in March, 1836, before the Southbridge Lyceum or Literary Association. After the death of Mr. Plimpton in 1854, Mr. Lincoln, in behalf of the family, presented the manuscript of these lectures to this society. The late Holmes Ammidown, a native of Southbridge, in his "Historical Collections," vol. ii. page 561, supposing this manuscript to be lost, expressed deep regret, "as much of its contents was from the recollections of the aged several years since passed away." On the publication of Mr. Ammidown's book the librarian of this society wrote to him informing him that the manuscript was not lost. He requested and was granted permission to have a copy made for his use. Later a brother of Mr. Ammidown having a desire to possess the manuscript requested the society, through Mr. Lincoln, to present it to him. The board of directors, having the consent of the family, and desiring to act in accordance with their wishes, voted to comply with this request provided that an accurate copy should be made for the society, which was done. From this copy the work was printed in the *Southbridge Journal*; and it has been reprinted with the same type in the pamphlet before us.

1832—1882. *Semi-Centennial Celebration of the City of Buffalo.* Address by the Hon. E. C. SPRAGUE before the Buffalo Historical Society, July 3, 1882. *Celebration of July 4th in connection with laying the Corner Stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.* Published under the Direction of a Committee of the Buffalo Historical Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 59.

The city of Buffalo was incorporated by the legislature of the state of New York, April 20, 1832, and fifty years were completed since that event in the spring of last year. The Buffalo Historical Society commemorated the anniversary by a meeting on the evening of July 3, 1882, at St. James Hall, which was handsomely decorated. The next day, the anniversary of Independence, the city authorities laid with appropriate ceremonies the corner stone of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war for the preservation of the Union. The proceedings on both occasions are printed in the pamphlet before us. The address of Mr. Sprague before the Historical Society gives a history of the city of Buffalo and of the territory previous to the settlement of the place. Several portraits and other illustrations embellish the work.

Biographical Record of the Alumni of Amherst College, during its First Half Century, 1821—1871. Edited by W. L. MONTAGUE, Class of 1855. Assisted by E. P. CROWELL, Class of 1853, and W. S. BISCOE, Class of 1874. With an Introduction by Professor W. S. TYLER, Class of 1830. Amherst, Mass., 1883. 8vo. pp. 668. Price, post-paid, \$4.27.

General Catalogue of the Theological Seminary, Mass., 1880. Andover: Warren F. Draper. 1883. Pp. xx. 356.

Alumni Record of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Third Edition. 1881—3. Hartford, Conn.: Press of The Case, Lockwood and Brainard Company. 1883. 8vo. pp. cx.+720.

Rarely are works made record of with more satisfaction than these. Before us are three large volumes, and every page and every line is full of information. These volumes are of as many educational institutions, and they chronicle the life and labors of those who were educated therein. Each volume betrays great painstaking. They are alike in character, though in presenting the information slightly different methods are used. They are well arranged, and possessing the needful indexes are of great value, not alone to the scattered alumni and friends of the institutions, but also to the historian and genealogist. As works of reference.

they are of great worth, for therein in brief is a sketch of very many of the leading men whose lives are spent, or are being spent, among the busy ways of professional and secular life.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth, Mass.

Sparsholt Feast. A Sermon preached in the Church of the Holy Rood at Sparsholt, Berks, on Sunday evening, May 20th, 1883 (being the Feast Sunday). By OSWALD J. REICHELL, B.C.L. & M.A., Vicar of Sparsholt cum Kingston-Lisle. Paignton: Printed at "The Devon County Standard" Office, Dartmouth Place. 1883. 8vo. pp. 16.

The present church at Sparsholt, in substantially its present form, has stood for more than five centuries, while its predecessors antedate the Conquest. The Rev. Mr. Reichell, in his sermon and its appendix, gives the history of the parish and its vicars, also much information concerning ecclesiastical affairs in England in early times. The list of vicars from 1584 to the present time is complete, while much is preserved concerning earlier incumbents for several centuries.

Annals of Fort Mackinac. By DWIGHT H. KELTON, Lieutenant U. S. Army. Revised Edition. 1883. Price 50 cts.

A new and enlarged edition of this work (vide REGISTER, xxxvi. p. 345) has been issued, and data placed in it which was inaccessible in the first. Also new engravings of citizens and localities are added.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth, Mass.

Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Town of Stow, Mass., May 16, 1883. Republished from the Stow Sentinel. Marlboro', Mass.: Pratt Brothers, Publishers. 1883. 8vo. pp. 28.

This pamphlet contains the proceedings at the celebration last spring of the two hundredth anniversary of the town of Stow, which was incorporated May 16, 1683, by the general court of Massachusetts colony. There was an oration by A. G. R. Hale, an address by C. A. Whitney, an historical address by John L. Swift, and bi-centennial poems by Miss F. Smith and S. E. Bent.

History of the Town of Shirley, Massachusetts, from its Early Settlement to A.D. 1882. By SETH CHANDLER. In Three Parts. Shirley, Mass.: Published by the Author. 1883. 8vo. pp. 745. Illustrated. Price \$5.

The Rev. Mr. Chandler, the author of this work, has been engaged in its preparation for about forty years, and much of his material was collected over a third of a century ago. The book is well written, and will be prized, both now and in succeeding years, by the citizens of the town and those who trace their ancestry to it.

Shirley was originally a part of Groton, and was separated from it in 1753; slight additions were afterwards made to it. It received its name from the then governor of the colony. It was incorporated as a "district," and by an act of the legislature in 1786, in common with other districts erected before 1777, it was designated a town. Settlements began within its territory as early as 1720, and a thrift was displayed which made its citizens desire the privileges of the church and town government of their own. The movement towards a town began in 1747, but was not obtained until 1753. Nature was quite generous in the supply of its water privileges, even beyond those improved. Shirley has never been a large town, but a study of its genealogy shows many an excellent family and men of large and noble worth who claim this as their native home. The families largely represented in town are those of Atherton, Bennett, Brown, Chaplin, Chase, Davis, Edgerton, Goring, Heartwell, Hazen, Holden, Little, Longley, Page, Parker, Patterson, Sawtell, Walker, Whitney and Williams. The early settlers of this town were of the fourth and fifth generations of the Puritan settlers. The author, in this town history, has accomplished a fine work, and his labors should be appreciated. He recounts the history of the early and later industries, of the schools and the churches, of the various wars with the French, the Indians, and the mother country: also of our civil strife. He presents the various phases of New England life as displayed in the hill-towns, with well chosen words and in well arranged chapters. The history of the Shaker Family of Shirley comes in for no small share. Though despised at first, the even tenor of their way has been maintained, and they have ever held the deserved esteem of the community, though the author and others have not been able to grant all their arguments. The history of Mother Ann Lee and her persecution in this town is well described. The closet in which she was hidden by her friends, is still shown by her followers.

The author is to be congratulated on the satisfactory manner in which he has been able to present the results of years of labor to the public ; and the citizens of Shirley and the natives of the town who reside in other places may well be proud of the handsome volume which so faithfully preserves the history of the place. Mr. Chandler has been much assisted by James F. D. Garfield, of Fitchburg, whose genealogical knowledge and critical skill have been freely contributed, and whose valuable library, rich in the genealogy and local history of New England, has always been at his command.

The genealogical part of the volume is well arranged, and in a style deserving of commendation. The typographical appearance of the genealogy is unique. Each generation is presented in a different style of type. There is a table of contents and an alphabetical index. The book is adorned with twenty-one portraits and seventeen views, all of which are appropriate for a work of this character.

The town made a liberal appropriation towards defraying the expense of printing this work, and we feel confident that it will never regret its action.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth, Mass.

The Chandler Family. The Descendants of William and Annis Chandler, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., 1637. Collected by GEORGE CHANDLER, of Worcester, Mass. Printed for the Family. Worcester, Mass. : Press of Charles Hamilton. 1883. 8vo. pp. viii.+1315. Price \$6, or \$6.47 by mail. Address, Dr. George Chandler, 24 Chestnut Street, Worcester, Mass.

Pierce Genealogy, being the Record of the Posterity of Thomas Pierce, an Early Inhabitant of Charlestown, and afterwards Charlestown Village (Woburn) in New England, with Wills, Inventories, Biographical Sketches, etc. By FREDERIC BEECH PIERCE, of Boston. Assisted and Edited by FREDERICK CLIFTON PEIRCE. Worcester : Press of Chas. Hamilton. 1882. 8vo. pp. 367+9.

The Fowler Family : A Genealogical Memoir of the Descendants of Philip and Mary Fowler of Ipswich, Mass. Ten Generations : 1590—1882. By a descendant, MATTHEW ADAMS STICKNEY. Salem, Mass. : Printed for the Author. Salem Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. xxii.+247. Price \$3. To be obtained of the author, 119 Boston Street, Salem, Mass.

Bi-Centenary Memorial of Jeremiah Carter, who came to the Province of Pennsylvania in 1682, containing a historic-genealogy of his descendants down to the present time. By THOMAS MAXWELL POTTS. Canonsburg, Pa. : Published by the Author. 1883. 8vo. pp. 304.

The Rev. William Schenck, his Ancestry and his Descendants. Compiled by A. D. SCHENCK, U. S. Army. Washington : Rufus H. Darby, Publisher. 1883. 8vo. pp. 163.

An Account of a Part of the Sufferings and Losses of Jolley Allen, a native of London. With a Preface and Notes. By MRS. FRANCES MARY STODDARD. Boston : Franklin Press : Rand, Avery & Co. 1883. 8vo. pp. 52.

A Biographical Sketch of Capt. Oliver Brown, an Officer of the Revolutionary Army, who commanded the Party which destroyed the Statue of George the Third in New York City, July 9, 1776. By the Rev. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN. Privately Printed. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1882. 8vo. pp. 22.

The Goodrich Family Memorial, containing the English History of the Family. As collected by the late Rev. HIRAM P. GOODRICH, of St. Louis, Mo. Part One. 8vo. pp. 29. Chicago. 1883. Price 25 cts. or 5 copies for \$1. Address, Edwin Hubbard, 116 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Genealogical Sketches of Roger Alling of New Haven, Conn., 1639 ; Gilbert Allen of Morristown, N. J., 1736 ; and Thomas Bancroft of Dedham, Mass., 1640 ; and some of their Descendants. Prepared by JNO. K. ALLEN and EDWIN SALTER. Lansing, Mich. : Journal Steam Printing House. 1883. 8vo. pp. 33. Price 50 cents, to be purchased of John K. Allen, 144 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Paine Family Records. Edited by HENRY D. PAINE, M.D., 26 West 30th Street, New York City. Vol. II. Nos. 10 and 11. April and July, 1883. Published quarterly, \$1 a year.

A Family History. Composed and read by EPHRAIM WOOD, of Chicopee, Mass., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Wood, at the 50th Anniversary of his Parents' Wedding. 12mo. pp. 3. Printed at the Record Office, Seymour, Ct.

The Garfield Family in England. By WILLIAM P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L., of London, Eng. Boston: 1883. 8vo. pp. 12.

A Sketch relating to the Name and Family of Broughton. Boston: 1883. 8vo. pp. 7.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of genealogical works.

About a dozen years ago, George Chandler, M.D., the author of the first work on the list, after having been engaged many years in collecting materials for his work, commenced printing it. By the fall of 1872 it had been completed, but while in the hands of the binder, the whole edition of the work, one of the most extensive that had then appeared, was destroyed in the great Boston fire, November 9, 1872, except 41 copies which luckily had been got ready and delivered to the author. The subscribers who had paid in advance, numbering sixteen, were supplied with copies, sixteen copies were given to relatives, and seven copies were placed in public libraries. Dr. Chandler was at once urged to reprint his work, but did not then deem it prudent to undertake the laborious work of revising and carrying the book again through the press. Among other eminent persons, the Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, whose mother was a Chandler, more than once appealed to him to reprint the book. He finally consented, and when he was seventy-five years old, began work anew. In a little over a year the result of his labors is before us. The first edition is a book of 1245 pages, while this has 78 pages more. The two editions probably contain about the same number of individuals, but many in the first edition are omitted in the second, as the author decided, as a general rule, to admit here only the children of Chandler mothers, whereas in the former edition later generations were given. There are therefore many new names in this book, which embraces about six thousand persons by the name of Chandler, while intermarriages have added as many more. No attempt is made to give those of that surname who are not descended from William Chandler of Roxbury. The family owe much to Dr. Chandler for this book. They will find it a worthy memorial of their kindred. Biographies are given when the material could be obtained. The book is handsomely printed with clear new type. There are numerous autographs, and the portraits and other illustrations number sixteen. It is thoroughly indexed.

We are glad to see that the authors of this and some other books here noticed, have frequently noted peculiarities of character, personal appearance and other facts which will be useful to students of the science of heredity.

The second book on the list, the Pierce genealogy, is devoted to descendants of the family which settled in Charlestown and Woburn. There are many other families of the name, of several of which genealogies have been published, particularly those of the Old Colony family compiled by Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, and the Watertown family by Frederick C. Pierce, an assistant in compiling the present work. The book before us shows great and successful research, and seems to be carefully compiled. It has a large number of autographs, a larger proportion than any other genealogy which we can call to mind. It is also illustrated with eleven portraits, and is handsomely printed. It has an index of cities and towns, and two indexes of names. Among the prominent characters in this family may be named Gov. Benjamin Pierce of New Hampshire, and his son, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Mr. Stickney, the author of the Fowler Family, is one of our oldest and most careful genealogists. To say that his latest work is worthy of being placed by the side of his previous ones is sufficient praise. Philip Fowler, the emigrant ancestor of this family, came to New England in 1634, in the Mary and John, one of the ships stayed by order of the English Council while lying in the Thames, in February, 1633-4, but which were discharged on the 28th of that month (REG. viii. 137; ix. 265-7). A similar stay of eight vessels was ordered in the spring of 1638 (REG. viii. 138), in which vessels it has been said that Hampden, Cromwell and other prominent Puritans had embarked, but no contemporary evidence has been produced in support of the story (REG. xx. 113-21). The Fowler genealogy is carefully compiled, handsomely printed, illustrated with seven portraits, and well indexed.

The Carter genealogy has been prepared as a Bi-Centenary Memorial of Jeremiah Carter, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682, and the volume is mainly devoted to his descendants. In a preliminary chapter, however, we have an account of Edward Carter, who came from Ashton in the Parish of Bampton, Oxfordshire, and his descendants. Edward settled in Pennsylvania in the same year that Jeremiah did, but the author finds no evidence of any relationship between them, though he does find, as might be expected, the story of "the three brothers," which seems to be found

in all our American families. It has been suggested that this story is an indistinct tradition of the "three brothers" who went into the ark with their father Noah. Mr. Potts, the compiler of the work before us, has wisely discarded tradition, and has relied only upon well attested facts. He has been able to find much documentary evidence concerning Jeremiah Carter as well as his descendants, and has made a useful, handsome and highly satisfactory book. It has a good index.

The Schenck genealogy, by Lieut. Alexander Du Bois Schenck, U.S.A., traces the ancestry of the Rev. William Schenck, a Presbyterian clergyman, born in New Jersey in 1740, died in Ohio in 1823; and gives a record of his descendants. The immigrant ancestor, we learn from the book, was Roelof Martense Schenck, born at Amersfoort, Holland, in 1619, who probably arrived at New Amsterdam, with his brother and sister, June 28, 1650. He settled on Long Island. Much interesting material concerning this family has been collected by Lieut. Schenck, who has presented it to his readers in an attractive form. The book is well indexed.

Jolley Allen, whose narrative is given in the next book, was a native of London, who in 1754 or 1755, being then about thirty-seven years of age, settled in Boston. He was an enterprising merchant, advertised largely and accumulated a handsome property. His loyalty to his native country caused him many troubles and the loss of his property. His narrative throws light upon the dealings of our revolutionary fathers with the loyalists among them. It was written in London in 1779 or 1780, and the manuscript of it is still preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in whose Proceedings, February 14, 1878, this narrative was first printed. A small edition is now handsomely printed by the family, with the original spelling restored, this having been changed when first printed. Mrs. Stoddard, the editor, has appended a brief genealogy of the family.

The next work, on the life of Capt. Oliver Brown, was suggested by the Rev. Mr. Muzzey's paper on the Battle of Lexington, printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxxi. pages 377-93. Capt. Brown fought in that battle, and afterward did valiant service in the Revolutionary War. He was the elder brother of Capt. Solomon Brown, also in the action of April 19, 1775, who is claimed to have drawn the first British blood on that day. The Rev. Mr. Hayden has given an interesting narrative, with a genealogical account of Capt. Brown's descendants, and a notice of his brother Solomon.

The editor of the Goodrich Family Memorial is Edwin Hubbard, of Chicago, who has long been engaged in genealogical researches, and has published several works of merit. The first part before us is devoted to the collections of the Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, of St. Louis, Mo., who died in 1862, concerning the English history of the family. Subsequent parts will contain the American genealogy. Mr. Hubbard has for more than twenty years been collecting materials relative to this family.

The contents of the pamphlet on the Alling, Allen and Bancroft families can be learned from the title. It has two indexes.

The two numbers of the Paine Family Record before us contain new matter by several contributors concerning various families of the name.

The Family History by Ephraim Wood was read June 11, 1883, the golden wedding of Nelson Wood at his residence in Beacon Falls, Ct., and must have been an agreeable addition to the festivities of the occasion.

The Garfield and Broughton pamphlets are reprints from the July number of the REGISTER. A small edition of the first having been struck off for the use of the author in England, some copies were retained in this country.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO AUG. 1, 1883.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

The Tutelo Tribe and Language. By Horatio Hale. Read before the American Philological Society, March 2, 1883. 8vo. pp. 45.

Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. A historical sketch. By Charles H. Bell. Exeter, N. H. William B. Morrill, Printer, News Letter Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 104.

1783-1883. Foot Prints: or Incidents in Early History of New Brunswick. By J. W. Lawrence. Saint John, N. B. J. & A. McMillan, 98 Prince William Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 108+10.

Memorials of the Class of 1833 of Harvard College, prepared for the Fiftieth Anniversary of their graduation. By the Class Secretary, Waldo Higginson. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 164.

Second Paper on the Correct Arms of New York, as established by law since March 16, 1778. Read before the Albany Institute, May 24, 1881. By Henry A. Homes, LL.D. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 21. 5 Plates.

Harvard College, Class of 1843. Memorabilia, 1883. Prepared by William A. Richardson, Class Secretary. Printed for the use of the Class, June 27, 1883. 8vo. pp. 37.

The World's Millennium and the Reasons for expecting it. Baccalaureate, delivered to the Class of '83, June 10, 1883. By Joseph F. Tuttle, President of Wabash College. Crawfordsville, Ind.: Review Print. 1883.

Public Document No. 15. Fourteenth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, March, 1883. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 18 Post-Office Square. 1883. 8vo. pp. 401.

From the Rapidan to Appomattox Court House. By J. Watts De Peyster, Brevet Major General. Reprinted from "The United Service," July, 1883. Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersley & Co. 1883. 8vo. pp. 6.

☞ Some titles necessarily omitted from this list will be printed in January.

DEATHS.

ADAMS, Hon. Isaac, inventor of the Adams Power Printing Press, died at his residence in Sandwich, N.H., July 19, 1883, aged 80. He was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Horne) Adams, and was born in Rochester, N. H., August 16, 1802. He was a machinist, and carried on that business many years in Boston, Mass. He represented the Suffolk district in the Massachusetts Senate in 1848. A memoir with portrait is published in the *Granite Monthly*, iii. 33. He was a great-great-grandson of the Rev. Joseph⁴ Adams, of Newington, N. H., a descendant in the fourth generation from Henry¹ Adams, of Braintree, Mass. (see REGISTER, vii. 41), through Joseph² and Joseph.³

ALEXANDER, Hon. Mark, died near Roanoke, Va., July 6, 1883, aged 91. He was born in Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1792. He was elected to the 16th Congress, and was re-elected to the six succeeding Congresses, serving from 1819 to 1833. He is supposed to have been at his death the oldest surviving member of Congress, reckoning from the date of first service. See REG. xxxvii. 89. He married June 1, 1831, Sallie, daughter of Gov. James Turner of North Carolina, and granddaughter of Thomas Turner, who removed about 1760 from Boston, Mass., to Virginia, and afterwards to North Carolina. See Jacob Turner's Descendants of Humphrey Turner, page 52.

CURTIS, Josiah, M.D., died at London, England, Aug. 1, 1883. He was born in Wethersfield, Ct., April 30, 1816, entered Yale College with the class of 1840, but left in his sophomore year; received the degree of M.D. in 1843 from Jefferson Medical College, and in 1844 settled in the practice of medicine in Lowell, Mass. In 1849 he removed to Boston. In 1859 he prepared the statistics of Massachusetts. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale College in 1860. He entered the U. S. volunteer service, Sept. 4, 1861, as brigade surgeon, and at the close of the war was honorably mustered out, Oct. 31, 1865. He subsequently resided at Knoxville, Tenn., and Washington, D. C. He leaves many friends.

LANGDON, Mrs. Mary Jane Halsey, died at Wilmington, N. C., June 7, 1883, aged 84. She was a daughter of Henry and Susanna (Ross) Halsey, and was born at Soracte, near Wilmington, N. C., May 10, 1799; and was married May 13, 1818, to Samuel Langdon, son of Paul Langdon, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Langdon, D.D., president of Harvard College, 1774-80. Left at the death of her husband, in 1832, with limited means to rear and educate six young children, she entered upon her life work with self-sacrifice, love and devotion rarely equalled. She was faithful and exemplary in every relation of life.

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